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Vol. V
FOR 1942**

**BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON INDIAN
HISTORY AND INDOLOGY
IN PARTICULAR
and
ASIATIC STUDIES IN GENERAL**

**BY
BRAZ A. FERNANDES**



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INTRODUCTION

In presenting this Fifth Volume of the *Annual Bibliography* for 1942, we make no apology for its late appearance. We blame the public institutions and provincial governments for not giving us financial aid to carry out this important national work. We must, however, disclose to our members that we shall henceforth be able to give uninterrupted service. This has been made possible by the timely aid and encouragement given by the Government of India.

As is our custom, important publications of 1941 which were omitted in Vol. IV, are included in this, and similarly, publications of 1942 which may be found omitted in this, will be listed in the next volume if our attention is drawn to them. Reviews of important publications will always be included.

Large number of circulars and data blanks were sent to publishers and authors during the year, but the response was not so encouraging as on previous occasions. It is needless to stress the point that publishers and authors who send us their publications or particulars of their publications do a good turn to themselves by placing their work before the world scholars, and incidentally, help us to make our work complete. It is in a co-operative spirit we ask—you help us and we help you. And yet, we received communications from two of the Indian publishers asking us to remit sufficient amount of money to meet the cost of filling up the blanks and the necessary postage. Fortunately, the publications of these two firms were not important to scholars, and we decided at the last moment to omit all their publications. Hence scholars will find certain numbers omitted in this volume.

There is a new spirit abroad; leagues and societies are springing up everywhere for the propagation of Indian Art

and Culture. There is, however, a danger that all these well-intentioned efforts may become entirely nugatory owing to a disregard to certain fundamental problems and difficulties. Art is not, or at all events not yet, a well defined subject. Some mean by "Art" the graphic and plastic Arts only; others include Poetry, Drama, Music and Dance. Some would not allow actors or performers of any kind to rank as artists, others see in the dancer the greatest artist of all. Again, Art has been called "the highest philosophy", as such it would include conduct and become related to religion and politics.

It is stated that British policy in India "gave the death-blow to Indian literature by the introduction of a system of education which produced men who did not know the value of their own culture and forgot their literature". This attitude is deplorable. To blame an education which has slowly and undeniably brought civilisation and political awakening in an illiterate and backward country is not worthy of those who are responsible for such statements. On the contrary, it must be admitted that Indian and other Oriental cultures, consigned to the realms of obscurity by centuries of neglect, have emerged mainly through Western education and research to a stage of appreciation, understanding and development.

The picture of a revolution in education to be wrought out in a free India with the complete abandonment of the present system is constantly held up before the public eye by some of the leading politicians of the day. As an item of political propaganda it has its charms, but when the time comes for transforming this vision into reality, there will most probably be a different tale to tell.

Macaulay's famous Minute is responsible for the introduction of Western education in India. Macaulay's avowed aim was to emancipate the Indian mind from the trammels of traditional learning, both Sanskrit and Arabic, which, whatever its cultural value, was thoroughly useless from a practical standpoint. Instead, he advocated a study of the practical science and of the history and economics according to

Western methods. He was conscious of the danger, from a purely British standpoint, of initiating the people of India into the political theories and ideas of liberty propounded by Burke and Mill, but he, and in his wake, the British administrators of India, stood up for the right system of education in scorn of consequence.

Indians took enthusiastically to this system because they felt that the traditional teaching of the Pundit and the Moulevi led them nowhere. It is wrong to suggest that the aim of British policy was to kill indigenous culture. It would have paid the British to have encouraged it and kept Indians tied permanently to the ancient anachronic system which prevailed. Nor is it fair to suggest that British policy discouraged or even neglected Oriental learning. Every college in India has taught Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian; for the last 150 years, since the time of Sir William Jones, every effort has been made to rescue the great classics of the East from oblivion.

In these days of paper control it is easy for governments to forget that good books are a nation's cheapest and most effective ambassadors. The national outlook is often explained more acceptably by its authors than by its statesmen. Especially is this so in India which needs more writers who can, without the bias of polities, describe the national way of life, its thoughts, traditions and culture, and the life of the ordinary citizen. There is infinite variety in India, with its multiplicity of dress, customs, religions and races. Books written attractively and circulated widely abroad would explain the colourful and varied pattern of Indian life, and being free from propaganda, would result in a wider understanding by other countries. There are heartening signs of awareness of this fact.

We have to record the passing away of two of the foremost scholars during the year 1942. Sir Akbar Hydari, who will be chiefly remembered as the creator of modern Hyderabad which he served as Finance Member of the Nizam's

Executive Council and later as President of that Council, died at New Delhi after a short illness on 8th January.

Sir Akbar was broadminded and tolerant in his views. He was responsible for the steps taken by the Nizam's Government for the preservation of the frescoes of Ajanta. He was a discerning admirer of Indian Painting and Architecture and gave his support and encouragement wherever necessary for the promotion of culture and artistic interests. One of his most memorable achievements was the establishment of the Osmania University in Hyderabad where he made Urdu the medium of instruction for students.

The death of Mahamahopadhyay Phanibhushan Parkabagis, which occurred on January 27th, has removed from our midst a Sanskrit scholar of the very first rank, who had combined methods of Western research with the depth and thoroughness of learning associated with ancient sants of Sanskrit culture.

His most enduring work is a translation, with commentary of the philosophical system of Batsyayana, published in five volumes by the Bhangiya Sahitya Parishad. Pandit Parkabagis received the title of Mahamahopadhyay in 1926. He had been intimately connected with various learned bodies in Calcutta. His profound knowledge and understanding of Hindu philosophy won for him the esteem and admiration of all who had opportunity of coming into his contact.

As this volume covers publications of 1942, we have retained the old geographical classification as India was not then partitioned.

Titles of Reviews are shown in square brackets.

ABBREVIATIONS

Ed. ... Editor, Edited by

Edn. ... Edition

Pub. ... Publisher(s), Published by

Tr. ... Translation, Translator(s), Translated by

LIST OF PERIODICALS WITH ABBREVIATIONS USED

- ABHIH.* ... Annual Bibliography of Indian History and Indology. *Pub.* Bombay Historical Society, Bombay.
- ABORI.* ... Annals of Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. *Ed.* A. B. Gajendrakadkar and R. N. Dandekar. *Pub.* The Institute, Poona.
Vol. XXIII (1942)
- AI.* ... Ars Islamica. The Research Seminary in Islamic Art. Institute of Fine Arts, University of Michigan. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$.
Vol. IX (1942)
- AJA.* ... American Journal of Archaeology, Quarterly. *Pub.* by the Archaeological Institute of America. $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$.
Vol. 46 (1942)
- AJP.* ... American Journal of Philology. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore.
Vol. LXIII (1942)
- AOR.* ... Annals of Oriental Research of the University of Madras. *Pub.* The University. Twice a year. Each article is paged separately.
Vol. VI (1942)
- AP.* ... The Aryan Path. *Ed.* Sophia Wadia, "Aryasangha", Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, Monthly, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$.
Vol. XIII (1942)
- AR.* ... The Asiatic Review. Incorporating the Proceedings of the East India Association. *Pub.* East & West, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London. Quarterly, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$.
Vol. 38 (1942)

- Asia.* ... *Asia. Monthly Magazine.* Ed. Richard J. Walsh. Pub. Asia Magazine, 40, East 49th Street, New York. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol. XLII (1942)
- Aty.* ... *Antiquity, Quarterly Review of Archaeology* Ed.O.G.S. Crawford and Roland Austin. 24, Parkend Road, Gloucester, England. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol. XVI(1942)
- BaV.* ... *Bharatiya Vidya. Journal of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.* $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Twice a year. Bombay. Vol. III, Pt. 2; Vol. IV, Pt. 1 (1942)
- BBA.* ... *A. B. & C. I. Ry. Annual,* 1942.
- BDCR1.* ... *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute.* Pub. The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ Vol. III, Pts, 2, 3, and 4 (1942)
- BISMQ.* ... *Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala Quarterly.* Text, mostly Marathi. Pub. The Mandala,, 312/3, Sadashiv Peth. Poona. Vol. XXII, Pts. 3 and 4; Vol. XXIII, Pts. 1 and 2
- BmV.* ... *BrahmaVidya. The Adyar Library Bulletin.* $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. Quarterly. Adyar Library, Adyar (Madras). Vol. VI (1942)
- BPP.* ... *Bengal: Past and Present. Journal of Calcutta Historical Society;* Ed. Percy Brown. Pub. The Society, 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta. Vol. LXII (1921) Serial No. 125
- BRVRI.* ... *Bulletin of the Rama Varma Research Institute* Pub. The Institute, Trichur, Cochin State. Twice a year. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol. X (1942)

- BSOS.* ... Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London). *Ed.* Prof. R. L. Turner; *Pub.* The School of Oriental and African Studies Library, Clearance House, 4, Central Building, Mathew Parker Street, London. $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
Vol. X, No. 4. (1942)
- CGR.* ... Calcutta Geographical Review. *Pub.* The Calcutta Geographical Society, Ausutosh Road, University of Calcutta.
Vol. IV, Pts. 1 and 2 (1942)
- CH.* ... Current History: Incorporating Events, Forum and Century. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. Monthly. *Pub.* Events Publishing Co. Inc., 225, Varick Street, New York.
Vol. II, March to June; Vol. III, Sept. to Dec. (1942)
- CR.* ... The Calcutta Review. An Illustrated Monthly. Third Series. *Pub.* The University of Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$. Senate House, Calcutta.
Vols. 82, 83, 84, and 85 (1942)
- EHI.* ... The English Historical Review. *Ed.* J.G. Edwards and Richard Pares. *Pub.* Longmans Green & Co., 43, Albert Drive, London.
Vol. LVII (1942)
- EI.* ... Epigraphia Indica and Record of the Archaeological Survey of India. *Ed.* N.P. Chakravarti, Government Epigraphist for India. *Pub.* Manager of Publications, Delhi. $11'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 4 (October 141) Published in 1942. Pt. 5 (January, 1942)
- ER.* ... The Educational Review. *Ed.* S. Kannan, 2/18, Mount Road, Madras.
Vol. XLVIII(1942)

- FGSTM* ... Forbes Gujarati Saba Traimasik (Quarterly Journal of Forbes Gujarati Saba), Ahmedabad.
Vol. VI, Pt. 4, Vol. VII, Pts. 1, 2 and 3 (1942)
- GJ.* ... The Geographical Journal. Pub. The Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Grove, London, S. W. 9½"×5¾", Monthly.
Vol. 99, Jan. to June; Vol. 100 July to Dec. (1942)
- GM.* ... The Geographical Magazine. Ed. Ivy Davison, Pub. The Geographical Magazine Ltd., by Chatto and Windus, 40/42, William IV Street, London, W. C. 2. 9¼"×7½". Monthly.
Vol. XV (1942)
- GR.* ... The Geographical Review. Journal of the American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York.
Vol. XXXII (1942)
- HA.* ... The Hyderabad Academy. Issued by Board of Publication, The Hyderabad Academy, Hyderabad. Occasional Study No. 3 (1942)
- HR.* ... The Hindustan Review. Record and Critical Survey of Indian Affairs. Pub. The United Press, Ltd., Patna, Monthly 9¼"×7".
Vols. LXXV and LXXVI (1942)
- HYJMU* ... The Half Yearly Journal of the Mysore University. New Series. Section A (Arts). Pub. The University of Mysore 10"×7½";
Vol. II, Pt. 2; Vol. III, Pt. 1 (1942)
- IAL.* ... Indian Art and Letters. Pub. The India Society, 3, Victoria Street, London. 11"×8½"
Twice a year.
Vol. XVI (1942)
- IC.* ... Indian Culture. Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Calcutta. 170, Maniktala Street,

- Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Quarterly. Vol. begins in July.
 Vol. VIII, Pt. 4; Vol. IX, Pts. 1, 2 and 3. (1942)
- IGJ.* ... The Indian Geographical Journal (Formerly : The Journal of the Madras Geographical Association). $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, Monthly. *Pub.* The Indian Geographical Society, Gopalapuram, Madras.
 Vol. XVII (1942)
- IHQ.* ... The Indian Historical Quarterly. *Ed.* Narendra-nath Law; 9, Panchnan Ghose Lane, Calcutta, *Pub.* The Calcutta Oriental Press, Ltd. Quarterly, $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
 Vol. XVIII (1942)
- IJPS.* ... The Indian Journal of Political Science. *Ed.* Boni Prasad. *Pub.* The Indian Political Science Association, University of Allahabad. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$, Quarterly.
 Vol. IV (1942)
- ILN.* ... Illustrated London News Vol. 200 (1942)
- ILQ.* ... The Iran League Quaterly. Official Organ of the Iran League, Bombay, *Ed.* Sohrab J. Balsara, *Pub.* The League, Bombay. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$.
 Vol. XII, Pts. 2, 3 and 4; Vol. XIII, Pt. 1 (1942)
- IR.* ... The Indian Review, *Ed.* G. A. Natesan, Madras Monthly.
 Vol. 43 (1942)
- Isl.* ... Islamic Culture An English Quarterly. *Pub.* The Islamic Culture Board, Hyderabad (Dn.) $10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{3}{4}''$.
 Vol. XVI (1942)
- JA.* ... The Jain Antiquary, *Pub.* The Central Jaina Oriental Library (Jain Siddhanta Bhavan), Arrah, Bihar. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, Twice a year.

With this journal is published and bound,
the Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskara. See *JSB*

- JAOS.* ... Journal of the American Oriental Society. *Ed.* Zellig S. Harris. Associated *Eds.* Murray B. Emeneau and George A. Kennedy. *Pub.* The Society, Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut. $10'' \times 8''$. Quarterly.
Vol. 62 (1942)
- JARS.* ... The Journal of Assam Research Society (Kamrupa Anusandhan Samiti). *Ed.* S. C. Goswami, assisted Board of Editors. *Pub.* the Samiti, Gauhati, Assam. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ Quarterly.
Vol. IX (1942)
- JAU.* ... Journal of the Annamalai University. *Ed.* B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, assisted by Editorial Board. *Pub.* The University, Annamalainagar. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Twice a year.
Vol. XI, Pt. 3; Vol. XII, Pt. 1 (1942)
- JBBRAS.* ... Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (New Series). *Pub.* The Society, Town Hall, Bombay. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, Once a year.
Vol. 18 (1942)
- JBHU.* ... Journal of the Benares Hindu University, Benares.
Vol. VI (1941-42)
- JBORS.* ... The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. Patna. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Quarterly.
Vol. XXVIII (1942)
- JGIS.* ... The Journal of the Greater India Society. 35, Badur Bagan Row, P. O. Amherst Street, Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$. Twice a year.
Vol. IX (1942)
- JGRS.* ... Journal of the Gujarat Research Society. The University Hostel, 79, Queen's Road, Bombay. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Quarterly (English-Gujarati text)
Vol. IV (1942)

- JIH.* ... Journal of Indian History. *Ed.* Dewan Bahadur S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasacharyar and V. R. Ramachandra Dikshitar. *Pub.* G. S Press, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$. Three times a year.
Vol. XXI (1942)
- JISOA*. ... Journal of the India Society of Oriental Art. *Ed.* Abanindranath Tagore and Stella Kramrisch. *Pub.* The Indian Society of Oriental Art, 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta. $11'' \times 9''$.
Vol. X (1942)
- JRCOI* ... Journal of K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Apollo Street, Bombay.
Vol. XXXV (1942)
- JMA*. ... The Journal of The Music Academy; Madras. A Quarterly devoted to the advancement of the Science and Art of Music. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. *Pub.* The Music Academy, 306, Thambu Chetti Street, Madras.
Vol. XIII (1942)
- JMU*. ... Journal of the Madras University. *Ed.* S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, assisted by Board of Editors. $9'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Twice a year.
Vol. XIV (1942)
- JNSI*. ... The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. Twice a year. Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
Vol. IV (1942)
- JOM*. ... Journal of Osmania University (Faculties of Theology and Arts). Issued by the Board of Research (Theology and Arts), Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn).
Vol. IX (1942)

- JPS.* ... The Journal of the Polynesian Society. Devoted to the Study of the native peoples of Polynesia and related Oceanic Regions. *Pub.* The Society. Wellington, New Zealand. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6". Quarterly.
Vol. 51 (1942)
- JRAS.* ... Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, with which is incorporated the Society of Biblical Archaeology. *Pub.* The Society, 74, Grosvenor Street, London. W. I. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Quarterly.
Vol. 1942 Pts. 1 and 2.
- JRASBL.* ... Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Letters, *Pub.* The Society, 1, Park Street, Calcutta. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5". Twice a year.
Vol. VIII (1942)
- JSB.* ... Jain Siddhanta Bhaskara (Hindi Text) Issued with *JA.* Central Jaina Oriental Library, Arrah, Bihar.
Vol. VIII (1942)
- JSHS.* ... The Journal of the Sind Historical Society. *Ed.* A. B. Advani and N. M. Billimoria. *Pub.* The Society, Marston Road, Karachi. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Three times a year.
Vol. VI (1942)
- JSVOI.* ... Journal of the Sri Ventatesvara Oriental Institute. *Ed.* P. V. Ramanujaswami. *Pub.* The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthana, Tirupati South India. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Twice a year.
Vol. III (1942)
- JTSML.* ... The Journal of the Tanjore Sarasvati Mahal Library. *Ed.* S. Gopalam *Pub.* The Administrators of the Library. Tanjore. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Twice a year.
Vol. II, Pt. 2; Vol. III, Pt. 1 (1942)

- JUB.* ... Journal of the University of Bombay. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Five issues a year (Only Pts. 1, 2 and 4 are included in this Bibliography).
Vol. XI (1942)
- JUPHS.* ... The Journal of United Provinces Historical Society. 80, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
Vol. XV (1942)
- KHR.* ... The Karnataka Historical Review. Ed. N. S. Kamalapur. Pub. The Karnataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Twice a year.
Vol. VI (1939) Published in 1942.
- LB.* ... The library Bulletin. Organ of the Indian Library Association. 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Quarterly.
Vol. I (1942)
- LOL.* ... Luzac's Oriental List and Book Review. Quarterly. Pub. Luzac & Co., 48, Great Russell Street, London.
Vol. LIII (1942)
- Man.* ... Man: A Record of Anthropological Science Published under the Direction of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London.
Vol. XLII (1942)
- M-B.* ... The Maha-Bodhi: Journal of Maha Bodhi Society. Ed. Kalidas Nag. Pub. The Maha-Bodhi Society, 4a, College Square, Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$. Monthly.
Vol. 50 (1942)
- MI.* ... Man in India. A Quarterly Record of Anthropological Science with special reference to India Ed. Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy. Church Road, Ranchi. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$.
Vol. XXII (1942)

- MUJ.* ... Muslim University Journal. *Ed.* Dr. Hadi Hasan. *Pub.* Shaikh Abdur Rashid, Muslim University, Aligarh. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ Vol. March 1942.
- NIA.* ... New Indian Antiquary. A Monthly Journal of Oriental Research. *Ed.* S. M. Katre and P. K. Gode. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, *Pub.* Karnatak Publishing House, Chira Bazar, Bombay. Vol. V (1942)
- NPP.* ... Nagari-Pracharni Patrika. A Quarterly Journal in Hindi. *Ed.* Krishna-Nand, assisted by Board of Editors. *Pub.* Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Benares. Vol. 46 (1942)
- NR.* ... The New Review. *Ed.* A Lallmandl, 10, Government Place East, Calcutta. $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, monthly. Vol. XV (1942)
- NUJ.* ... Nagpur University Journal. *Ed.* Members of the Editorial Board. *Pub.* The University. $10'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Once a year. No. 8 (1942)
- PB.* ... Prabuddha Bharata. Advaita Ashram, 4, Wellington Lane, Calcutta. Vol. XLVII (1942)
- PO.* ... Poona Orientalist. A Quarterly Journal devoted to Oriental Studies published in April, July, October and January, *Ed.* Har Dutt Sharma. *Pub.* The Oriental Book Agency, Poona, Vol. VI, Pt. 4; Vol. VII, Pts. 1,2, and 3. (1942)
- POB.* ... The Port of Bombay. Quarterly Organ of the Bombay Port Trust. *Ed.* L.B. Andrew. *Pub.* The Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Estate, Bombay. $10'' \times 7''$. Vol. IV (1942)

- PQ. ... The Philosophic Quarterly. An Organ of the Indian Institute of Philosophy and the Indian Philosophical Congress. $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. Pub. N. C. Ghosh, 121A, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Vol. XVIII, (1942)
- QJMS. ... The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society. Ed. S. Srikantaya. Pub. The Society, Daly Memorial Hall, Cenotaph Road, Bangalore City. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol XXXII, Pts. 3-4; Vol. XXXIII, Pts, 1-2 (1942)
- QR. ... Quarterly Review. Published in January, April, July and October. Pub. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1. No. 554 (1942)
- RPR. ... Review of Philosophy and Religion. Quarterly Journal published by the Academy of Philosophy and Religion. 3A, Lowther Road, Allahabad. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. Vol. XI (1942)
- SC. ... Science and Culture. A monthly Journal of Natural and Cultural Sciences. Ed. M. N. Saha, J. C. Ghosh, A. C. Ukil, S.K. Mitra and B. C. Guha. Pub. Indian Science News Association, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol. VII (6 parts), Vol. VIII (6 parts) 1942.
- TMR. ... The Modern Review. A monthly review of miscellany. Ed. Ramananda Chatterjee. 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Vol. LXXI, 6 parts; Vol. LXII 6 parts. (1942)
- TQ. ... The Triveni Quarterly, Devoted to Art, Literature and History. Ed. K. Ramakotiswara Rau, assisted by K. Sampathgiri. II, Third

Road, Basavangudi P. O. Bangalore. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$.
Vol. XIV (1942)

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FOR 1942

SECTION I

India

TOPICAL

Anthropology and Ethnology

- Balaratnam (L. K.)—Games and Pastimes of Kerala. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 265–268. [1] Describes some of the national games of Kerala.
- Basu (M. N.)—Ethnic Position of the Ponds of Bengal. *CGR.* IV, pp. 159–163. [2] *Pod* is a corruption of the word *Poundra* which implies a caste.
- Life in a Fishing Village of Bengal. *CGR* IV, pp. 59–60. [3] Deals with the life history—birth, marriage, and funeral—of fisherfolk of Sitarampur in Bengal.
- Dasgupta (C. C.)—The Boiled Rice and Vegetable Game. *MII.* XXII, pp. 254–256. [4]
- Elwin (Verrier)—Suicide among the Aboriginals of Bastar. *MII.* XXII, pp. 207–232. [5]
- A Pair of Drums, with Wooden Figures, from Bastar State, *Man.* XLII, p. 97, 1 pl. [6]
- The Agaria. Foreword by Sarat Chandra Roy. 8½"x5½", pp. xxxv+292, 36 pl, 5 maps, 44 figs. Oxford U. P. (Indian Branch) 1942. [7]

"The Agaria are the blacksmiths and iron smelters of the Central Provinces of India... Those smiths have absorbed many of their social customs from the Baiga and other neighbouring tribes, and much that was said of the Baiga is true of the Agaria. At the same time, the Agaria have a highly vigorous and distinctive life of their own. The folklore and mythology are fascinating and of great significance, controlling and influencing the material culture of the tribe to an unusual degree. They possess a highly organised totemistic system, and have their own contributions to make magic. Here is a people every moment of whose lives is absorbed in their myth, and in the fashioning of their 'magic' iron into simple human instruments—ploughshares, axes and sickles. Mr. Elwin's study will interest travellers and general readers as well as ethnologists".—*LOL LIV*, p. 21.

"...The author gives us a model study on the actual life of the Agaria and at the same time furnishes us with all useful information relating to the associated discovery and utilization of iron in ancient India, with *Asura* culture".—*Kalidasa Nag*. *JBRASL. IX*, p. 186.

Elwin (Verrier)—The use of Cowries in Bastar State, *Man*, XLII, pp. 121-124, 1 pl., 5 illus. [8]

Enthoven (R. E.)—[The Travancore Tribes and Castes], Vol. II, by L. A. Krishna Iyer. (Trivandrum, 1930), See *ABIHI*, III, No. 10. [9]

"Dr. Hutton supplied a Foreword followed by an Introduction by Baron von Eickstedt, who deals with the classification of the population of India on his now familiar lines. The latter, for reasons readily acceptable, disregards the earlier Aryan, Dravidian and Kolarian in favour of the terms Indid, Melanid, and Veddid, with appropriate subdivisions... The author has furnished a valuable addition to materials placed on record by the Ethnographic Survey of India, initiated by the late Sir Herbert Risley".—*JRAS*, 1941, pp. 287-288.

— [The Travancore Tribes and Castes], Vol. III, by L.A. Krishna Iyer. (Trivandrum, 1941), See *ABIHI* IV, No. 17. [10]

"This volume, completes the survey of the Travancore population, is the most interesting of the series....The work is well illustrated and is furnished with charts based on anthropometrical observations. It is to be hoped that Dr. Marett's advice to Indian students, contained in a short introduction, to study this and works of a

similar nature will meet with a widespread response".—*JRAS*, 1942, pp. 66-67.

Fuchs (Stephen)—Property Concepts among Nimar Balahis. *JBBRAS*, 18, pp. 79-89. [11]

A study of the primitive laws and customs in regard to property.

— The Matriarchal Elements in the Ethnography of the Nimar Balahis. *NIA* V, pp. 73-82; 107-114. [12]

Gausdal (G.)—The Khut System of the Santals. *JRORS*, XXVIII, pp. 431-439. [13]

The Santals were by their forefathers divided into twelve Paris or Septs, and each Paris is subdivided into several Khuts.

Ghurye (G.S.)—Anthropological Approach to the Study of Indian Sociology *SC*. VII, pp. 477-479. [14]

Considers the significance of the general intellectual correspondence between anthropology and sociology upon the problems of Indian sociology. Gives a thought to the origin and development of the general character of the anthropological outlook in sociology.

Iyer (K. V. Krishna)—The Vēnganād Nampitis. *BRVRI*. X, pp. 41-56; 92-106 [15]

The Vēnganād Nampitis were closely associated with the maintenance of the Vedic religion in Kerala. The privilege or duty of providing the Brahmins with the essential sacrificial materials, like *Soma*, *Karingali*, and the black antelope skin, was exclusively theirs. Though they lost all their political powers with the advent of the British, they still retain their religious obligation.

Karmarkar (A. P.)—The Vratyas in Ancient India. *JUB*. XI, pp. 80-91. [16]

A study of the Vratyas, their occurrence in early literature, their cult, their god, Eka-vratya and Pumsali, Eka-vratya: A Yigin and an Ascetic, Vratya and their order, their dress and customs, etc. Dr. Keith holds that the Vratyas were of Āryan origin. But the Purānic data available, along with the details of the cult of the Vratyas, as indicated in the Atharva-Veda and later literature, do not allow the author to accept Dr. Keith's conclusion.

Krishna (M. H.)—Twenty-ninth Indian Science Congress, Baroda 1942. Presidential Address, Section of Anthropology. Prehistoric Deccan 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x6", pp. 223-252. Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, 1942. [17]

Deals with Races of India, Racial history, Coming of the languages, Prehistoric culture, Chandravali and prehistory, Brahmagiri excavations, Prehistoric town of Isila, Neolithic and Microlithic ages, Cromlechs, and Other Deccan sites.

Little (K. L.)—[Anthropometric Investigation of the Madhyandina Brahmans of the Maratha Country], by Irawati Karve, (Poona, 1941) See *ABHI*. IV, No. 18. [18]

"The investigator's suggestion is that the majority of medium-headed, Medium-nosed people are representative of a distinct strain common to many parts of India. His broad-nosed, long-headed element on the other hand, seems to have affinities with the Palaco-Indian racial type, although differences in hair-form point rather to the east and several section of these forest people, wherein a Parocean element is postulated, than to the south or western zone. The brachycephals, who are characterised also by a flat occiput, are attributed to the intruding belt of brachycephaly which runs from Sind via Gujarat and Maharashtra up to Bengal.

Considered statistically, a considerable degree of heterogeneity is suggested in this population. Dr. Karve's explanation is that a certain amount of social stratification is revealed in the different racial components which go to make up the present sub-caste of Madhyandina Brahmans. Hair samples were not taken, and it is possible that terminologically the adjective 'straight', in regard to hair form, may require further definition".—*Man.* XLII, p. 139.

Majumdar (D. N.)—The Bhils of Gujarat. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 220-237; 2 pl., 1 chart. [19]

A comprehensive study of the Bhil tribe. The author does not think they are of pre-Dravidian stock. The Bhils themselves are unanimous in claiming a Rajput ancestry.

— Blood groups of Criminal Tribes. *SC.* VII, pp. 334-337. [20]

A short study of the criminal tribes of the United Provinces, and gives blood-group data.

— The Blood Groups of the Dams. *MII.* XXII, pp. 238-243. [21]

Majumdar (D. N.)—The Tharsus and their Blood Groups. *JRASBS.* VIII, pp. 25-37, 2 pls. [22]

The Tarai extends across the length of the Himalayas fringing the densely populated plains in the south. It is a low land of morasses and fens mostly covered with thick forest where wild beasts and jungle fever abound to make the country unsafe for settlement. Here dwell the Tharus and Bhokas, two primitive tribes, who have either migrated for safety or have been living in their secure asylum for centuries.

Marin (G.)—An Ancestor of the Game of 'Ludo'. *Man* XLII, pp. 114-115. [23]

The game discussed here is one, of which the writer found diagrams continually recurring among the ruined cities of Dravidian India, and which seemed to have completely died out. It was not until he reached Ceylon that he found it still known to the present generation.

— Tamil Pioneers of Cultural Ecology. *Man*. XLII, p. 90. [24]

When Professor Geddes propounded his famous 'valley section' theory he probably little realised that he had been anticipated by a score of centuries or so by a school of Tamil students in Southern India. Their first findings are embodied in the work called the *Tolkappiam*, the author of which was Tolkappiar.

Ramaprasad (Chanda)—Indian Physical Anthropology and Raciology. *SC.* VIII, pp. 201-208; 251-258; 292-294. [25]

Review of the contribution of Ramaprasad Chanda. Deals with the history of Indian Raciology; Indian Brachycephals and the Indo-Aryan of the outer countries; Outer-Indo-Aryans, the Pamirians, Etc.

Roy (M. N.)—Eastern Frontier Aborigines. *NR.* XVII, pp. 14-20. [26]

The Eastern Frontier district is covered by the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hill-tracts, which border the north and north-eastern parts of Bengal. The tribes that inhabit these hill-ranges are called Garos, Kasis and Jaintias.

Scherman (Lucian)—Von Indiens "Blauden Bergen" (Nilgiri): Kurumba-Irula-Paniyan. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 13-35, 3 pl. [27]

The tribes inhabiting the heights and slopes of the Nilgiris are to be divided into two groups, the first consisting of Todas,

Badgas, and Kotas, the second of Kurumbas, Irulas, and Paniyans. This classification is not dependent upon the time elapsed since they settled there, but upon quite other facts. The first three peoples have almost no contact with countries outside the Nilgiris. Compared with them, the Kurumbas, Irulas and Paniyans are shy and hidden communities, but this isolation cannot serve as evidence for their past nor for their future fate, because they were and partly still are connected with kinsmen living far from their poor huts.

Thakkar (A. V.)—Glimpses of our Aborigines. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 89-91. [28]

Archæology

Andrews (F.H.)—[A Pillared Hall, from a Temple at Madura, in the Philadelphia Museum of Art], by W. Norman Brown (Philadelphia, 1940). See *ABIHI*. III. No. 33. [29]

"....One accepts with due salaams the triumphant fact that this 'Pillared Hall' is the only stone temple 'reassembled' in America and further that 'no other museum anywhere can show such a large grouping of integrated architectural units from a single building in India'. This gratifying statement is followed by a note on the faintly romantic manner in which the pieces came to the museum and on the celebration of their installation by a pageant called 'The Building of the Temple'. Although in the preface the Author claims that the pieces are from a single building, on page 30 this is contradicted".—*JRAS*, 1942, p. 147.

Aravamuthan (T. G.)—Some Survivals of the Harappa Culture. 9½"×6½", pp. 76, illus. Karnatak P. H. Bombay, 1942. [30]

This book which was originally published in the form of a series of articles in the pages of a *NIA*, contains sixteen chapters: Suggestions of survivals; Origin of Indian coinage and its affiliations; A feature of Bactrian and Parthian coinage; Some plaques from Ceylon; Origin of the Buddha image; The cults behind the image; Cult objects between adorants; From preceptor to image; The image in its setting; The content of images; The image on a coin of Maues; Nandipada over circle; The deity in the headdress; The deity on the head; Bull sacrifice and bull sport; and Conclusion.

Balaratnam (L. K.)—The Thuravoor Temple. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 221-224. [31]

The history of the temple is connected with the historic anecdotes that have been brought to light regarding the ancient Pāndya and Chola Kingdoms, which in later years, were welded together under the way of Kulaśekara Varma familiarly known as Cherumān Perumāl.

Balasubhamanyan (S. R.)—The Original Shrine or Tirukkalukkundram, *JMU*. XIV, Pt. 1, pp. 19-32, 2 pls. [32]

Tirukkalukkundram is said to have one of the most ancient and most sacred of Siva temples in the Tamil land. It lies about nine miles South East of Chinglepet, a station on the South Indian Railway, and it is easily accessible. The author here describes the temple and gives a list of inscriptions that are found there.

Banerji (S. K.)—A Historical Outline of Akbar's Dar-ul-Khafat; Fathpur Sikri. *JII*. XXI, pp. 198-215. [33]

— The Historical Remains of the Early Years of Akbar's Reign, 1556-72. *JUPHS*. XV, Pt. 2, pp. 81-101 [34]

Barnett (L. D.)—[The Archaeology of Gujarat: Including Kathiawar], by H. D. Sankalia (Bombay, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 66. [35]

"....The sketch of the early history is open to criticism. It is a pity that the author follows the bad old practice of calling the Satavahanas 'Andhras', for they were not Andhras. His survey of the Hellenistic dynasties is superficial, and in my opinion inaccurate, especially as regards Menander, who cannot by any possibility be regarded as contemporary with Demetrius. Sometimes (though rarely, it must be admitted) proper names are misspelt by the wrong application of diacritics. Other errors of spelling are not very common, but we may notice that an ancient Roman friend figures somewhere disconcertingly as 'Lucius Virus' (p. 187), and that Dr. Fleet's initials are wrongly given as 'J. H.' (p. 186). Perhaps it would have been well if the section on architecture had recorded the fact that an early (perhaps the earliest extant) reference to the buildings of Gujarat as distinctive in style occurs in the Tamil classical poem *Manimekhala* which mentions *kuccarak-kudigai*, 'a chapel of the Gujjaras' (XVIII, 152—a mention that is of course fatal to the claim that the *Manimekhala* and its companion classic *Silapp-adhiharam* belong to the second century A. D.....The bibliography leaves much to be desired. Many useful details are omitted. Authors' names are presented

with irritating inconsistency: sometimes the surname alone is given; sometimes (correctly, but awkwardly)...The section on inscriptions and coins also needs some corrections".—*I.A.L. XVI*, Pt. I, pp. 43-44.

Born (Wolfgang)—Ivory Powder Flasks from Mughal Period.
AI. IX, pp. 93-111, 12 illus. [36]

Gubil (L. N.)—The Rock-Cut Cave Temples at Trichinopoly
TMR. LXXI, pp. 345-347, 3 illus. [37]

A short description of the caves said to be of the seventh century A. D.

— Chidambaram. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 450-452, 4 illus.
 Describes some of the shrines and points out their antiquity. [38]

Gyani (R. G.)—[Ruins of Dabhoi or Darbhavati], by Hiranaanda Shastri. (Baroda, 1940) See *ABIHI*. III, No. 68,

"....A noteworthy feature is the discussion of the dates of the monuments in the light of references in old literature and inscriptions, brought together by the author".—*JBBRAS*, 18 p. 124.

— [A Pillared Hall from the Temple at Madura, in the Philadelphia Museum of Art], by W. Norman Brown (Philadelphia, 1940), See *ABIHI*. III, No. 33. [40]

"....The book under review is not only a guide to sculptures carved on the pillars and friezes of the Mandapam but is the result of the author's careful study of the art, architecture, and history of South India in general and Madura in particular.
 —*JBBRAS* 18, p. 125.

Heras (H.)—Excavations at Rairh. *NR.* XVI, pp. 456-462.
 [41]

A study of the terracotta images discovered in the excavations at Rairh in Jaipur State. Concludes that the figures represent the culture which flourished first in the Indus Valley and spread all over India—clear link between the Mohenjo Daro civilisation and modern Hinduism.

— Were the Mohenjo-Darians Aryans of Dravidians?
JIH. XXI, pp. 23-38. [42]

Refutes Dr. Laxman Sarup's contention that the Mohenjo-Darians were Aryans. Concludes that they were Dravidians.

Hornel (James)—Hero Monumental-Stones of Kathiawär.
Aty. XVI, pp. 289-300 4, pls. [43]

Husain (Mahdi)—Agra Before the Mughals. JUPHS. XV,
Pt. 2, pp. 80-87. [44]

Krishindas (Rai)—A Kinnara-Mithuna Terracotta Case from
Rājghat, Benares. JUPHS. XV, Pt. 1, pp. 43-44, 3 pl. [45]

During recent excavation at Rājghat, a round case was unearthed. On it, is a motif bearing a composite figure of a woman and a horse, (Half-horse and half-woman). A man is riding on her back. The author compares this motif with similar motifs on the Sanchi railings and on the terracotta disk found at Mathura. The explanation of this motif is still a desideratum. The author asks how far it would be correct to call it a *Kinnara* when the latter as described in literature has only the face of a horse and not its trunk.

Lakshminarash (P. S.)—A Note on Sanchi. QJMS. XXXIII
pp. 68-73. [46]

This is a review on Sir John Marshall's *The Monuments of Sanchi*.

Law (B. C.)—Pāñchālas and their Capital Ahichchhatra.
Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 67,
The Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1942. [47]

The Pāñchālas were an important tribe of great antiquity dwelling between the Ganges and the Gumti river; their capital, Achichchhatra, was identified by Vincent Smith with Rāmnagar. Pāñchala was in the days of Buddha one of the many oligarchical republics of northern India. Ultimately it was absorbed into the Empire of Magadha. Hiuen Tsiang visited the country during his travels in the seventh century A. D. The city of Kampilya in the Pāñchāla country is mentioned in the Jātakas as a great literary centre. Some interesting problems are raised by the inscriptions in the celebrated Pabosa caves, and by the so-called Mitra coins. This is an important contribution to the ancient history of northern India.

Majumdar (R. C.)—[A Pillared Hall from a temple at
Madura, in the Philadelphia Museum of Art], by W.
Norman Brown (Philadelphia 1940) See ABIHI. III,
No. 33. [48]

"The main theme of the author is the description of the

architectural pieces with an explanation of their significance, both historical and architectural. He has done this more elaborately than is usual in a museum guide book by adding two preliminary chapters dealing with the history of Madura and the general evolution of the South Indian Temple Architecture. He has then described the architectural pieces, particularly the columns and the frieze, with a full discussion of the sculptures engraved on them. As the author himself admits, the identification of the reliefs is not always certain and free from doubts, but he has done his task with painstaking thoroughness".
—JRASBL. VIII. p. 146.

Panchmukhi (R.S.)—Progress of South Indian Archaeology and Epigraphy. In No. 1183 pp. 239-251. [49]

Pfeiffer (Robert H.)—[Indus Valley Painted Pottery: A Comparative Study of the Designs of the Painted Wares of the Harappa Culture], by Richard F. Starr. (Princeton, 1941), See ABIHI. IV, No. 72. [50]

"Dr. Starr, a distinguished field archaeologist whose excavations span the continent of Asia from China in the East to Serabit (Sinai), Nuzi (Iraq), and Van (Armenia) in the West, deals in this volume with the most difficult and insidious archaeological problem: the dating and interrelations of early cultures. Specially, he endeavours to discover the connections of the Indus Valley culture of the third millennium B. C which has recently become known through the excavations at Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, and Chanhudaro, with the early culture of Baluchistan (Nal Kulli, Mehri, etc.), Iran (Persepolis, Anau, Sialk, Hissar, Giyan, Musyan, etc.), Elan (Susa), and Mesopotamia (Samarra, Halaf, Al-Ubaid, Uruk, Jemdet Nasr, etc.). Dr. Starr bases his comparisons exclusively on the patterns of the painted pottery, being fully aware that in addition to this single clue, the whole culture should be used as the term of comparison. Within this limitation, Starr's investigation, without being conclusive, helps in clearing the haze that has surrounded the Indus Valley in its relationship to other portions of the ancient world".
—AJA. 47. p. 136.

Puri (Baij Nath)—Can we Identify the Mother Goddess Cult at Mohenjodaro ? QJMS. XXXIV, pp. 159-164 [51]

The theme of this paper is to suggest the name of the Mother Goddess and to trace the history of the cult. He identifies the cult with the Goddess Nâna of the Kuśâna period. Concludes that

the Mother Goddess Nāna-Ambā cult of the Kuṣāṇa period was the same as the mother goddess cult of Mohenjodaro and as such we may identify the former with the latter.

Ramkrishnan (V. G.)--The South Indian Temple. *NR.* XVII, pp. 128-139. [52]

Sankalia (H. D.)--Pre-Vedic Times to Vijayanagara: A Survey of 25 years Work in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology. In No. 1183, pp. 195-238. [53]

Sauerbrei (Claude)--Sanchi, Beautiful and Eternal. *Asia*. XLII, pp. 103-105, 3 pl. [54]

Describes the Sanchi monuments.

Schaefer (Herwin)--Two Gandharan Temples and their Eastern Sources. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 61-67, 4 pl. [55]

An investigation of the sources of two temples excavated in region of Gandhara. Both temples had been called Greek because of some Greek features, but the author has found that the type of both buildings goes back to Syria and Egypt rather than Greece.

Waddington (Hilary)--Preliminary Report on the Excavation of a Mound at Maholi near Muttra, United Provinces, 1940. *JUPHS.* XV, Pt. 2, pp. 135-139, 1 pl. [56]

Art, Science and Culture

Architecture.

Acharya (P. K.)--Hindu Architecture and Sculpture. *IC.* VIII. No. 4, pp. 369-371. (Continued from *IC.* VIII, p. 182) [57]

Batley (Claude)--The Design Development of Indian Architecture. 15"×10", pp. 11, 52 pl. 2nd edn. John Tiranti, London, 1942. [58]

"The purpose of this publication, the first edition of which was issued in 1934, is to exhibit the main features of Indian architecture through ages. It differs from most books on the subject in that it is treated from a practical, i. e., constructional point of view".—*LOL.* LIII, pp. 6-7.

Brown (Percy)--Indian Architecture, Vol. I—Buddhist and

Hindu Periods. 11"×8½", pp. x+210, 125 pl. 2 maps.
Taraporevala, Bombay 1942. [59]

"....tells the tale in 32 short chapters, opening with (1) the Indus Civilisation, which, as he points out, had not the slightest influence on the architecture of historical times; and (2) the 'Vedic Culture' (c. 1500-800 B. C.), reconstructed from the vignettes of Bharhut and Sanchi of the second century B. C. Though this chronology is venturesome, seeing that no trace of the material culture of Vedic India has yet been found, Mr. Percy Brown's drawings are important, and might well have been merged in the succeeding chapters on 'Wooden Origins', a very necessary prologue to this study.

Two chapters follow on the creation of the Mauryan tradition by Asoka and its development under his political heirs, the Sungas and the Andhras. All the leading elements of Indian architecture are now in being—the stupa; the monastery (Vihara), the temple (chaitya-hall), the rock-cut caves, and the pillar with its 'bell' capital.

The scene shifts to the Deccan caves, still in the Mauryan tradition. Two chapters cover the chaityas and viharas of Hinayana Buddhism, from Bhaja to Kanheri, and the Jain caves of Orissa. A concise account is given (p. 25) of the way in which these caves were excavated, and a note follows on the changes in shape of the 'Chaitya-window' (similar to those of the stupa and the Islamic dome) from the flattish arch to the Lomas Rishi cave to the complete circle at Ellora (Pl. XXI)...."—F. J. Richardson, *IAL*. XVII, p. 75.

— Indian Architecture, Vol. II—Islamic Period. 11"×8½"
pp. xii+140, 100 pl. Taraporevala, Bombay, 1942. [60]
"....the relation to Muslim architecture outside India, the Saljuq influence on the building of Ala-ud-din Khalji, the Persian on Gulbarga and Bidar, the Ottoman on Bijapur are well marked. But the leading authorities at present trace Saljuq influence further back than the Alai Darwaza, and regard already the Qutb Minar as an indubitable example of the Saljuq style. The small tapering turrets on the coins of Firozshahi architecture actually are a Persian innovation of the Ilkhani period. The high maqsura screens on the Sharqi mosque are adaptations of Timuric models. Likewise the domed corner turrets of the Mandu mausoleums go back to Samanid models. Also the Taj Mahal depends directly on late Safavi prototypes, at least in most of its forms, though not at all in its spirit.

The description of late Mughal architecture does justice neither to its stylistic development nor to the driving forces behind it. Neither the influence of Deccani art nor the picturesque dynamism of the evolution up till the middle of the eighteenth century have been realized and the completely new and original development thereafter down to the middle of the nineteenth century has been missed".—H. Goetz. *AP.* XIV, p. 486.

Chatterjee (Sris Chandra)—*Magadha Architecture and Culture*. Foreword by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee. Introduction by Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. 9½"×7", pp. xxv+112, 30 pl. University of Calcutta, 1942. [61]

The real value of this monograph will not be appreciated by one who will expect to find in it marshalling of facts gleaned from old texts, as the object of the author is not research as we understand it but to reconstruct out of the available remnants what could possibly be the ideal of the Magadhan architects, the ideal of life and culture of the people of pre-Christian days, and the aesthetic ideal of Magadhan artists.

"...Here is a fine opportunity to take an expansive view of the events which led up to the great days of Magadha, a region which corresponds in some of its geographical limits with the modern country of Bihar. Dwelling on the antiquity of its culture the author then refers to the splendour of its past as shown in the ancient capitals of Rajagriha and Pataliputra. The influence of the Indus Culture then comes into the picture, followed by the effect of the Hellenistic art of Greece through Bactria and Gandhara in the early centuries of the Christian era. And so the story is continued through the ages, of Mahavira and Gautama, the Guptas and the Palas, all active patrons of the arts, finishing with the 'Glory of Nalanda' that great Hindu-Buddhist University which flourished in the first millennium and spread its influence over so much of Asia and the East". *Percy Brown JRASBL.* X, p. 99.

Astronomy.

Apte (D. V.)—*Tithicintamani of Ganés Daivajña*. pp. 2+19. Poona, 1942. [62]

The Pancangas or Indian Almanacs published all over India every year are prepared according to Tables furnished by this Standard work. The present edition besides giving all Tables for preparing Tithis, Nakṣtras, Yugas contains comments by Viśvanātha and Viṣṇu which explain the theory and illustrate the subject

by working out examples.

- Vaidyanatha**--Jītaka-pūrijāta. With Commentary of Kapileśwara Sastri. Kāśi Sanskrit Series No. 10. (Sanskrit text). 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 510+8. Chaukhamba Skt. Ser. Office, Benares, 1942. [63]

Law

- Rangaswami (K. V.)** and Aiyangar (A. N. Krishna) *Eds.* Vyavaharanirnaya of Varadaraja. Edited with exhaustive Introduction in English. Foreword by Sir P. S. Sivamswami Aiyar. pp. xviii+31+756. Madras 1942. [64]

- Sastri (Marulkar)**--Dattaka-candrikā of Kubera Bhāṭṭa. pp. 12+4+103. Poona, 1942. [65]

Work of theory and practice of adoption, with an original commentary called दत्तकचंद्री. All the intricate questions regarding the validity of adoption have been carefully discussed and explained by the commentator.

Medicine

- Bagchi (Prabodh Chandra)**--A Fragment of the Kasyapa-Samhita in Chinese. *IC. IX*, Pt. I. pp. 53-64. [66]

Points out the short medical treatise entitled *Kia-yi sien jen shuo yi niu jen king* (=Kasyapa-isi-prokta-srividikṣita-mitra) which is preserved in Chinese translation and is included in the Tripitaka.

- Gode (P.K.)**--Karpūriya Śivadatta and his Medical Treatises: Between A.D. 1625 and 1700. [67]

- Misra (Brahmasankar)** *Ed.*--Śārangdhara Samhitā of Śārangdharacarya with Subodhini Hindi Commentary by Pt. Prayagadatta and exhaustive notes in Hindi called Laksmi by Pt. Lakshmi pati Tripathi. Edited with Introduction, Indices, Appendices, pp. 8+34+602+78. Benares, 1942. [68]

- Mookerjee (Radha Kumud)**--Universities in Ancient India with special Reference to Ayurvedic Studies. See No. 287.

Rao (A. Venkata) and Ayyangar (H. Sesha)—Khagendra-manī-Darpana of Maṅgrāja. Edited with an English Preface, Kannada Introduction, Tables of Contents and an Index of Verses, Etc. (Madras University Series, No. 9). 10"×6½", pp. 10+18+28+334. University of Madras, 1942.

[69]

—Though the KD is a medical treatise, its style has a remarkable literary flavour; and one who reads only the first chapter, where we get a splendid sketch of Mugulipura and an interesting account about the author's ancestry and contemporaries would certainly mistake it for an artistic Campū. The author Mangaraja I, who has been assigned to the middle of the fourteenth century A. D., by the editors on strong internal evidence, was at once a composite personality: a prince, a poet and a physician rolled into one—a rare combination indeed. He rightly complains how poets waste their talents in singing about sports, etc., (I, 63); but he would sing about medicines which are of great benefit to society. Medicines are conducive to a healthy body whereby one acquires right knowledge which paves the path of liberation (I, 65). Mangaraja was a Jaina prince of Mugalipura (Hussein Dt.); and he says that his medical treatise is based on Jaina tradition. He specifically mentions his guru Pūjyapāda who is to be distinguished from Pūjayapāda, the author of *Survārtha-siddhi*, etc.—A. N. Upadhye, *JBBRAS*, 19, p. 80.

Varier (P.S.)—Bṛhat-saṁhitā. Part I. pp. 22+224. Kottakal, 1942.

[70]

A detailed work on human anatomy and Physiology in Sanskrit combining the ancient and modern knowledge on the subject with various illustrations and coloured plates.

Music and Dancing.

Ayyar (C. S.)—Some Leading Music Systems. *JMA*. XIII, pp. 21-32.

[71]

Bamerji (Prejesh)—Dance in India. Foreword by Udat-Shankar. 7½"×4½", pp. 305, illus. Kitabistan, Allahabad 1942.

[72]

Explains and analyses in detail the classical and the modern dances, the hand-gestures, as well as the body postures of different schools of Indian dancing.

Chowdhury (Birendra Kishore Roy)—The synthesis of Indian Music. *V.B.Q.* VII, pp. 161-168. [73]

Gangoly (O. C.)—The Antiquity of the Indian Dance Art. *The Hindu*, Sunday Edn. 22, Feb. 1942. [74]

Establishes the early antiquity of the practice of Indian Dancing on the basis of the pose of a Lalata-tilaka dance-turn embodied in Bharata's *Natya Sūtra*, illustrated on an Indian Terracotta plaque from Bhîr Mound (c. 4-3 century B. C.) in the Taxila Museum, detail drawing from which are cited in the article.

Gubil (L. N.)—The Indian Dance. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 49-51, 7 illus. [75]

A short sketch describing various dances of India.

Kumarappa (Lalita)—Indian Classical Dancing and its Significance. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 165-167. [76]

Le Meri—The Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance. pp. xviii+100, 63 plates. Columbia U. P. New York, 1941. [77]

"....The poses seem well-chosen as a fair-sized sample of the immensely large number of possibilities; the photography and reproduction are excellent. The professor of Sanskrit would like to see other selections of poses, e. g. those prescribed for the performance of an act or two of one of the classic dramas, such as Kālidāsa's *Sakuntala*; but it is good to have in such good form two hundred poses chosen more or less.—*M. B. Emeenau, JAOS*, 62, p. 150.

— The Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance. 10"×6½", pp. 118, 200 illus. Oxford, 1942. [78]

Myleru (C. R.)—Bharati and Tamil Music. *JAU.* XI, Pt. 3, pp. 206-210. [79]

Raja Rao (M.)—Chandas and the Vedic Basis of Indian Music. *JISOA.* X, pp. 160-174. [80]

Explains and discusses the seven Sāmavedic notes.

Richardson (Mrs. P. E.)—The Theatre in India: Its Place in the University Drama in Education. *ER.* XLVIII. pp. 49-56. [81]

Sambamurti (P.)—Comparative Music. *JMA.* XIII, pp. 87-88. [82]

Sastri (S. Subrahmanyam) Ed.—*Santita Sārūpiṭa* of King Tulaja of Tanjore. With an Exhaustive Introduction in English. pp. 82-187. Music Academy, Madras, 1942. [83]

"....There have appeared already two texts in Sanskrit on music, namely the *Sangitasudha* of King Raghunatha and the *Caturdāyiprakasika* of Venkatamekhini. The Tamil version of this latter is the third publication of the Academy and *Sangitasarasamgrahamu* in Telugu is the fourth. All the three Sanskrit texts belonging to what can be called the Tanjore Texts on Music.....Special mention must be made of the "portion of the Dance chapter of the *Naramrta* as also a different and enlarged recension of the *Svara* chapter, which includes the description of a Vina called after the author, the *Tulajendravinevina*". The Introduction is a very long one covering a number of interesting topics like the author and his works, a comparison of manuscripts.....a comparison of the *Saramrta* with other standard texts on the subject, besides the detailed contents of the work, the index of the ragas in the work and the authors and works cited in the work"—G. Kunhan Raja. *BmV.* VII, pp. 50-51.

Sitaram (M. L.)—Our Musical Heritage. *JAU.* XI, Pt. 3, pp. 178-188. [84]

— The Role of Stobhas in Sūman Chant. *JTSML.* III; Pt. 1, pp. 13-21. [85]

Spreen (H.)—Folk Dances of South India. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 216 London, 1942. [86]

"This is a collection of the folk dances of India with detailed instructions for their performance. These dances are accompanied by music which is printed in both Indian and European notation. Songs are given in their original languages (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam), with romanised transcriptions and English version. The book will be of use primarily to all girls' schools where dancing is taught".—*LOL.* LIV, p. 22.

Stoll (Dennis)—The "Graves" of Indian Music. *AR.* 38, pp. 167-171. [87]

General

Birney (William S.)—Painted Glass Windows, Mosaics, Fresco-Paintings etc. at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

BPP. LXII, pp. 116-123. (Continued from Vol. LX,
123.) [88]

Brown (W. Norman)—Manuscript Illustrations of the
Uttāradhyayana Sūtra. Reproduced and described. pp.
xiii+54, 46 pl., 150 illus. American Or. Series, Vol. 21.
American Oriental Society, New Haven, 1941. [89]

So far as a piece of research can be considered 'complete' this excellent volume completes Professor Brown's series of studies on the Western Indian style of miniature paintings which flourished from the early twelfth to the end of the sixteenth century, and which was chiefly preserved in the Jain MSS of Gujarat. Of the three texts most frequently illustrated, the *Kalpaśastra* and *Kalakacarayakatha* have been described previously. The *Uttara-dhyayana Sūtra* can be dated somewhere about the fourth century A. D., while the illustrations reproduced are from MSS of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; one of these exhibits the style of the transition towards the early Rajput paintings of about 1600".—Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, AJA. 46, pp. 310-311.

"....With the exception of *Samavasarana* scenes, scenes of rebirth as deities, conference, tonsure and austerity scenes (the *bhayotsarga* stance), and scenes of Siddhas or Perfect beings, together with episodes from Aristanemi's life, most of the illustrations of the *Uttarādhyayana Sūtra*, as we found on examination, increase the range of Jaina iconography by presenting new departures from the familiar *Kalpa Sūtra* subjects".—Alvan C. Hartmann, JAOS. 62, p. 77.

Das (Moti Lal)—The Soul of India. pp. 167. Shiva-Sahitya
Khalishpur, 1942. [90]

Essays on Indian Sculpture.

Edgerton (Franklin)—Dominant Ideas in the Formation of
Indian Culture. JAOS. 62, pp. 151-156. [91]

Picks out words and phrases which, in his opinion, have been regarded by Indians since some centuries B. C., as specially important in their bearing on the conduct of human life, viewed as a norm; and suggests how he thinks they were related to earlier words and phrases, or to the same words occurring in earlier phrases and perhaps bearing different meaning. At the outset the quest of the author is complicated by a striking dichotomy in Indian culture. There are two radiating different norms of human life and conduct, he says, both at least tolerated,

indeed in some sense accepted and approved, each in its own sphere. He calls them *ordinary* and the *extraordinary* norms.

Gangoly (O. C.)—A Year's Progress of Art in India.
TMR. LXXI, pp. 72-73. [92]

Goetz (Hermann)—Former Anti-Indian Art Criticism. *AP.* XIII, pp. 253-258. [93]

— Problems of Art Education in India. *NR.* XV, pp. 449-457. [94]

— Gupta Buddhism and the Regeneration of Modern Western Art. *M-B.* 50, pp. 139-143. [95]

Heiling (Robert)—Cultural Contacts. *HYJMU.* III, Pt. 1, pp. 31-41. [96]

Explains the main trends of the two opposite artistic and cultural currents. All the so-called Aryans in Europe, Germanic, Celtic or Greek nomadic tribes, says the author, worshipped their God in forests, deified trees or rocks, but did not form any human-shaped idol, except when they got into close touch with influences from the orient; thus the earlier this fundamental change in religious artistic expression took place the nearer the final settlement of these nomads was to Asia Minor and the Middle East, old centres of idolatry or worship of human-shaped deities. In Greece, just opposite the Asiatic coast, orientalization, or the invasion, of naturalistic art current, took place about 700 B.C., in France by the Roman conquest about 50 B.C., and in Germany, after Christianity became dominant in the 8th century A.D.

Buddha rejected all idols and for centuries his followers used symbolic ornaments only, the Hinayana, in sharp contrast to the pre-Buddhistic era, which formed divine idols in human shape. But the Indian soil is stronger than the reformer; Mahayana developed; most beautiful, most accomplished Buddha-statues are created, in their super-human serenity marking another eternal peak of achievement in art, equal to the greatest work of the Greek genius; just as the Brahmanic period, preceding Buddha, shows to what height of realization the human spirit is able to lift itself. All these immortal monuments, Vedic-epic philosophy, piled up to the Upanishads and crystallized in the *Bhagavdd-Gita*, Buddhism and Indian Buddhistic art, culminating in Ajanta, are proofs of the immense creating power which arises from the blending of apparently hostile cultural trends.

Kanta Das (Rajani)--Indo-British Relations. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 129-132. [97]

Khan (Mohd. A. R.)--A Survey of Muslim Contribution to Science and Culture. *IeC.* XVI, pp. 2-20; 136-152. [98]

— Need for Better Co-operation Between Oriental Scientists and Arabic Scholars. *HA.* Study No. 3, pp. 103-108. [99]

Law (Bhabani Churn)--Artist's Reaction to Old Indian Paintings. *M-B.* 50, pp. 347-350. [100]

Majmudar (M.R.)--The Gujarati School of Painting and some Newly Discovered Vais̄ava Miniatures. *JISOA.* X, pp. 1-31; 7 pl. [101]

Gujarati school of paintings, at their best, attain to the same level as the so called Rajput 'primitives' of the 16th and 17th centuries. There is also no doubt that there is much kinship between Gujarati and the early Rajput paintings, particularly in details such as the treatment of clouds, hillocks and animals. Its historic value is great; for it extends for several centuries prior to the earliest Rajput paintings and scarce any other type of painting as yet is known after about 1200 A. D., and in the following centuries.

The author describes and discusses seven Gujarati miniatures, and concludes that the cumulative weight of these illustrated MSS. of non-Jaina themes strengthens the existence of a common art-tradition in Western India, especially in Gujarat and Rajputana. The three main sources of Vais̄ava devotion and philosophy, the 'Bhagvata', the 'Gītagovinda' and the 'Bala-gopala-stuti' were illuminated in the local style of western Indian miniatures by the painters for their patrons of the wealthy middle class.

Manuk (P.C.)--Indian Painting. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 8-23. [102]

Mukerji (D. P.)--Modern Indian Culture: A Sociological Study. pp. 277, Indian Pub. Allahabad, 1942. [103]

Survey of the background of Modern Indian Culture in the first three chapters, which takes us as far back as the Buddhist period. The remaining five chapters are on modern Indian literature, the various schools of Indian painting and Indian music etc.

Pandeya (A.C.)--Conception of Beauty in Hindu Art. *IR.* 43, pp. 657-659. [104]

Prakash (Apurva),—Foundations of Indian Art and Archaeology. pp. iv+247 Lucknow, 1942. [105]

Spiritual interpretation of Hindu, Buddhist and Jaina icons; and the account of the development of Indian sculpture and painting.

Rangaswami, (K. V.)—[Indian Culture: Its Strands and Trends. A Study of Contrasts] by Hirendranath Datta (Calcutta, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV. No. 96. [106]

".....In the determination of truth, antiquity is irrelevant as proof. Nevertheless, it has a common appeal. Mr. Datta, after defining culture as 'the outer expression of the inner genius of a people', *kṛti*, refers withunction to the antiquity of Indian Culture, its uniqueness and its vivid survival owing to its possession of the germ of immortality. It is on this hypothesis of its undying character (*amṛitavta*) that he joins issue with Mahatma Gandhi on the ruination of Indian Culture, for, to Mr. Datta such a thing is impossible. The vitality of Indian culture is sought to be established by reference to some of its features: its adaptability (*samarpanītī*), its tolerance (*sahisrītī*), which Mr. Datta would prefer to call 'cosmopolitanity' (sic), and its power of assimilation (*grasītī*). Indian's genius is for conservation and preservation and not for elimination. It is 'oceanic' in its catholicity. These alone do not constitute its claim to superiority. That lies in its nobler ideas and ideals in religion, sociology, ethics and politics."

BmV. VI, p. 285.

Rao (P. Sama)—Symbolism in the Indian Art. *QJMS.* XXXIV, Pt. 1, pp. 19-36; Pts. 2-3, pp. 165-170. [107]

Sarkar (Guru Das)—Some Aspects of Buddhist Art and Culture. See No. 173.

Sastri (Kapilesvara) and Sastri (Matraprasa) Eds.—*Jitakā-pūrijata of Daivajña Vaidyanātha*. Sanskrit and Hindi Commentaries by editors. pp. 8+11+610+7. Benares. 1942. [108]

Singh (Rama Dhari)—Social, Economic and Cultural Life in the Republics of Ancient India. *JBHU*. VI, pp. 73-91. [109]

Thomas (F. W.)—Indianism and its Expansion. pp. 107,

Calcutta. 1942.

[110]

Contains a course of lectures on Indian culture and its influence abroad, delivered early in 1938.

Aryans

Hafiz (Syed Muhammad)—The Aryan View of Life. *RPR.* XI, Pt. 4, pp. 5-13. [111]

Epitomises the salient features of the Aryan conception of life and its fulfilment and has given a bird's-eye view of both the end and the means.

Karmarkar (A. P.)—Mohenjo Daro and Bactria. *JBORN.* XXVII. pp. 446-454. [112]

Deals with the various problems arising out of the main issue of the Kushano Sasanian coins or those of the Sasanian prince-governors of Bactria. Concludes that Bactria must have adopted the religion of the Mohenjo Darrians probably even long before the Aryan settlement themselves down during the Indo-Iranian period. It is possible that the Aryans must have begun to adopt and assimilate many of the customs and manners of the Dravidians even from the time of their sojourn in the country of the Balhikas.

An Early Attempt of the Aryans Against the Naga Cult. *NIA.* V, pp. 184-189. [113]

Shows that the Naga cult had attained prominence in the Proto-Indian period. It received a blow from the Aryan immigrants.

Krishnan (A. N.)—[The Early Aryans in Gujarat], by K. M. Munshi (Bombay 1941). See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1275. [114]

"In the lectures embodied in this work under review Mr. Munshi proceeds to examine the Puranic traditions by applying the corrective of Vedic references. The first historical event to be taken note of is the battle of the Ten Kings or the *Dasa-rājya*. On a critical examination the results of the more reliable Vedic data destroy the accuracy of the puranic traditional accounts. There is no doubt that the Puranas have indiscriminately mixed up names in order to construct fictitious family trees and the

synchronism given by the Rigvedic evidence should be accepted". —*BmV. VI, Pt. 4, p. 326.*

Seth (H. C.)—[The Early Aryans in Gujarat], by K. M. Munshi, (Bombay, 1941). See *ABIHI. IV*, No. 1275. [115]

"According to the learned author the traditions about the Aryans in Gujarat are very much older than the Vedic Daśarājña, the battle of Ten Kings. These are associated with the Minvas and the Bhṛgus. He regards the battle of Ten Kings as an aspect of the conflict between the Haihayas, who are identical with the Vitahavyas, and the Bhṛgus. This ferocious, ceaseless and protracted war between the Haihayas and the Bhṛgus is carried upto the times of Kārtavīrya Arjuna and Paraśurāma. The period assigned for this conflict is 1500 to 1000 B. C. The author on good grounds locates Māhiṣmati of the Haihaya king Kārtavīrya Arjuna at the place where now stands the town of Broach in Gujarat. The home of Paraśurāma, the chief of the Bhṛgus; as Sūrpāraka on the sea-board to the south of Bombay. Thus Haihaya Bhṛgu conflict or at least one of its final stages took place in modern Gujarat and that, as a consequence, both Gujarat and Konkan were occupied by the Aryans.

The author also raises an interesting side-issue i. e. the historicity of the battle between the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas described in the *Mahābhārata*... concludes that 'Janamejaya-Pārikṣita's ancestry is not reliably known and the story of the *Mahābhārata* is a purely imaginary one'. —*NNJ. No. 8, p. 102.*

Note:- Sūrpāraka, modern Sopara is not south of Bombay, but about 45 miles north of Bombay. —Editor.

Shah (P. G.)—[The Early Aryans in Gujarat], by K. M. Munshi, (Bombay 1941). See *ABIHI. IV*, No. 1275. [116]

Mr. Munshi seems to have committed himself to the view (p. 102) that the Aryans did not come from outside but were indigenous to the Indian Soil. This is not the place to challenge this view but it is sufficient to mention that we cannot ignore the evidence, archaeological and anthropological, about the existence in India of a number of tribes of pre-Aryan, and pre-Dravidian origin, and about the Aryans being not the original inhabitants of the soil". —*JGRS. IV, p. 56.*

Varadachari (K. C.)—[Early Aryans in Gujarat], by K. M. Munshi, (Bombay 1941). See *ABIHI. IV*, No. 1275. [117]

"...proceeds to lay down the canons of interpretation of Puranic History and rightly seeks in the earliest writings of India, the Vedas and the Brahmanas, historical materials for his study. He finds that there have been many Aryan clans, some strictly conservative and others endowed with 'wanderlust'. The first out-post for his investigation is the pauranic tradition of the Dusarajna, the battle of the ten Kings, which is also recorded in the Rg V. iii. 33; 53; vii. 18. We find also in those the expression of the rivalry between Viśwanitras and Vaśisthas. It would be proper to ask ourselves in this connection a question how Vyasa, a Vāēipshari; wrote or edited the *Mh.B.*, so as to make it what Dr. Sukthankar calls a Bhārgava Epic. Mr. Munshi then traces the history of Gujarat—Ānarta. The first historical person to be associated with it is Cyayana and Satyata Manava (son of Manu) whose son Ānarta gave the name Gujarat. The Bhṛgu Kacchha (Branch) goes by that name is sufficient evidence to show that Bhṛgus were closely connected with Gujarat. Later Haihayas came to be associated with it. Then he sketches the importance of Haihaya domination, under their mighty Arjuna Kṛta Virya, and his defeat at the hands of Paraku Rāma. This conflict between Bhṛgus and Haihayas--so-called war between Brahmins and Kṣatriyas—is testified to. The conflict is evidenced by the Atharvana Veda V. 18.8-10; V. 19.1. ---JS VOL. III, pp. 293-294.

Avestic, Zoroastrianism and Parseis

Bailey (H. W.)—Zoroastrian Problem in the Ninth Century Books. (Ratanbai Katrak Lectures) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 243. Oxford University Press London, 1942. [118]

"The book contains six lectures given on the Ratanbai Katrak foundation. The first two examine the conception expressed by the old Iranian word *hyarnah*, for which the original meaning 'good things, fortune', is deduced from an array of evidence from the old Avestan and old Persian to Khotanese, Sogdian and Agnean. Its association with the splendour of majesty is seen to be secondary. The third lecture in examining the view held of man in Zoroastrian books deals also with some of the traces of Greek philosophy in middle Persian sources. The fourth, traces in various texts the theory of the sky and its material. In the last two the transmission of the Avesta is considered and an attempt made to assign due importance to the oral transmission". —LOL. LIV, p. 21.

- Taraporewala (I. J. S.)**—Gaṇa Metre and Chanting. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 2. pp. 219-224. [119]

Bibliography

- Archer (W. G.)**—Bibliography of Sarat Chandra Roy. *MI*. XXII, pp. 261-262. [120]

- Gangulee (Nagendranath)**—Bibliography of Nutrition in India. With a foreword by W. R. Aykroyd. Oxford U.P. New York 1940. [121]

- Katre (Sadashiva L.)**—[Twenty-Five Years of Historical Research or Bibliography of the published writings of P. K. Gode]. (Poona, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 157. [122]

"Majority of Mr. Gode's papers are devoted to the fixing of dates of a number of important Sanskrit works and authors on various subjects and to the identification in contemporary records etc., of several authors and other persons mentioned in those works or their MSS. These papers make a marvellous substantial contribution to the setting of old Indian chronology and no future writer of history of Sanskrit literature or of ancient arts, sciences, philosophy etc., can afford to ignore them".—*NIA*. V, p. 94.

- Sharma (Sri Ram)**—A Bibliography of Mughal India (1526-1707). With foreword by Dr. Sir J. Sarkar. 7½"×5", pp. ix+206. Bombay, 1942. [123]

- Varadachari (K. C.)**—[Annual Bibliography of Indian History and Indology], Vol. II for 1939. by Braz A. Fernandes (Bombay, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 154. [124]

"....The work requires the assistance and co-operation of authors, publishers and others interested in these studies. The growing volume of output of writings in these subjects is so very scattered in innumerable journals that it is quite an exploration to get them together in one volume".—*JSVOI*. III, pp. 145-146.

Biography

- Bhandare (L. S.)**—Mahadev Govind Ranade as Social Reformer. *JUB*. XI, Pt. I, pp. 148-155. [125]

Buhler (Dr.)—Life of Hemchandra Achariya. English Translation by Dr. Manilal Patel. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$, pp. 120. Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1940. [126]

Desai (B.D.) Ed.—Bhanuchandraganicharita, of Siddhi-chandropadhyaya. Autobiography in Sanskrit. Edited with English Introduction. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$, pp. 192. Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1941. [127]

Desai (Mahadev)—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. pp. 191, Allen and Unwin, London, 1941. [128]

Uncritical and rambling biography of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first Minister of Education in the Dominion of India.

Devasthali (G. V.)—Gangaram Jadin. *JUB.* XI. Pt. 2, pp. 84-89. [129]

Gangaram Jadin is well known as the author of the *Nauka* which is a commentary on the *Rasatarangani* of Bhamudatta, and which supplies with an approximate lower limit for the literary career of its author. The writer here attempts to bring out fully the uppermost limit of his career.

— The Authorship of the *Sidhanta-Muktivalli-Prakasha* and the Upper Limit for the Date of Gangaram Jadin. *PO.* VII, pp. 187-193. [130]

Imlah (Albert Henry)—Lord Ellenborough: a biography of Edward Law, Earl of Ellenborough, governor-general of India. Harvard U. P. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1930. [131]

Joshi (C. V.)—Life and fortunes of Sevaram Jagadeesh. In No. 1007, pp 316-320. [132]

Sevaram Jagadeesh Kumedian, after whose family name a lane in Baroda is called Kumedian Falia, was a Guard Brahmin of Deo in the Sultanpur pargana of Oudh, who seems to have entered the services of the Gaikwads from Poona at the recommendation of the Peshwa.

Kabir (Humayun)—Sarat Chandra Chatterjee pp. xxvii+68 Padma Pub. Bombay. 1942. [133]

The adventuresome revolutionary life of Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, the renowned novelist of Bengal and the front-rank figure in the world of letters.

Karve (D. G.)—Ranade, The Prophet of Liberated India. pp. 268. V. H. Barve, Poona, 1942. [134]

Kulkarni. Tr.—Swatantra Bharatche Drahate Nyayamurti Ranade. (Marathi text) pp. 316. V. H. Barve, Poona 1942. [135]

Justice Ranade the Seer of Independence. A review of his life and work translated from English of D. G. Karve. See No. 134 above.

Mookerjee (H. C.)—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: A biographical Memoir. CR. 82, pp. 171-179. [136]

Murphy,—Mother Xavier Murphy. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 40. CTS. Trichnopoly, 1941. [137]

Perpetuates the memory of one who was for many years an outstanding personality in the city of Madras, a great educationist to whose work His Majesty's Government gave public recognition in 1935, by awarding to her the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.

Ranade (D. P.)—Nyayamurti Mahadev Gobind Ranade (Marathi Text) pp. 131, S. N. Joshi, Poona, 1942. [138]
A life sketch of the late Justice M. G. Ranade.

Rizvi (S. M. Taher)—Sūyid Ghulām Husain Khān Talia Tabai CR. 84, pp. 75-89. [139]
A biographical sketch of the historian.

Sarma (B. N. Krishnamurti)—The Life and Works of Vyasaraya Svami, (1478-1539). See No. 423.

Sastriyar (P. P. Subrahmanyam)—Sri Ramanujacampu of Ramanujacarya, with commentary by Pandit V. Krishnamacharya, Edited with Introduction. Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Series No. 6. pp. xx+208, Madras, 1942. [140]

Historical biography of Sri Ramanuja (A. D. 1017-1137).

Shah (P. C.)—Motibhai Amin: Jivan an Karya. (Gujrati Text) $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ pp. 664. Navjivan Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, 1942. [141]

A detailed account of the life and activities of Motibhai Amin, a leading social worker of Gujarat.

Buddhism and Buddhist Philosophy

Altekar (A. S.)—Contributions of Buddhism to Hindu Culture. *M-B.* 50, pp. 132-138. [142]

Bailey (H. W.)—*Hvatanica IV.* *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 886-924. [143]

The text to illustrate the religion of Khotan and to supplement the material already available from other sources.

— Kanishka. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 14-28. [144]

Gives translation of a fragment of a legend of Kanishka, found in the Kotanese manuscripts from Tun-huang now in the Pelliot Collection at the Bibliothèque National, Paris.

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—Resemblance of Manichaeism to Buddhism. *JBORS.* XXVIII. pp. 298-306 [145]

Translated with notes from the original German of Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde* (1858).

Bapat (P. V.) and Vadekar (R. D.)—*Aññahasilini*. Commentary on Dhammasangani, the First Book of the Abhidhammapitaka of the Buddhists of the Theravada School. Edited in Devnagari characters. Bhandarkar Oriental Series No. 2. pp. xl + 404 Bhandarkar Or. Ins. Poona, 1942. [146]

First edition of highly important Pali commentary abounding in psycho-ethical disquisitions which we owe to joint labours of Dr. Bapat and his collaborator Mr. Vadekar. The Pali Text Society edition, as a pioneer work, needed amendment here and there. The present editors may be congratulated on the success in bringing out an edition which is critically prepared and on the whole, faultless".—B. M. Barua, *IC*, IX, p. 225.

Bates (E. S.)—[Poems of Cloister and Jungle: A Buddhist Anthology], by Mrs. Rhys David (London, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 218. [147]

"Ever eager to convert this 'Wisdom of the East' into a Wisdom of the West, she sets herself a truly difficult task here; a search for English equivalents of sophisticated Pali version of unsophisticated, undiscovered originals. Palimpsests, indeed, they are; filled with terms subject to metamorphoses of meanings at every stage of an unidentifiable sequence of periods; subject,

too, to uncertainty whether this or that phrase is to be treated as an inspiration, or an idiom, or a formula".—*JRAS.* 1942, pp. 71-72.

— [Wayfarer's Words], by Mrs. Rhys Davids, 2 Vols. (London 1940-42), See *ABHIH.* III, No. 289; IV, No. 217. [148]

Whatever controversialists may think of the author's interpretations, these volumes will bear witness to hindrances to appreciating the realities of the life metaphysical, when expressed in an alien vocabulary, dating from a forgotten age".—*JRAS.* 1942, p. 146.

Chalmers (Lord)—Buddha's Teachings. Being the *Sutta Nipana* or Discourse collection edited in the original Pali text (Romanised script with an English version). Harvard Oriental Series, No. 37. pp. xxii+300, Cambridge Mass. 1942. [149]

Chandra, (Sushil)—Buddhism and the World Peace. *M-B.* 50, pp. 102-105. [150]

Chowdhuri (Suryanarayan)—Buddha-Charit, Part D. (Hindi text). pp. 224, Sanskrit Bhavan, Kathotia (Purnea), 1942. [151]

Rendering in simple Hindi of the renowned poet Asvaghosh's depiction of the life of Buddha

Dasgupta (S. B.)—Bodhicitta in Tantric Buddhism. *IC.* IX, Pts. 2-3, pp. 149-158. [152]

The *Vajrasattva-self* has been spoken of as the *Bodhicitta* in the Buddhist Tantras. The author discusses in detail the nature of *Bodhicitta* as conceived of in esoteric Buddhism. In a general sense *Bodhicitta* is a state of the *satta* itself where there is a strong resolution for the attainment of perfect wisdom, combined with the strong emotion of universal compassion.

Dhammapala (Bhikkhu)—Buddha and Vedanta. *M-B.* 50, pp. 128-131. [153]

Dikshit (Moreshwar G.)—A New Buddhist Sect in Kanheri. See No. 339.

Gershevitch (Ilya)—On the Sogdian Vessantra Jūtaka. *JRAS.* 1942, pp. 97-101. [154]

The publication of Boneveniste of the facsimiles of all Sogdian manuscripts preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale (*Monuments Linguarum Asiae Maioris, vol. iii, Codices Sogdiani*, Copenhangen, 1940) enables the writer to check the correctness of Gauthiot's reading of the *Vassantara Jataka* (published in *J.A.*, 1912, 163-193, 430-510).

Heimann (Betty)--[Wayfarer's Words], by Rhya David. Vol I (London, 1940) See *ABIII*, III, No. 280. [155]

"....Her excursions into pre-Buddhistic texts may be welcomed by specialists in Upaniṣadic studies, though naturally some of her interpretations may be there controversial. For instance, shall we all agree with her statement on page 207 that 'it is to read the now into old, to see any special Indian or Buddhist sympathy with animals as being by nature akin to Man'? Can we really regard the Bodhisattva's reincarnation in animal-shape as represented in the Jātakas, merely as an entertaining artistic form (p. 178)? The student of Hindu thought may recall the 'artistic' representation of animals from the earliest times of Mohenjo Daro throughout the whole Hindūstic period, of the animal-faced Gods, or Gods entirely shaped as animals, besides the depiction of animals as *vahanas* of the Gods.....But these considerations of doubt which arise from the author's stimulating statements have a positive value. We have to be grateful to a scholar who pursues her problems in such a consistent, systematic, and original manner".—*BSOS*, X, Pt. 4, p. 104A.

Humphreys (Christmas)—Karma and Rebirth. (Wisdom of the East Series) 12mo. pp. 80, London, 1942. [156]

"Karma, the law of cause-effect, of nature's retribution for lost harmony, and Rebirth, from which it is inseparable, have been described as the oldest doctrine in the world. Today, when the world is in turmoil, only an understanding of Karma makes sense out of madness; tomorrow, only this law will enable men to goodwill to build on sure foundation a more reasonable world".
—*LOL*, LIV, p. 14.

Khiste (Batuknath Shastri) Ed.—Jātakmālikā of Āryasuri in Devnagri with Bālī Sanskrit Commentary. pp. 4+201, Benares 1942. [157]

Contains, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19 and 31, Jātakas.

Kosambi (Dharmananda) Ed.—Visuddhimagga, of Buddha-ghosachariya. 4th Century Pali work on Buddhism.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xviii+512. Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1940.

[158]

Krishnamacharya (Embar) *Ed*—Tarakbhāṣā: A work on Buddhist Logic, by Mokasākara Gupta of the Jagaddala monastery. Edited with Sanskrit Commentary. Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. 94. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6", pp. 7+114. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1940.

[159]

Lalshminarasu (P.S.)—Manimekhalai. *M-B.* 50, pp. 57-60.

[160]

Three out of five great classic epics in the Tamil literature are written by the Tamil Buddhist. *Manimekhalai* alone has, however, survived the onslaught of religious persecution, the other two are irretrievably lost. Its author, Sitalai Sattanar of Madura.

Law (B.C.)—[Wayfarer's Words], by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids (London, 1940-'2), See *ABIII*, III No. 289.; IV, No. 217.

[161]

"Some of the chapters are quite good and useful although we may not agree with some of her views. The book under review bears an ample testimony to her sound knowledge, vast experience and critical acumen. It is undoubtedly a valuable addition to our existing list of well-known books on Buddhism. A serious student in Buddhistic thought will be greatly benefited by a careful study of this learned and thought-provoking treatise".—*IO. IX*, p. 189

Loper (Alexander Coburn)—The Evolution of Buddhist Architecture in Japan. pp. xii+330, 66 pl., 211 figs. Princeton U. P., Princeton, 1942.

[162]

This is a valuable book on Buddhist architecture. Deals with the evolution of Buddhist buildings from their earliest days in China until their introduction to Japan.

Mukerjee (Radha Kamal)—The Social Values of Buddhism. *M-B.* 50, pp. 152-156.

[163]

Munshi (D. C.)—Spread of Buddhism in Gujarat. See No. 1074.

Mutsuddi (Umesh Chandra)—Buddhism in India. *M-B.* 50, pp. 108-110.

[164]

Padhye (K. A.)—The Warkari Sect of the Deccan: An

Off-shoot of the Mahayana Buddhism. *M.-B.* 50, pp. 28-31. [165]

Prem (Sri Krishna)—Vijnanavada. *RPR.* XI, Pt. 3, pp. 51-68. [166]

The Vijnanavada or Yogachara school of Buddhist philosophy, as developed by the teachers Asanga and Vasubandhu, stands midway between the pluralist realism of the Sarvastivadins and the Monism of Nagarjuna's Madhyamika or Shunyavada school. In this respect its position is somewhat analogous to that of the Sankhya-Yoga system, which stands in a similar manner between the pluralism of the Nyaya-Vaiseshika and the monism of the Vedanta. Like the Sankhya it stresses the first of grades of experience to be mastered by yogn, but, unlike the Sankhya, it is not dualistic and for this reason the transition from Vijnanavada to Shunyavada is easier than that from Sankhya to Vedanta. Asanga, in fact, wrote standard treatises from both points of view. Radically idealistic, it is not really, as something stated, a subjective idealism. As a middle path it makes an appeal to many to whom the more transcendent Shunyavada seems mere nihilism.

Premananda (Swami)—The Path of the Eternal Law, *Dhammapada*. Translated from the Pali text into English. Self-Realisation Fellowship, Washington, D.C., 1942. [167]

Rao (T. Bhujanga)—[Early Buddhist Jurisprudence (Tera-vada Vinaya Law)], by Miss Durga N. Bhagavat, (Poona, 1939). See *ABIHI*, II, No. 242. [168]

"As pointed by Mr. C. H. S. Ward in his book *Outline of Buddhism* (p. 114,) 'there was no central authority, either individual or Church court, to enforce the law and maintain discipline'. Further, the highest penalty in the Vinaya is expulsion from the *Sangha*. It is therefore possible to overestimate the importance of the Vinaya Laws from the point of view of jurisprudence. But now-a-days jurisprudence easily widens out into the subjects of sociology and cultural anthropology. Miss Bhagavat's little book is practically a compendium of the laws governing the ascetics of *Sangha*.—*TQ.* xiv, pp. 223.

Rhys Davids, Ed.—Sacred Books of the Buddhists, Vol. XII. The Minor Anthologies, Part IV, Vimana Vatthu: Stories of the Mansions, and Peta Vatthu: Stories of the Departed. Translated by Jean Kennedy and Henry

S. Gehman respectively. pp. xviii+250. Luzac, London, 1942.

[169]

Translations of the two concluding texts of the Pali Sutta Pitaka by two American scholars, Dr. Gehman and Mrs. Kennedy. The translations are not quite correct, specially the complicated text of the Vimana Vatthu.

"In the editor's Introduction there is a good deal which is open to doubt, such as the speculation about the general character and the time of this collection".—W. Stede, *BSOS*, XI, p. 232.

"For a long time these two books of the Pali Canon remained untranslated into English. Dr. B. C. Law in his 'Heaven and Hell in Buddhist Perspective' (1925) and 'The Buddhist Conception of spirits' (1930) has made use of these books and their commentaries and presented a very readable summary. Now a long-felt want has been removed by the publication of this translation in 250 pages. The translators have acquitted themselves creditably and their translations will be of great use to scholars and students alike. In the book of Spirits, the ghost in simple fashion tells his case to a monk who then informs the Buddha. We know that a spirit could be released from the purgatory by the devotion of friends and the concomitant transfer of merit. A spirit may through supererogation be reborn in heaven. Existence in heaven is not permanent and by no means implies the end of the successive rebirths. It is undoubtedly a serious blemish in the working out of the law of cause and effect. The translator has discussed in the introduction to the Vimana-vatthu the question of the date of the composition of this work. He seems to have accepted Dr. Law's date. (B. C. Law, *History of Pali Literature*). The translation on the whole is quite readable and this book can be safely recommended to those interested in the topics of heaven and hell".—D. Guha, IC, X, p. 83.

Rhys Davids—The Man and the Word. AP. XIII, pp. 535-540.

[170]

Makes some interesting points in this posthumous article in examining the development of certain Buddhistic concepts.

— Gospels. RPR. XI, Pt. 1, pp. 5-12. [171]

Brings forward more living and more positive appreciation of the teaching of the Buddha.

Sarcar (Dinesh Chandra)—Entry of Buddhism in China. M-B. 50, pp. 188-192. [172]

Sarkar (Guru Das)—Some Aspects of Buddhist Art and Culture (Mainly Mahayana). *CR.* 83, pp. 165-173. [173]

Sarkar (Mohendra Nath)—The Spirit of Buddhism. *M-B.* 50, pp. 168-172. [174]

Sarma (Naga Raja)—[Wayfarer's Words, Vol. II], by Mrs. Rhys Davids, (London, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 217. [175]

"The second volume contains 20 chapters or sections. I would invite special attention to the discussion entitled 'wherein I differ' in which she claims that hers is a view truer than what the Buddhists now teach' or 'books about Buddhism tell you'. Who will win in the long run? Authors of old books? Or Mrs. Rhys Davids and those who think with her? Readers can easily guess the answer".—*NIA*. V, p. 95.

Sastri (K. A. Nilakanta)—Buddhism in South India. *M-B.* 50, pp. 157-167. [176]

Sastri (N. Aiyaswami) *Tr.* Ālambanapariśālā and Vṛtti by Diññāga. With English Translation, Tibetan Text, etc. Adyar Library Series No. 32. 8½"×5½", pp. xxiii+124. The Adyar Library, Adyar, (Madras), 1942. [177]

"The present book belongs to the Yogāchāra school of Buddhism. The main pivot upon which the doctrine of this particular school revolves is that consciousness alone is true and the object which appears to come within the fold of perception is but an aspect of consciousness. When the force called Vāsanā gets matured consciousness is transformed into a form of object. This object has got no separate existence apart from consciousness.

The credit of Mr. Sastri is manifold. He has edited the book with utmost care. He has translated the text along with its Vṛttis and the commentary on it. The translation is characteristically lucid and enlightening and it reflects his profound grasp of Buddhist schools of thought. He deserves fully the credit of having done a yeoman's service through this translation where abstruse passages have been dealt with ease and care. He has offered good suggestions for amendment in some obscure lines, which deserve special notice. The value of this book has been enhanced to a considerable degree by the addition of foot notes, appendices and indexes which are of great help to the students of research".—S. Bhattacharya, *JBHU*. VII. Pt. 2, p. 220.

"The very title of the treatise would reveal the nature of enquiry taken up by the author. Dinnaga proceeds with a critical examination of the standpoint of the realists or positivists such as the Vaibhasikas and others who believe in the reality of the objective world and challenges the validity of their arguments. He then tries to establish his own view that the *Alambana*, i. e., the object of consciousness alone appears as Subject and Object. This view was originally propounded by his predecessors Asanga and Vasubandhu, the staunch advocates of the Yogacara school of Buddhism. It was, however, left to Dinnaga, the father of mediaeval Indian Logic and the author of the *Pramana samuccaya* to give the dogma its fullfledged form on a logical basis. This theory naturally met with a very strong opposition from the orthodox school of thought".—V. A. Gadgil, *JBBRAS*, 19, pp. 83-84.

"The Alambanapaiksa is a small treatise consisting of eight verses (karokas) and brief explicatory notes in Sanskrit by Acarya Dinnaga, the father of mediaeval Indian Logic. The position taken by him is analogous to that of his predecessors, Asanga and Vasubandhu, namely, that alambana the apparent object of consciousness, is unreal and that consciousness alone is real":-

Yadantarjneyarupam tu Bahirvadavabhasate

"The importance of this little treatise can be judged from the fact that great exponents of Hinduism like Kumarila and Sankara thought it imperative to meet the arguments advanced by Dinnaga by their own counter-arguments".—D. B. Sastri, *JBOBS*. XXVIII, p. 485.

Sen (Siva Narayana)—Buddha and Evolution of Buddhism.
TMR. LXXII, pp. 473-477, 11 illus. [178]

A short life sketch of Buddha and the diffusion of Buddhism.

Soni (R. L.)—The Buddhist Psychology. *M-B*. 50, pp. 95-98. [179]

Soper (Alexander C.)—The Evolution of Buddhist Architecture in Japan. Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology, quarto series No. 345. $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ pp. 345, 211 illus. Princeton U. P. Princeton, 1942. [180]

Presents in both readable and scholarly form the evolution of Buddhist architecture in China and its later introduction into Japan down to the end of 19th century. The author, with his knowledge of Chinese and Japanese literature, his years of study

in Japan and his training as a historian of art, has for the first time explained and interpreted Eastern architectural ideas, terminology and development by going back to the sources.

Stede (W.)—[The Debates Commentary (Kathavatthiuppana-karana-Atthakatha)]. *Trans.* by Bimala Churn Law. (London, 1940). See *ABHI*. III, No. 273. [181]

"...As regards the English spelling of the Pali word 'arahant', Dr. Law wavers between *arahant* and *arhant*. Dr. Law was hampered in his task by the imperfect constitution of the text of the Commentary, which was one of the earliest P. T. S. publication (1889, by Minayeff), when Pali studies were only in their beginnings, and the readings are often doubtful and sometimes wrong. Our author has improved on some (e. g., p. 32 *vaccanti* for *pucchanti*), but a good many are still faulty, as e.g., *thatva* on p. 34, rendered as 'taking his stand on', but which should with better sense be amended to *bodhetva*". *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 1023-1029.

— [The Book of the Discipline (Vinaya-Pitaka) Vol.II]. Translated by J. B. Horner (London 1940), See *ABHI*. III, No. 260. [182]

"*The Book of the Discipline* is important because it gives us in plain and often crude and outspoken language, a picture of the early Buddhist monastic institutions, of the habits of the members of the order, both male and female, and of the discipline established through tradition and exemplified by notorious cases in order to keep the life of the 'Brethren' and 'Sisters' on decent lines, so as to ensure the possibility of these 'seekers of the truth in seclusion' reaching a stage of life which was proclaimed by the Founder to be one of 'worthiness' (Arahantship)... The translation (more than a mere rendering of words) is in every way excellent and scholarly. It is accompanied by copious and helpful footnotes and by a comprehensive index of subject-matter, of proper names and Pali words".— *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, p. 1029.

Vajira (Sister)—Buddhist Women of Fame: Mahāpajūpati Gotamī; Bhadda Kaccānī, and Sanghamittā Therī. *M-B.* 50, pp. 34-39. [183]

— Sutta-nipāta, Part II. Cūjavagga. Suttas 13-26. Romanised text. pp. 195-201. Saranath, 1942. [184]

One of the oldest canonical books of the Buddhists.

Vajiranana (P.)--Philosophy of Buddhism and its Message to the World. *MB.* 50, pp. 1-4. [185]

Varadachari (K.C.)--Buddhist and Yoga Psychology. *JSVOI.* III, pp. 77-85. [186]

Christianity.

Anderson (Emma Dean)--In the shadow of the Himalayas: A Historical Narrative of the missions of the United Presbyterian church of North America as conducted in the Punjab, India, 1855-1940. The United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Philadelphia; The Women's General Missionary Society, Pittsburgh, 1942. [187]

Bandel--Historical Sketch Relating to the Bandel Church with illustrated Guide. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 21. Catholic Orphan Press, Calcutta, 1942. [188]

Practically a reprint of *Historical Facts Relating to the Augustinian Convent of Bandel, Hoogly* (Calcutta, 1911), by M. V. Rodrigues, to which is added a guide. Gives a brief sketch of the Portuguese in Bengal and particularly Bandel. The exact date when the Portuguese first established themselves in Bandel is not known. But it is generally admitted by most historians they first came in Bengal in 1537.

For detailed history see:-

J. J. A. Campos--*History of the Portuguese in Bengal* (Butterworth & Co., Calcutta, 1919)

J. J. A. Campos--*History of the Bandel Convent and Church*, (Catholic Orphan Press, Calcutta, 1922)

Birney (William S.)--School Chapel of St. Thomas, now the Parish Church of St. Thomas, Calcutta. *BPP.* LXII, pp. 24-53. [189]

Gives a complete history and details of expenses of the chapel from its foundation.

Bower (Marian Bishop)--Buds and Blossoms. The American Council of the Ramabai Mukti Mission, Philadelphia, 1941. [190]

DeWald (Earnest T.)--*Codex Vaticanus Graecus* 1927.

Illustrations in the Manuscripts of the Septuagint Series
Part 1. 15"×12", pp. 68, 73 pl. Princeton U. P., Princeton, 1941.

[191]

The first five volumes will contain collotype reproduction of all the miniatures in the manuscripts of the Greek Old Testament, together with descriptions of both manuscripts and the pictures. The sixth volume will deal with the history of the illustration of the various Old Testament books, and will be illustrated with plates of collateral material.

De Wald (Ernest T.)—*Codex Vaticanus 752. Illustrations in the Manuscripts of the Septuagint Series Part 2.* 15"×12", pp. 70, 58 pl. Princeton U. P., Princeton, 1942. [192]

George (S. K.)—*The Last Days of Jesus.* IR. 43, pp. 651-656. [193]

Hayes (Ernest V.)—*Jesus Christ: Glimpses of his Life and Mission.* AP. XIII, pp. 3-5; 71-73; 122-125; 170-173; 211-214; 268-271; 311-314; 361-364. [194]

Morey (Charles Rufus)—*Early Christian Art: An outline of the Evolution of Style and Iconography in Sculpture and Painting from Antiquity to the Eighth Century.* 11½"×8½", pp. ix-+282, 210 illus. Princeton U. P., Princeton 1942. [195]

"... intensive yet comprehensive critical integration of his findings and of those of many other scholars dealing with the problems of the reconstruction of Early Christian art... In discussing the evolution of the last phase of the Neo-attic style Morey repeats an earlier idea that the 'Oriental' compositions, for the frontality of the figures, and for the decoration of the Sidamara sarcophagi as well as for the 'Oriental' paintings in the temple of the Palmyrene Gods at Dura. He admits that frontality was realized both in the East and the West but that the eastern phase had the advantage of an 'age-old tradition of decorative design' which was absent in the West... The appearance of 'Constantinopolitan' style in Ravenna and the Syro-Palestinian in Rome, which completes Morey's discussion of the art of the 'Asiatic East' is but the beginning of the increasingly strong influence of East Christian art upon that of the West and is considered at length in the next three chapters".— *Dimitris Tsilos, AJA, 47, pp. 144-147.*

Perera (S. G.)—Life of Father Jacome Goncalvez. pp. 150. De Nobili Press, Madura, 1942. [196]

"Father Jacome's Oratorian spirit, his extensive travels, his debates with heretics, and the qualities he showed in administrative posts, reveal the apostolic wealth to be found in the Goan clergy. His literary works which are listed and described in an appendix bear witness to his talent and unceasing activity. His life should prove an inspiration to all apostles; it impressively anticipated Leo XIII's hopes that India's sons should be the ministers of her salvation".—A. Lahuri, *NR. XVI*, p. 88.

Robinson (G. L.)—The Bearing of Archaeology on the Old Testament. pp. 200, American Tract Society, New York, 1942. [197]

Ruthnaswami (M.)—The Jesuits in India. 7"×4", pp. 16, The Catholic Truth Society of India, Trichnopoly, 1940. [198]

The year 1940 being the four-hundredth anniversary of the official recognition of the Jesuit order, the author surveys the extent and estimates the value of the Jesuits in and for India.

Woodruff (Helen)—The Index of Christian Art at Princeton University: A Handbook. Foreword by Charles Rufus Morey. pp. ix+83, 5 illus. Princeton U. P., Princeton, 1942. [199]

The Index is a catalogue of 261,000 cards comprising the subject File and 50,000 photographs which constitute the Monument File. In the Subject File appear descriptions of objects, figures, and scenes found in published and unpublished works of art up to 1400 A. D., as well as a complete bibliography dealing with the objects described. In so far as the Index is practically complete with reference to objects dating before the eighth century, its value to Early Christian scholarship is inestimable and its files indispensable. It is an instrument nearest to a statistical record of early Christian Art.—*Dimitris Taigos, AJA*, 47, p. 140.

Zernov, (Nicolas)—The Church of the Eastern Christians. 7½"×5", pp. 114. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1942. [200]

"It is a description of the Eastern Church by one of its members who has lived among Western Christians for some years and which divide and the similarities which unite the two main

streams of the Christian tradition.....Gives a popular account of the two Churches in which the differences are certainly not understood".—*J. W. Crowfoot, JRAS, 1943, p. 261.*

Dynastic

Chalukyas

Dave (M. C.)—History of Chalukya Dynasty (Gujarati text), *FGSTM*. VI, pp. 491-510; VII, pp. 37-57; 289-296. [201]

Delhi Sultanate

Qureshi (I. H.)—The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi. 8"×5", pp. xvi+288, 2 maps, 1 plate. Ashraf, Lahore, 1942. [202]

"This book is the first detailed description of the administration of the Sultanate of Delhi. It describes the various institutions and discusses their origin, functions and importance. The work is based on a thorough examination of original sources and is a scientific and scholarly exposition of the subject. An examination of the table of contents will show that no aspect of the government of the sultans has been ignored". — *IBR. LIII*, p. 94.

"... the book is a very successful study not merely in point of its material gathered with considerable research but also for the lucid, logical, and critical manner in which it is presented." — *JUPHS. XVI*, p. 240.

"... Altogether the book is a careful study of what the author rightly calls the cultural glory of Delhi, of which stone and mortar reveal but little. The various items of appendix matter, some of which go deeply into minute and controversial subjects are very useful additions to the book; particular mention should be made of the Select Bibliography which is equally elaborate and exhaustive and has been commented upon in brief, but pregnant, compass in the introduction. The breadth of view characterising the treatment of the government system and the achievements of the Sultanate is specially commendable". — *C. O. Srinivasacharyar, JIH-XI*, p. 242.

Roy (N. B.)—Jajnana Expedition of Sultan Firuz Shah: English Translation and Text of an Extract from 'Sirat-i-Firuz Shahi' *JRASBL*, VIII, pp. 57-98. [203]

Guptas

Mookerjee (Dhirendra Nath)--The Genealogy and Chronology of the Early Guptas. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 34-56. [204]

Mookerji (Radha Kumud)--Character of Samudragupta from his Inscriptions and Coins. *IC.* IX, Pts. 2-3, pp. 177-179. [205]

The author sees in the inscriptions and coins of Samudragupta, his many-sided genius and character; as ruler, as conqueror, as a warrior, as a philanthropist, as superman and as poet. And brings together the many epithets applied to him in inscriptions and on coins, which point to the many sides of his complex character and personality.

Kusānas

Bailey (H. W.)--Kanaiska. *JRAS*, 1942. p. 250. [206]

Puri (Baijnath)--The Term Kusa or Kuśāna. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 57-59. [207]

Considers whether the term Kuśāna is the adjective of Kusa which according to Baron A. Von Stael Holstein (*JRAS*, 1914) was the name of the family to which Kaniska and others belonged or Kuśāna itself was the name of that family, and takes note of the different forms which the family name assumes in inscriptions, coins or elsewhere. Concludes that the name of the family was Kuśāna and not Kusa.

Mauryas

Jagan Nath--Some Historical Illusions. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 155-172. [208]

In the *JIH.* XX, Mr. Dhirendranath, has, according to the author, misinterpreted certain evidence in article Chandragupta and Bhadrabahu. The author examines some of the misinterpreted points.

Sastri (K. A. Nilkanta)--Āśoka Notes. *JGJRI.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 95-117. [209]

(1) Discusses the import of the sentence towards the end of the First Minor Rock Edict. (2) Was Āśoka a monk and monarch

at the same time and for the whole time of his reign after the events recorded in the opening section of Minor Rock Edict ? (3) The story of Kupala and Tisyanadeita, says the author, is a legend and not historical. (4) *Asoka and Ceylon.*

Mughals

Achilles (Meershman)—Akbar and the Christians. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 153–154. [210]

A short paper giving the real reason why Akbar was attracted to Christianity.

Ahmad (Mohd. Aziz)—“*Dasturul Amal*” of Jawahar Mal Baikus (1144 A. H.). In No. 1007, pp. 121–125. [211]

The *Dasturul-Amal* as the word signifies means such “Rules of Procedure” as are adopted in the method of administration. The *Dastur* is not only a reliable record of the administrative machinery of the government, but also deals with the system of land revenue and occasionally the political problems of the City. The author examines one of the MS. of *Dasturul-Amal* from the Subhanullah Oriental Library, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Aziz (Abdul)—The Imperial Treasury of the Indian Mughals: The Mughal Indian Court and its Institutions. 7"×4", pp. xix+572. Pub: the author, Lahore, 1942. [212]

“The author's abundant sympathy with his subject, controlled by his critical capacity, has given this narrative the rare quality which is found only in the very best histories of the period. He has brought to task all the qualities which are indispensable in historian, sound judgement, care and caution, thorough study of data, and lucid and elegant style. His extensive reading of the original authorities of the first rank, with judicious use of contemporary paintings, and other illustrative materials has enabled him to give the reader a vivid and lifelike picture of the Mughal times. A very successful attempt has been made to visualise precious stones, jewels, gems, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, etc., of the Mughal times. Stirring scenes of Mughal court jewellery and treasury are reproduced before the reader, and the glory of the Mughal past lives again.”

“In this book, which forms the second volume of a series on the Mughal Court and its institutions, Mr. Abdul Aziz has a decidedly attractive subject. The wealth of the emperors was proverbial in England in Milton's time; various European travellers

have, from early days, given more or less detailed account of its character, but no systematic modern survey of the subject has hitherto been attempted.

In this carefully documented study the whole field is surveyed, from the time of Babur, the first emperor, to the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739, the cash treasury and the jewel treasury being separately treated. The book is anything but a dry catalogue though the text is literally supplemented by statistics and comparative tables. We have, apart from copious extracts from the chronicles, accounts of the lore attaching to different kinds of jewels, descriptions of the method of cutting diamonds, comparisons of such celebrated stones as the Koh-i-noor with other famous rivals in various parts of the world, with many picturesque sidelights on the history of the hundred years and on the impressive pageantry of the most splendid courts of Asia.

Mr. Afidul Aziz has taken infinite trouble over collecting his data and forming his conclusions, and his book should not only appeal to academic circles but should also interest a wider range of readers".—*LOL. LIV*, p. 60.

Also see S.A. Sheri *J.B.R.S.* XXIV pp. 226-229.

Bhattasali (N.K.)—Early Days of Mughal Rule in Dacca.
IsC. XVI, pp. 393-403. [213]

Billimoria (N. M.)—Emperor Akbar and the Zoroastrians
JHSH. IV, pp. 145-152. [214]

Explains Akbar's religious policy, Meherje Rana's visit to Akbar's Court, and Akbar's help and grants given to Parsis.

— Religious Opinion of Emperor Akbar. *JHSH.* IV, pp. 155-161. [215]

A broad review of Akbar's religious policy.

Bora (Debendranath)—A Short Sketch of the North East Frontier Policy of the Great Mughals. *JARS.* IX, pp. 78-84. [216]

Burn (R.)—[Humayūn Bādshāh], by S. K. Banerji. Vol. II. (Lucknow 1941). See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 270. [217]

"Where Dr. Banerji differs from Erskine in his judgments he does not always convince, for example, in rejecting the views that Humayūn deserted his post in Badshah during Babur's lifetime, and that later he wasted months in Gaur through sloth and love of ease. His argument that Kamran's coinage shows he had

no aims at encroaching on Humayun's sovereignty in India is based on a faulty description of the actual coins, and omits a reference to the unique dirham of Kabul which bears the name of both brothers and was probably struck in 955 during their temporary reconciliation".—*JRAS*, 1942, pp. 144-145.

Chanda (Ramaprasad)—The Indian Union: The Mughal Empire and the Maratha State. *TMR*. LXXII, pp. 52-56. [218]

The four great Mughals not only built up a great empire that ultimately embraced the whole of India, but also created a great Indian Union that emerged from the background as the empire gradually fell to pieces. The first independent power that acceded to the union after the beginning of the breakup of the Mughal empire was the Maratha State. The author narrates the episode.

Divanji (Prahlad C.)—Three Gujarati Legal Documents of the Mughal Period. *JGRS*. IV, pp. 18-29, 1 pl. [219]

One is a mortgage-deed and the other is a sale deed. In author's opinion these two documents are of importance from more than one standpoint. They contain evidence of a number of events of historical importance.

Gode (P. K.)—[Humayun Badshah], Vol. II, by S. K. Banerji (Lucknow, 1941). See *ABHI*. IV. No. 270 [220]

"...based on contemporary sources and deals with Humayun's administration, campaigns, and travels between A.D. 1540 and 1556. During this period he appears not as ruler of territory but as a fugitive fleeing through Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Qandahar to Iran and then returning to Delhi and Agra in A.D. 1555 only to die of an accident on 28th January, 1558. The volume is divided into 20 chapters, out of which the first fifteen describe the political career of Humayun while the remaining five discuss general topics like the prominent women of Humayun's time, Babur's family and the accomplishments of his sons, Prince Akbar under Humayun's tutelage, institutions and monuments of Humayun's time. According to the author's estimate of Humayun he was superior to his brothers both in private and public virtues but was unfit to act as a bold leader and failed to initiate far-reaching reform. He showed a unique tolerance towards his non-Muslim subjects and possessed a cultured outlook with high poetic talents". — *NIA*. V, P. 256.

Goetz (H.)—Notes on the Siege of Purandhar by Maharaja Jai Singh. *PO*. VII, pp. 181-186. [221]

The siege of Purandhar by the Mughals in A.D. 1665, under the personal command of the viceroy of the Deccan Maharaja Jai Singh I, Mirza-Raja of Amber-Jaipur, has been one of the classical sieges of India. For not only was it the prelude to Shivaji's famous visit to Agra in 1668, with all its far-reaching consequences for the history of India, but it was also the first major clash between the overwhelming power of the Grand Mughals, with all its traditional prestige, and the daring enterprise of the young Maratha kingdom of Shivaji, revealing all the military virtues and defects of both parties. The Marathas surrendered, the cause being insufficiency of water. "Without the rains the murderous thirst and with the break of the rains disease and starvation", says the author, had to surrender, and even the last days between truce and peace must have been terrible".

Habibullah (A. B. M.)--[Humāyūn Būdshūh], by S. K. Banerji, (Lucknow 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 270 [222]

"...The latter part of the book deals with a variety of interesting topics. A discussion on Akbar's childhood brings to light what I believe has not been properly stressed, namely his indebtedness to the tradition of culture and liberalism created by his father and grandfather... The book contains a vast amount of interesting though in many places, irrelevant details and has probably been hurriedly written".--*IHQ*, XVIII, pp. 285-286.

Joshi (V. C.)--East India Company and the Mughal Authorities During Jahangir's Reign. See No. 246.

Narain (Brij) and Sharma (Sri Ram)--A Contemporary Dutch Chronicle of Mughal India. *JBORS*. XXVIII, pp. 121-151. [223]

Nirmaldas (Sobhraj)--A Short Sketch of Jalaluddeen Muhammad Akbar. *JHSH*. IV, pp. 162-183. [224]

Pawar (A. G.)--The Death of Aurangzeb and After. In No. 1007, pp. 386-340. [225]

Qureshi (I. H.)--The Parganah Officials under Akbar. *IsC*. XVI, pp. 87-93. [226]

Roy Chaudhury (M. L.)--Jahangir's Farman of 1613 A.D. In No. 1007, pp. 188-196. [227]

Srinivasachari (C. S.)--(The Din-I-Ilahi of the Religion of

Akbar], by Makhanlal Roychoudhury, (Calcutta, 1941),
See *ABIHI*. IV. No. 280 [228]

"This thesis on a most important theme is planned on a very intensive and comprehensive scale. It endeavours to probe into the inner strands of the great religious upheaval that marked the age of Akbar as they manifested themselves not only in India, but in other parts of Asia. The work shows how in the genesis of the *Din-i-Ilahi*, the Central Asian forces stretching back into early Mongol culture wound their course through the Semiticism of Arabia, filtered through the Monism of Iran and were ultimately Aryanised by the touch of Hinduism. The time at which Akbar's stage was to be set was marked by a spirit of Eclectism prepared by Hindu Saints and Muslim Sufis and by other forces of liberal Islam".—*JIH.* XXI, p. 128.

Paramāras

Ganguly, (D. C.)—The Paramāra Udayāditya. *IHQ.* XVIII,
pp. 266–268. [229]

A short note on the genealogy of the Paramāras.

Mirashi (V. V.)—Dongargaon Stone Inscription of the time
of Jagadeva; Saka 1034. See No. 352.

Rāstrakūṭas and Silaharas

Ayyar (A. S. Ramanatha)—A Note on the Dates of Three
Rashtrakūṭa Kings. *EJ.* XXVI, Pt. 4, pp. 161–165. [230]

The three kings are: Indra III (A. D. 915–67), Govinda IV
(A. D. 930–34) and Krishna III (A. D. 939–67).

Moraes (George M.)—The Hamjamana of the Silahara
Records. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 307–318. [231]

Identifies Hamjamana mentioned in Silahara records with
Anjuna in Goa.

Sharma (Dasharatha)—An Important Verse from the
Sanjan Plate of Amoghavarsha I. See No. 361.

Vākātakas

Bhandarkar (D. R.)—Break (?) In the Genealogy of Vākātaka

Pravarasena II *JG.* IX, pts. 2-3, pp. 175-177. [232]

Discusses briefly the construction of the inscription of what is known as the Bāsim copperplates.

Krishnan (A. N.)—Vākāṭaka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta. See No. 349.

Mirashi (V. V.)—Bāsim Plates of Vākāṭaka Vindhyaśakti II. See No. 351.

Sircar (Dines Chandra)—A Note on the Bāsim Copper-Plate Inscription of Vākāṭaka Vindhyaśakti II. See No. 351

Tughluqs

Banerji (S. K.)—Firuz Tughluq as seen in his Monuments and Coins. *CR.* 85, pp. 102-113. [233]

Miscellaneous

Ayyar (A. S. Ramnatha)—Two Records of Parāntaka I, From Takkōlam. *EI.* XXVI, Pt. 5, pp. 230-235. [234]

The records are dated the 31st year of Madiraikondā Parakramarivarman, and they register two gifts of 30 *kaṭṭāju* each made by the daughter of Śūlaperumanāigal, who is also further described as the *Mahadeviyār* (queen) of Gōvinda-Vallavarāiyār. Her personal name is mentioned as Viramadēviyār. The records are important in that they mention Govinda-Vallavarāiyār as the son-in-law of Parāntaka I. This Govinda-Vallavarāiyār is identified here as the Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda IV.

Rajkhowa (S. C.)—Ahom Kingship. *JARS.* IX, pp. 31-40. [235]

The Ahoms are a Shan tribe who crossed the Patkai range to the south east of Assam in the early years of 13th century, and after subduing the Mornas and the Borāhis, they occupied the foot of the hills; they conquered the Chutiyas and the Kacharis, and extended their power over the whole of the Brahmaputra valley. The author here brings to light an interesting and important aspect of the Ahom administration.

Rath (P. C.)—History of the Chauhāns from the Jayachandrikā of Prahlad Dubey. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 455-467. [236]

Ravi Varma (R.)—History of the Ceras from the Earliest Times to 1500 A.D. *JMU*, XIV, Pt. 1, pp. 1-30 (at the end of the Journal). [237]

East India Company.

Banerjee (D. N.)—Had the Mayor's Courts (Established in India by the Royal Charter of 24th September, 1720), any criminal Jurisdiction? In No. 1007, pp. 76-81. [238]

Determines with the help of relevant official documents, whether the Mayor's Courts established at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta by the Charter of Justice granted to East India Company by King George I, had any criminal jurisdiction. He finds they had not.

Bhatnagar (O. P.)—A few Letters of Lord William Bentinck. In No. 1007, pp. 114-115. [239]

Chatterji (Nandlal)—Clive and Illicit Arms Traffic. In No. 1007 pp. 99-100. [240]

De, (J. C.)—The Earliest Phases of the Company's Indigo Trade. *IHQ*. XVIII, pp. 137-155. [241]

— The Areca-Nut Trade and the East India Company (1600-1681) *NIA*. V, pp. 201-209. [242]

— The East India Company's Trade in Arecanuts (1600 to 1661) and the Seizure of Mir Jamla's Ship. *IC*. IX. Pts. 2-3, pp. 159-173. [243]

Gives some historical notes of the importance of arecanut trade in India, and how the East India Company obtained it through the usual commercial channels, but also on a few occasions by privateering.

Ghosal (A. K.)—Constitutional Relation Between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control with Special reference to the Dispute over Fort William College. *IJPSC*. IV, pp. 170-182. [244]

Gupta (Pratul C.)—Sir John Law's Services at Bithur 1818-25. *NIA.* V, pp. 97-106. [245]

During the Maratha War in 1813, Sir John Law acted as Sir John Malcolm's aide-de-camp and succeeded in bringing about the surrender of the Peshwa. He was next appointed the Commissioner with the ex-Peshwa at Bithur which post he held till 1825. When the Peshwa submitted to the English in July 1818, he asked Malcolm to permit John Law to accompany him to the North. Accordingly Law was ordered to escort Baji Rao to the place of his future residence. The author narrates the story of Sir John Law's services.

Joshi (V. C.)—East India Company and the Mughal Authorities During Jehangir's Reign. *JII.* XXI, pp. 2-22. [246]

Menon (P. K. Karunnakara)—A Short Account of the Tellicherry Settlement. *JMU.* XIV, Pt. 2, pp. 189-250. [247]

Sinha (A. N.)—A Study in Some Early British Sanads Relating to Jungleerry. In No. 1007, pp. 209-225. [248]

Tamaskar (B. G.)—The Dharangaon Factory and Shivaji. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 125-132. [249]

A factory of the East India Company at Dharangaon to the south of Burhanpur and the Tapti river was plundered by Shivaji's forces once in 1675 and again in 1678 without any order from their chief. Though friendly with these English factors, Shivaji disowned responsibility for the offence committed by his men and declined to make good the loss sustained by the Company,

— The Carwar Factory and Shivaji. *PO.* VI, pp. 217-229; VII, pp. 109-118; 165-176. [250]

Economics

Agarwal (Amar Narain)—Gramina Arthashastra sur Sahakarita, (Hindi text). pp. 387. Rai Sahim Dayal Agarawala, Allahabad, 1942. [251]

Introductory study of Rural Economics and Co-operations, within the framework of the syllabus drawn up by the U. P. Board of

Education.

Ahmed (Kazi)—Settlement in the Irrigated Area of Recent Colonization in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 3, pp. 183-199. [252]

Awasthi (Bhagwandas)—Arth-Shastra ke Mul Siddant. (Hindi text), pp. 439. Hindustan Academy, Allahabad, 1942. [253]

An attempt to acquaint the Hindi-reading public with the basic principles of economics.

Gadgil (D. R.)—The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 368, 7 tables. Oxford U. P., (Indian Branch) 1942. [254]

— Regulation of Wages and other Problems of Industrial Labour in India. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, 1942. [255]

A partly theoretical and a partly analytical discussion of wage rates and movements as affecting the Indian labour market.

Huth (Hans) and Pugh (Wilma J.)—Talleyrand in America as a Financial Promoter, 1794-96. Unpublished Letters and Memoirs in three volumes. Vol. II Translated and Edited. (Vol. II of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1941) $9'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 181. United States Government Printing Press Office, Washington, 1942. [256]

A new source of material on American business in the 18th century; a manuscript notebook brought to light, in which valuable references on Indian trade are given.

"In his first letters from America, Talleyrand had expressed the belief that American land speculation would be disappointed in their hope that European emigrants and capital would find refuge in American back lands and, in a memoir on an Indian bank written before leaving France, he developed a plan by which the transfer to Europe of the fortunes of Englishmen in India could be used to finance trade with India. In combining these two ideas, India was to be substituted for Europe as a market for American lands, thus providing a means of transferring Anglo-Indian fortunes from India and a means of financing American

trade with India.....Talleyrand's friendship with Lord Lansdowne brought him into contact with liberal opposition leaders, the group to which most of the nabobs belonged. He speaks in his *Memoirs* of meeting Warren Hastings, and he undoubtedly met other less well-known figures like Gring.....His Memoir on an Indian bank in Paris must have been written after the abolition of the monopoly of the French East India Company in April, 1790 and before the measures of the Convention against capital and capitalists rendered such financial ventures in France impracticable.....The problem for India traders then was to secure and make use of this rich resource, by means of which a large share of the India trade could be secured. It was chiefly to transfer these funds that the new French East India Company was organised.....The liquidation of the French Company in 1793 destroyed this resource. At the same time the war began to interfere with the trade of the Dutch and Danish Companies. The 1793 charter of the English company attempted to provide English channels for the transfer of British fortunes to England. To do this it permitted private English trade under license from the company, and provided for the transfer of the company's debt to England by the sale of bills on the London office to the company servants in India".—*Introduction*.

Jathar (G. B.)— and Beri (S. G.)—Indian Economics. A Comprehensive and Critical Survey. Vol. I. Seventh Edition. pp. 544, 1942. Vol. II, 6th Edition, pp. 686, 1941. Oxford U. P. Oxford. [257]

Karve (D. G.)—Population Problem in India: A Regional Approach. JUB. XI, Pt. 4, pp. 48-54. [258]

Khanna (R. K.)—India and the New World Order. 8½"×5½" pp. viii+304. Minerva, Lahore, 1942. [259]

The title of the book is misleading for it has nothing to do with plans and projects relating to the new world order. The book apparently was written before the war. The thesis is a simple one. It deals with agriculture, trades and manufactures, Taxation, Finance, and Credit. Communities and Communalism and Education, and on Women of India.

Lakshminarasimhan (S.)—The Theory of Interest. University of Mysore, 1942. [260]

The scheme of the book is simple. The first chapter states the problem, The next eight chapters state and examine the

various non-monetary as well as monetary Theories of Interest. The five chapters thereon attempt a sort of synthesis by trying to bring out the place of Interest in a socialist community, the real nature of Capital and Interest and the relation between the Rate of Interest and the price level. In the last and concluding chapter is discussed the role of Interest in the present economic system.

Lokanathan (P. S.)—Trends and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade. *JMU*. XIV, Pt. 1, pp. 33-48 [261]

Discusses the situation and concludes: The problem of India's foreign trade is not one of absolute or relative levels, but of reducing its power to injure internal economic life. The development of the vast economic resources within the country must be the dominant objective, and foreign trade should only subserve that main purpose.

Masani (Minu)—Namadu India (Our India). Tamil text. Illustrated by C. H. J. Moorhouse. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 194. Oxford U. P., (Indian Branch), 1942. [262]

Misra (B. K.)—Indian Provincial Finance: 1919-37. With Special Reference to the United Provinces and with an Additional Chapter on Provincial Finance under the 1935 Constitution. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 312. diagrams, Oxford U. P. London, 1942. [263]

Provincial Finance in India is a subject of great topical interest, and the facts have not hitherto been collected and presented in convenient form. This book will, therefore, be welcomed by all students of contemporary India.

Meekerji (H. C.)—Economic Distress and the Alienation of the Masses (1914-20). *CR*. 83, pp. 1-28. [264]

Mukerjee (Radhakamal)—The Economic History of India: 1600-1800. *JUPHS*. XIV, Pt. 1, pp. 65-111, 2 pl; XVI, Pt. 1, pp. 153-208, 1 sketch map. [265]

In these two instalments the author deals with the Social Stratification, Industrial Market and Economic decline.

Mukerjee (Radhakamal) and Dey (H. L.)—Economic Problems of Modern India, Vol. II. pp. xxxvii+522. Macmillan, London, 1941. [266]

Demonstrates the quick progress of economic research in India

in recent years.

Vol. I was published in 1939.

Naidu (B. V. Narayanswami) Ed.—The Problem of Rural Credit in the Madras Presidency. Annamalai University Economic Series No. 9. Supplement to *JAU*. XI, Pt. 3, pp. 191-296. [267]

— Indian Trade. Foreword by Sir R. K. S. Chetty. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. xv-+270. Annamalai University Economic Series, No. 9. Annamalainagar, 1942. [268]

"...This small book is an effort to initiate the reader into the main problems of India's trade; India's place in world economy, the comparative importance of her internal and external trade, the theoretical problems and their bearings on India's trade as historically surveyed, control of international trade and what we may call India's adventures with trade control methods, at first under the scheme of Imperial Preference (or use a word more fashionable at the Ottawa Debate — 'Reciprocal' Preference) and subsequently with Trade Agreements, ending up with a brief sketch on commercial organisation and intelligence". —M. C. Munshi, *JUB*. XI, p. 157.

Niyogi (J. P.)—The Study of Economics in India. CR. 82, pp. 111-127. [269]

Qureshi (I. H.)—The ownership of Agricultural Land During the Muslim Rule in India. *JIH*. XXI, pp. 225-236 [270]

Ramaswamy (T. N.)—The Economic Problems of India. Foreword by Prof. P. A. Wadia. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. xvi-+308. New Book Company; Bombay, 1942. [271]

Roy (Robindra Lal)—Bases of Peace in Hindu Political Economy. pp. 166-+vi. Pub: Author, Bhagalpur, 1942. [272]

The author's thesis is that 'the economics of freedom was invested in this country and nowhere else and has all the possibilities which it had three thousand years ago'. With an array of quotations the principles of Hindu political economy are explained and contrasted to the capitalistic system of finance subordinated to the city-centres and needs of centralised Brahmanical Societies of Hindus, based according to him on voluntary labour of family units.

- Sastri (N. Sundararama)**—Growth of Population in British India. *NR.* XV, pp. 405-409. [273]
- Shah (Khushal Talaksi) and others**—The Economic Background. Oxford U. P. New York, 1942. [274]
- Trivedi (P. M.)**—Natural Environment and Land-Utilisation in India, *JUB.* XI, Pt. 4, pp. 101-110. [275]
- Venkatarangaiya (M.)**—The Village in the Structure of Local Government. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 330-353. [276]

Education

- Altekar (A. S.)**—The Conception and Ideals of Education in Ancient India. *JBHU.* VI, pp. 115-129. [277]
- Basu (Anathnath)**—The Ideology of Adult Education *CR.* 82, pp. 13-18. [278]
- Adam's Report on the State of Education in Bengal, 1835-1838. pp. lxvii-578. Calcutta University, 1941. [279]
- The Report of Adam on the state of education in Bengal in the early decade of the last century have been the most authentic source of detailed information on the subject.
- Dutt (Samarajit)**—Secondary Education in Bengal. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 343-347. [280]
- Froehly (Francis X.)**—A Great Educationist in India. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 32. *CTS.* Trichinopoly, 1940. [281]
- Biographical sketch of the educationalist, Fr. Bertram was the founder of the Loyola College at Madras.
- Ghosh (N. N.)**—University Education in Ancient India. *M-B.* 50, pp. 111-114. [282]
- Kamat (V. V.)**—Educational Research in the Bombay Presidency. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 30-37. [283]
- Karkhanis (M. K.)**—Shikshak and Shikshan, (Marathi text)

pp. 420, 8th Edn. V. H. Barve, Poona, 1942. [284]
Deals with education.

Karmarkar (A. P.)--Society and Education in Mediaeval Karnataka. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 38-51. [285]

Khan (Mir Ahmad Ali)--The Indian Educational Policy. *HA.* Study No. 3, pp. 45-61. [286]

Mookerji (Radhakumud)--Universities in Ancient India with special Reference to Ayurvedic Studies. *JUPHS.* XV, Pt. I, pp. 13-42. [287]

Sambamurti (P.)--Music in Training Schools. *JMA.* XIII, pp. 33-43. [288]

Sen (S. N.)--English Education at the end of the 19th Century. *NR.* XVI, pp. 311-329. [289]

Deals with the voluntary School movement, the Board Schools in 1870 and the creation of a Dual System, Causes of discontent in Voluntary Schools, Changing position of voluntary schools, the Act of 1902, Management of schools, Maintenance of schools, Provisions of enlargement and transfer of schools, and Education Committees.

Sufi (G. M. D.)--*Al-Minhaj: Being the Evolution of the Curriculum in the Muslim Educational Institutions of India.* pp.xv-+238, Ashraf, Lahore, 1942. [290]

Contains besides historical data many useful suggestions for a reform of the curriculum of schools and universities in India. There is much to be said in favour of Dr. Sufi's thesis, but every educationist will not agree with the liberal views that he expresses concerning worn-out works of old, antiquated philosophy.

Sundaram (V. A.)--*Banaras Hindu University 1916-1942. Silver Jubilee Edition.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Banaras Hindu University, 1942. [291]

A comprehensive history of the University.

Yusufuddin (K. M.)--The Aims and Ideals of Modern Education. *HA.* Study No. 3, pp. 93-101. [292]

Epic

Agrawala (V. S.)—Mahābhārata Notes (Part II continued from *ABORI*, XXI, p. 284). *ABORI*, XXIII, pp. 19-22, 2pl. [293]

Discusses the verse in the Virata-parvan in which Arjuna as Brhannadā appears in female disguise wearing ornaments which consisted of a pair of *kundalas* and a pair of beautiful golden bracelets. Discusses also the types of the *kundalas* of different ages.

— An Ancient MS. of Mahābhārata found in Kashmir. (Hindi text). *NPP*. 46, pp. 337-344. [294]

Aiyar (M. S. Ramaswami)—The 'Kamba-Ramayana' Tillana of Kunrakudy Krishnier. (Tamil text). *JMA*. XIII, pp. 80-83. [295]

Akhandanand (Bhikshu)—श्री महाभारत Pt. I. (Gujarati-Sanskrit text). pp. 800. Pub. Author at Sastu Sahitya Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, 1942. [296]

Gujarati translation of the Mahabharata with an introduction discussing several questions relating to the epic.

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—Two Important MSS. Commentaries of the Mahābhārata. *JBORS*. XXVII, pp. 217-223. [297]

Describes two MSS: (1) Nigudha Pada-Bodhini and (2) Mahabharatartha-Samgraha-Dīpikā.

Bhattacharya (Harisatya)—Nṛūiyas, Pratinṛūiyas and Balabhadras. *JA*. VIII, pp. 50-56. [298]

Bidwan (Govinda Das Sharma)—Vidura (Oriya text). pp. 88. Palakimidi, 1942. [299]

Translation from a Telugu work dealing with the life of Vidura of the Mahabharata epic.

Chakravarti (Chintaharan)—[The Mahabharata, Fasciculus 11: Aranyakaparva]. Ed. Vishnu S. Sukhtnankar, (Poona, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 340. [300]

"....As a result of the critical analysis of the text and the collation of the MSS. several passages occurring in the vulgate have been omitted in the edition. Of these special mention may

be made of the section dealing with Arjuna's temptation by Urvasi (Chapter 45-6 of the Bombay edition) and the killing of Naraka and the rescue of earth by Vishnu (chapter 142 of the Bombay edition). These and other long omissions will be given in the form of an appendix in the concluding fasciculus of the parvan while minor omissions of lines and couplets are recorded in footnotes".
—*IHQ. XVIII*, p. 181.

Chintamani (T. R.) *Ed.—Bhagavad-Gītā*. With Sarvatobhadra of Rajñaka Rūmakanṭha. Sanskrit text. With foreword and introduction in English and Index of Ardhas and Citations. (Madras University Sanskrit Series, No. 14). 16"×6½", pp. lxxxiii+524+46. Madras University, 1942. [301]

De (S. K.)—Some Aspects of the Bhagavad-Gītā. *IC. IX*, Not. 1, pp. 21-35. [302]

Briefly discusses two points in relation to the Bhagavad-Gītā, namely its date and to the process of remodelling of the work. As to the date the writer admits the work as the earliest of all the existing works of devotional character, as it furnishes one of the earliest landmarks in the history of the Indian doctrine of religious devotion. As to the process of remodelling of the work, the writer is of the opinion that the *Gītā* probably suffered from occasional interpretation or that it existed in different recensions; but to maintain that the work is a poor patchwork, or to deny that it is a powerful synthetic expression of a particular trend of religious thought is to miss the essential significance of the poem, as well as to go directly against the testimony of Indian tradition which has always attempted, even from different points of view, a synthetic interpretation of the poem as a whole.

Dixit (V. V.)—Relation of the Epic to the Brāhmaṇa Literature with regard to History and Sociology. *PO. VI*, pp. 17-32; *VII*, pp. 33-48; 52-64. [303]

Gadgil (V. A.)—[The Mahābhārata, Fascicule 11, Aranyakaparvan], Critically edited by Vishnu S. Sukhthankar, with the co-operation of other scholars. (Poona, 1941). See *ABIHI. IV*, No. 340. [304]

"The critical edition of two important romantic episodes, namely the Nala episode and the Rṣyaśringa legend is, one is happy to note, based on the text which appears to be comparatively the best possible one and therefore leaves little scope for comment".

—JUB. XI, Pt. 2, p. 153.

Ghoshal, (U. N.)—[The Rāmīyana Polity], by Miss P. C. Dharma (Madras, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 335. [305]

“....she has spared no pains in collecting materials from her single source-book and has tried to explain their place in the general scheme of evolution of the Hindu Polity. Nevertheless, we have regretfully to admit our inability to accept much of her interpretation of her source-book as well as of the data collected therefrom. To begin with the chronological setting and significance of the Rāmīyana, she accepts the exploded theory of an ‘Epic Age’ (which she further subdivides into Rāmīyana and Mahabharata periods) intervening between the Vedic and the Buddhistic periods; the Rāmīyana is in her opinion ‘a biographical sketch’ (sic) of Rama (p. 1) and is a unique contemporary work (p. 2) dating most probably from ‘the 6th to the 8th century B. C.’ (Sic) (p. 3). Against this alleged extreme antiquity of Valmiki’s Epic, it is enough to refer to its metre and diction as well as its historical references to Sakas and Yavanas (I. 55)...many of the conclusions in this work appear to be based on unproved assumptions or at best insufficient evidence”.—*JGIS*. IX, Pt. 2, pp. 145-146.

Gode (P. K.)—[Rāmīyana of Valmiki: Sundarakānda], by Vishva-Bandu Shastri, (Lahore, 1940) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 347. [306]

“We have had an occasion to refer to the good work done by the Research Department of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, during the last twenty-five years. The critical edition of the North-West Recension of the Rāmīyana is a major undertaking of this Department and the volume before us, which is Vol. V of this well-planned edition augurs a successful completion of the work through peace and war.—*NIA*. V, p. 256.

Iyengar (Masti Venkatesa)—[The Rāmīyana Polity], by Miss P. C. Dharma, (Madras, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 335. [307]

“....Miss Dharma says that her object in writing the thesis was to depict the political institutions described by Valmiki. As she herself states, the seventh book of the poem is considered spurious by [many] and it is possible that a great portion of it is later addition. It would thus appear that references to polity found in that greater part of the Seventh Book cannot be credited to Valmiki. This statement would apply to all such passages in the Rāmīyana as tradition holds or careful scholarship

may find good reason to suspect, as interpolations. The author has given the reference to polity contained in the *sarg* of Rama's questions on administration to Bharata, which is believed to be an interpolated *sarga*, in an Appendix.....Between the time described by Valmiki and the time of the more considerable of the interpolations, centuries should have passed and brought changes. The polity described in the *Ramayana* as now current is therefore a conglomerate of those of different periods"—*TQ.* XIV, p. 78.

Iyer (K. B.)—Yama-Pwe or the Rāmāyana Play in Burma.
TQ. XIV, pp. 239-245. [308]

The author has discovered that the story of Rama is of absorbing interest in Burma. To the Burman Rama, the hero, is a future Buddha, not a Hindu prince or deity. To him Yama (Rama) and Thida (Sita) are Burmese,

— Vālmīki's Art. *IR.* 43, pp. 637-638. [309]

Kane (P. V.)—The Rājāśāstras of Bhṛaspati, Uśanas, Bhāradvāja and Viślakṣa. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 2, pp. 73-83.
[310]

Examines the date furnished by some ancient Sanskrit works, particularly the Mahābhārata, about the rājāśāstras of Brhaspati, Kavya (Uśanas), Bhāradvāja and Viślakṣa.

— [The Ramayana Polity], by P. C. Dharma (Madras, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 335. [11]

"...The writer assumes (on page 3) that Valmiki was a contemporary of Rama and the polity described in the Ramayana may be considered to reflect the age in which Rama lived. Hardly any modern scholar will accept the idea that the poet who composed the Ramayana, as we now have it, was a contemporary of the hero Rama of the Tretī age if such an one ever flourished in flesh and blood".—*JBBRAS.* 28, p. 105.

Keny (L. B.)—Jesus Christ in Mahābhārata. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 22-28. [312]

Disagrees with Lachmidhar of his identification of Rishi Anī-Māndvya of the Mahābhārata with Jesus Christ.

Krishnadas (Rai)—Vālmīki's Ramayana, (Hindi text) *NPP.* 46, pp. 1-18. [313]

Tries to disprove the suggestion made by Dr. Sukthankar that

Rāmāyaṇa had no connection with Bṛighu Vansha.

Kunhan Raja (C.)—Bhagvad-Gita: Does it Record the very Words of Sri Krishna ? [314]

Examines the problem whether the text of the Bhagavadgita records the very words of Sri Krishna. He has incorporated many thought-provoking points in the paper, the comparison of Sañjaya to the Rsis who had a vision of the Veda text is particularly striking.

— [Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmiki (In its North-West Recension)], by Vishva Bandu Sastri, (Lahore, 1940), See ABIII. IV, No. 347. [315]

"....From the Introduction and from the text itself, it is found that the variation in this recension from the other two recensions till now known, is very substantial. The deviation is not merely in the inclusion or exclusion of particular verses or particular chapters in full or in part, not merely in difference in readings of verses, but also in the division of the Rāmāyaṇa into Kāṇḍas, the particular portion in the entire story where a Kānda ends and another begins. The various tabular statements given in the Introduction make the position quite clear".—BmV. VI, pp. 248-249.

Menon (Chelnat Achyuta)—Muviratam Pūṭtu (English-Malayalam text). AOR. VI, 24 pages of Malayalam Section) [316]

A ballad based on Mahābhārata in which the anonymous author narrates the story of the Pandavas with considerable local colouring.

Menon (C. Narayana)—[An Approach to the Ramayana], With a Foreword by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. pp. viii+27+iii. S. C. Guha, Gandigram, Benares City; 1942. [317]

Originally printed as part of the Journal of the Benares Hindu University Silver Jubilee Volume and now issued as a pamphlet. The author regards that the Rāmāyaṇa represents a synthesis of the cults and cultures prevalent in different parts of India, and also as the first poem of Akhand Hindustan. He has consulted the Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa, Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa and Rāmacaritamānas, which differ widely in their aspects but the groundwork is the same.

Narahari (H. G.)—The Sitasvayamvara: An Excerpt from the *Mahānātaka QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 62-64. [318]

Pusalkar (A. D.)—Twenty-Five Years of Epic and Puranic Studies. In No. 1183, pp. 101-152. [319]

Raghavan (V.)—Uḍāli's Commentary on the Rāmāyaṇa. *AOR.* VI, 8 pp. of Sanskrit Section. [320]

As Uḍāli has been quoted in a work of the 13th century, he cannot be posterior to that date. He is, therefore, the earliest known commentator of the *Ramāyaṇa*.

Rao (B. Gururaj)—Sriman Mahābhārata Tatparya Nirnaya. See No. 691.

Ruben (Walter)—Krishna: Konkordanz und Kommentar der Motive Seines Heldenlebens. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$, pp. xx+334, 10 pl. Wien, Ankara, 1941. [321]

A study, as the author himself says, not of the religion of Kṛṣṇaism, but of the epic-legends of the career of Kṛṣṇa himself.

Ravi Varma (L. A.)—Rāghavīya or Rāmapāṇivīca. With an English Introduction. pp. 30+3+181+23. Trivandrum, 1942. [322]

This is a Mahakavya in 20 Cantos divided into two sections of 10 cantos each, and embodying the well-known story of Ramayana.

Satavalkar (S. D.)—Sri Ramayana Mahakavya, With Marathi Translation and a Critical Survey. Vol. VI. The Sundarakāṇḍa. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. xvi+542, Svādhyāya-Māṇḍala, Aundh, 1942. [323]

"...The translation is printed just below the text on the same page, which makes this edition equally useful for a careful student who can conveniently compare the translation with the original, and for a general reader who is primarily interested in the story. The Niruktāna is indeed a special feature of this edition. It presents a critical analysis and an interpretation of the Rāmāyaṇa from the historical and political points of view, showing that the Rāmāyaṇa is not merely a Kāvya, but solid and reliable history of the Āryan expansion in the South; it also contains many other original, and thought-provoking observations, evincing a prolonged and profound study of the epic by the editor". —*FO. VII*, pp. 246-27.

Note: The Svādhyāya-Māndala has undertaken to publish in ten volumes an illustrated edition of the Valmiki Ramayana with a synopsis of each Kāṇḍa, a Marathi translation and a critical survey called the *Nirikṣaya* of the particular portion comprising in each volume. This Vol. VI is published before Vols. III-V.

Seth (H. C.)—The Date of the Bharata Battle. *PO*. VII, pp. 119-121 [324]

The conflict between the Kauravas and the Pandavas is surmised to have taken place when the Brahmana literature is believed to have been in the midst of its development in the 6th century B.C.

— A Note on Cyrus the Great and the Bharata Battle. *NUJ*. No 8, pp. 100-101. [325]

Points out that Cyrus may be the Kuru prince Duryodhana.

Shamasastri (R.)—The Indian Epics and the Planets. *NIA*. V, pp. 135-143. [326]

Shows that the heroes of the epics, the *Mahābhārata* and the *Ramayana* are the counterparts of the planets. While Rama is an incarnation of Viṣṇu, the sun, Pāṇḍavas are the incarnation of Yama, Vāyu, Indra, and the Nasatya, the Agvins. In fact they are all the planets and their exploits are the phenomena connected with conjunction, occultation, and apposition of planets in the course of their movements along their orbits. The author then proceeds to show that the gods, Rsis and priests of the Vedas are the planets and their acts in the sacrificial hall are imitations of the phenomena connected with planetary motions, occultations and eclipses.

Shri Mahābhārat, Part I (Gujarati-Sanskrit Text) 10"×7½" pp. 800. Sastu Sahitya Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, 1942. [327]

Gujarati translation of the Adi Parva and Subhī Parva of the *Mahābhārata* with an introduction discussing questions connected with the epic.

Srinivasachariar (A. M.) and Narayanan (V.)—Upakhyann-mala (A Garland of Stories). Selected from the Epics and the Purāṇas. Text in Sanskrit condensed by A. M. Srinivasachariar and translated by V. Narayanan, with a Foreword by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. pp. xiv+376. Madras. 1942. [328]

Sukhthankar (V. S.) Ed.—*Vana-Parva* Fascicule I. Mahābhārata. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1941,

[329]

"This runs up to the 154 chapters of the Parvan...The Editor remarks that this Vana Parvan is important. Indeed in some respects this is valuable for students of Sociology and Mythology. The famous Nalopakhyana, to which the editor draws pointed attention in this edition, differs in some respects from other editions. I find that some variations utilised by Monier Williams are not collected in this edition, though at many places invariably the learned editor has drawn his wavy lines and given his suggested readings". —*K.C. Varadachari, JSVOI, III, p. 294.*

— The Mahābhārata: Aranyakā-Parvan. Critically edited. Fasciculi 11 and 12, (Vols. III and IV). Bhandarkar Or. Res. Institute, Poona, 1942. [330]

The fasciculi 11 and 12, comprising volumes III and IV of the critical edition and the third Book of the Epic, completes the Aranyakā-parvan, with full critical apparatus, introduction and notes, in more than 1,150 pages.

Epigraphy and Palaeography

Acharya (G.V.)—Historical Inscriptions of Gujarat, Part III, pp. 258-188. Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Bombay, 1942. [331]

Altekar (A.S.)—Six Saindhava Copper-Plate Grants from Ghumli. *EI. XXVI*, Pt. 4, pp. 185-192; Pt. 5, pp. 193-226. [332]

The six copper-plate grants which are edited here, were discovered early in 1936 near Ghumli in the Nawanagar State of Kathiawar in the course of digging on the road side. They were briefly noticed by the Government Epigraphist for India in the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* for the year 1936-37, pp. 102-105.

Each of these records are grants made by the rulers of the Saindhava family, which is known to have been ruling at ancient Bhutambilika or modern Ghumli, from c. 740 to 920 A. D.

(1)—Grant of the time of Agguka II, Samvat 518. The grantee of this record is Madhava, son of Kalyana, a Rigvādin Brāhmaṇa of the Śāṅkriya gūṭa and a resident of Śomisvara. He was

granted the whole village of Dhankatirtha and one tenth the share of the village of Gulumika.

(2)—Grant of King Jaïka I. Records a village-grant made by Mahasamanta Jaïka I, son of Ranak, to Sarinavelin Brahman, Bhattasavamika by name, on the Vatsa *yatra*. The occasion of the gift was the performance of the *Pushyavasna* ceremony by the king.

(3)—An incomplete grant of King Ranaka. Ranaka, the donor, is said to have been son of Agguka II. The gift is a village Bhatalik; in the district of Puchchhatra; the grant seems to have been made in memory of a departed queen of the donor.

(4)—Grant of Ranaka of a subordinate Saindhava branch. G. S. 555. The grantor is Mahasamanta Sri-Ranaka, grandson of king Jaïka I. The village granted is Pippalapadra, in the district of Suvarnamanjari. Half of the revenue of the village were assigned to a group of temples, the other half was assigned to a certain head of a *mathâ*.

(5)—Grant of king Agguka III, Gupta Sainvat 567. Records a village-grant made by Mahasamantadhipati Agguka III of the main Saindhava house. The donors were two brothers, Rudra and Sigara, sons of Guhesvara.

(6)—Grant of king Jaïka II, Gupta Sainvat 598. Records a grant made by Sri-Jaïka II, son of king Agguka. The grant records that the revenues of the village Chhampapîka were assigned to Sahâ Janardana and others to be spent for *Nannamâlikâ*, which had been founded by a merchant named Nanna.

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—Evolution of Magadhi Script. *JBOBS*. XXVIII. pp. 440-441, 1 pl. [333]

A brief note to point out that since Böhler's time fresh materials have come to light abridging the distance in time and carrying the growth forward. Gives examples.

Bhattasali (N. K.)—The Râjâvâdi (Bhûwâl) Plate of Lakshmana Sena Deva. *JRASBL*, VIII, pp. 1-39, 2 pl. [334]

This copper-plate grant of King Lakshmana Sena Deva of Bengal has had an unusually chequered history. The salient points of that history are briefly noted in this article. Makes additions corrections in *JRASBL*, VIII, pp. 381-383.

Chaghtai (N. A.)—Muslim Monuments of Ahmedabad Through their Inscriptions. *BCRI*. III, Pt. 2, pp. 79-180; VIII, 18 pl. [335]

The majority of Ahmedabad monuments are mosques. They are adorned with marble slabs having Arabic and Persian inscriptions. The *Naskhi-Tughra* style of the calligraphy of these inscriptions harmonises completely with the decorative motifs in stone-carving, which constitutes a speciality of Gujarat.

Chattpadhyaya (K.)—Tat-padanudhyata. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 63-64. [336]

Draws attention of Sanskrit epigraphists to the translation of the word *padanudhyata* occurring in the copper-plate grant of the Gahadavala king Madanapala of V. E. 1164.

Chaudhury (P.D.)—Copper-plate grant of the Kamarupa Kings. *JARS.* pp. 41-51. [337]

Points out certain copper plates which serve as material for the construction of history of Kamarupa prior to the end of the 12th century A. D.

Das Gupta (C.C.)—Indian Museum Plate of Ganga Indravarman. *EI.* XXVI, Pt. 4. pp. 165-171, 1 pl. [338]

The plates (three in number), record a gift of land, by Indravarman, situated in the village Bhāgīśringa in Patanikhandā nishya on the fourteenth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Phalgun for the benefit of his parents and self, to various Brāhmaṇas named. Indravarman is mentioned in the Badakhimedi copper-plate (*EI.* XXIII, p. 78 ff.)

Dikshit (Moreshwar G.)—A New Buddhist Sect in Kanheri. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 60-63, 1 pl. [339]

Points out an error in Böhler's reading of the inscription from Kanheri Cave No. 76. (Ludor's List No. 1020). According to the present writer this inscription records a grant to the Aparasala (sect), residing at Kanheri.

— Inscription of Shak 1108 in Balsane Math. *BISMQ* XXII, pp. 65-71. [340]

The Balsane Math was built by Mahinuk, son of Someshwara Pandit; Gives the inscription, and points out R. D. Bannerji's mistake, and rejects S. C. Majumdar's suggestions about Krishna-raja or Nikumbha dynasty, and suggests inquiry in the Abhir line, particularly of Bhambagiri or Bhamer. Identifies Balsane with Balsane on the bank of the Eure, or Barhasi.

Dwivedi (M.)—Two Inscriptions from Dhavalshara (Gujarati text). *FGSTM*, VI, pp. 515-518. [341]

This is a Chalukya grant dated Samvat 1373.

Ghosh (A.)—A Buddhist Tract in a Stone Inscription in the Cuttack Museum. *EI.* XXVI, Pt. 4, pp. 171-174, 1 pl. [342]

A stone-slab containing the inscription is in the Provincial Museum of Orissa, Cuttack. The Inscription is engraved on both sides of the slab, 11 lines on the obverse and 10 lines on the reverse. The text of the inscription is a quotation of some Buddhist *Dhīraṇī* followed by a discourse on the uses and virtues of the *Dhīraṇī*.

Ghoshal (R.K.)—A Note on the Balasore Plate of Bhanu [datta]. *EI.* XXVI, Pt. 5, pp. 239-240. [343]

Identifies Bhanu mentioned in the plate as Bhanudatta.

— Tekkuli Plate of Anantavarman; Gaṅga Year 358. *EI.* XXVI, Pt. 4, pp. 174-177, 1 pl. [344]

The copper-plates (three in number), record the gift of the village of Sripicharana, to a Brahmana called Vithubhatta, son of Harchandra, belonging to the Śāṇḍilya gotra. The donor is the king Anantavarman, son of Mahanāga Devendravarman, who belonged to the Gaṅga kula. It is dated in the year 358 of the Gaṅgas.

Gyani (R.G.)—An Inscription from Juma Masjid, Navsari (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VII, pp. 256-258. [345]

Jagan Nath—The Haraha Inscription and Epoch of Gupta Era. See No. 369.

Kavi (M. Ramakrishna)—Venkāṭidri's Grant to the Son of Doddāchārya, (1524 S.S.-1602 A.D.) *JSVOI.* III, pp. 117-123. [346]

This is a copper-plate grant, the importance of which lies in the mention of Kāñcūda Doddāyachārya, the father of the donee, Kumara Peddayachārya.

Kent (Roaland G.)—Old Persian Studies. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 266-277. [347]

Notes of few old Persian inscriptions.

Kokil (M.Q.)—Arabic and Persian Inscriptions in Gujarat prior to Fifteenth Century. (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VII pp. 286-288. [348]

Krishnan (A.N.)—[Vākitaka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta],

Edited by V.V. Mirashi, (Hyderabad, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 394. [349]

"...The main interest of the inscription lies in the first part which gives the Vakataka genealogy from Vindhyaśakti, the founder of the family. Pravarasena succeeded him but it is when we come to the name of his successor there is difference of opinion. Pandit Bhagwanlal read it as Ruddrasena which was adopted by Bachlor though the latter averred that Rudrasena was a grandson and not a son of Pravarasena. Prof. Mirashi has considered the question in the light of the fresh material and has concluded that the name Narvasena as the son of Pravarasena is correct". —*BmV. VI*, p. 324.

Majumdar (R.C.)—[Select Asokan Epigraph], by Sachchidananda Bhattacharya, (Calcutta 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 350. [350]

"A collection of the important inscriptions (in translation) which form the real source of our information about Aśoka..... The notes added at the end of the English translation of each record would be of great use....a valuable addition to Asokan literature for those who have not the time or inclination to go through learned dissertations on the subject". —*TMR. LXXI*, pp. 178-179.

Mirashi (V.V.)—Bāsin Plates of Vakūṭaka Vindhyaśakti II. *EI. XXVI*, Pt. 4, pp. 145-155, 2 pl. [351]

This article is continued from *EI. xxvi*, pt. 3, p. 144. See *ABIHI*, iv, No. 398.

— Dōnggāo Stone Inscription of the Time of Jagaddēva; Śaka 1034. *EI. XXVI*, Pt. 4, pp. 177-185, 1 pl. [352]

The inscription belongs to the reign of the Paramāra prince Jagaddēva. The object of it is to record that Jagaddēva granted the village of Dōnggāo to the Brāhmaṇa Śrīnivasa and that the latter erected there a temple which he dedicated to Siva for the religious merit of his father Śrīnidhi. It is dated on the full-moon *tīkha* of Chaitra in the Śaka year 1034, which corresponds to A. D. 18th March, 1112.

— Kothuraka Grant of Pravarasena II. *EI. XXVI*, Pt. 4, pp. 155-161. 2 pl. [353]

The plates (four in number) record a grant by Pravarasena II of the village Kōthuraka to a Brāhmaṇa named Kaluttāka. It is dated on the twelfth lunar day of the bright fortnight of Āśvina in the second regnal year.

Misra (Nitya Nand)—Four Copper-Plate Grants of the Chand Rajas of Kumaon. *JUPHS.* XV, Pt. 2, pp. 53-69, 2 pl. [354]

These plates were discovered by the writer in the Nazarat of the Almora Kutcherry. They belong to the reign of the four Chand rulers: Dharma Chand, Bhagrati Chand, Bhishma Chand, and Kalayana Chand. They are now deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Sankalia (H.D.)—Cultural Significance of the Personal Names in the Early Inscriptions of the Deccan. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 2, pp. 349-391. [355]

Saraswati (S.K.)—[Select Asokan Epigraphs], by Sahochinanda Bhattacharya (Calcutta, 1941) See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 359. [356]

"....Only those epigraphs that speak of the events in the life of the emperor have been selected for this compilation. We should remember, however, that Asoka was a unique personality in the history of the world and a complete picture of his mind and individuality is not possible unless we have an acquaintance with all the epigraphs where materials of such a nature are available. As for example, without a knowledge of the two separate Kalinga edicts the emperor's solicitude for the good of the people loses its sincere and fervent tone. In our opinion hence, every epigraph bringing out one or other aspect of the special traits of his character should have been included in this compilation. The notes are helpful no doubt, but in a work, avowedly meant for the beginners, the long discussions are sure to prove tiresome and superfluous and the space should have been better utilised if a gist of all the edicts had been appended to the volume for a better understanding of the man and his mission"—*IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 84-85.

Sastri (Hirananda)—Nalanda and its Epigraphic Material. (Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India, No. 66) pp. 133, 13 pl. Manager of the Publications, Government of India, Dehli, 1942. [357]

Important addition to the literature on Indian Epigraphy and Archaeology. The work is divided into two sections the first of which is the Interoduction and deals with such topics as Nalanda from Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jain, Tibetan and Chinese sources. The second called *Remain of Nalanda* deals with the structural remains, clay seals, inscriptions and sculptures discovered on site.

Sastri (K. A. Nilakanta)—An Inscribed Pot-Sherd from Arikamedu. *JMU.* XIV, Pt. 1, pp. 1-4, 2 pl. [358]

Arikamedu is an ancient site, a little distance from the sea about two miles south of the town of Pondicherry. The author had an occasion to inspect this site and he describes here the evidence of the finds. The inscription occurs on a fragment of what looks like a part of a plaster or lid of bluish grey pottery. The author suggests that the inscription may mean "The husband of Yaduvalabhuti."

Sastri (N. Aiyaswami)—Āśoka's Edict and Sagga (Heaven). *JSVOI.* III, pp. 87-98. [359]

Sen (Benoychandra)—Some Historical Aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal (Pre-Muhammadan Epochs), pp. lxxviii-+613, Calcutta University, Calcutta 1942. [360]

Classified into five periods,—Maurya period, Imperial Gupta period (c. 350-500 A. D.), Post-Gupta period (c. 544-700 A. D.) Pāla and Sena periods (c. 750-1205 A. D.), and Miscellaneous (c. 850-1200 A. D.).

Part I, gives ancient Geography of Bengal on the basis of place-names contained in the inscriptions and the earlier Greek and Latin works. Part II deals with the political history under the Guptas and their successors in Bengal—later Guptas, Pālas and the Senas. Part III deals with topics of administrative system and institutions.

Sharma (Dasharatha)—An Important Verse from the Sanjan Plates of Amoghavarṣa I. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 237-238. [361]

Reinterprets the verse from the plates of Amoghavarṣa I, the Rāstrakūṭa ruler of Manyakheta, which compares him and the Gupta ruler Chandragupta II.

Sircar (Dines Chandra)—Pārimda in the Inscription of Āśoka. *IC.* VIII, Pt. 4, pp. 399-400. [362]

A Note on the expression *andhra-palideśu*, *pāndideśu*, and *paladeśu*, which occur in Rock Edict XIII of Āśoka.

— A note on the Bāsim Copper-plate Inscription of Vākitṭaka Viñdhyaśakti II. *IC.* VIII, Pt. 4, pp. 394-396. [363]

Points out that the author was the first to make the suggestions regarding the Bāsim plates that Pravarasena, grandfather of

Vindhyaśakti is the same as Pravarasena I, who was the grandfather of Rudrasena I Vākataka and is known from such records as those of Pravarasena II; and that Visdhinśakti of the Badami grant is not identical with Vindhyaśakti the celebrated founder of the Vākataka dynasty, but that the former was actually the latter's great-grandfather. The author is glad this suggestion has been accepted by Prof. Mirashi and D. B. Mahajan.

Sircar (Dines Chandra)—A Note on the Mathura Inscription of Chandra Gupta II. *IHQ. XVIII*, pp. 271-275. [364]

The Mathura inscription of Chandra Gupta II, dated in the Gupta year 61, has been published in the *SI* by Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar. In a number of points, says the author, the reading and interpretation of the record, his views differ widely from those of Dr. Bhandarkar. He therefore places his observations before scholars in this short note.

— Narayanpur Vināyaka Image Inscription of King Mahipalā: Regnal Year 4. *IC. IX*, Pt. I, pp. 121-125, 1 pl. [365]

The inscription records the establishment of an image of Vināyaka by a merchant named Buddhamitra, son of Jambhalamitri. The author says, the names Buddhamitra and Jambhalamitri show Buddhist influence. It may therefore be supposed that the god Vināyaka established by Buddhamitra is the Mahāyanist deity.

— Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History and Civilisation. Vol. I (600 B. C.—600 A. D.), pp. xli+580, 61 pl. University of Calcutta, Calcutta 1942. [366]

"...It has been divided into three Books. The first includes Akhaemonian (Old Persian) inscriptions relating to India edited of Aśoka and similarly important pre-Christian epigraphs. Book II contains post-Maurya but pre-Gupta records. There are inscriptions of dynasties ruling in western, central and eastern India, of Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Kushanas including Śakas of western India, Inscriptions of Satavahanas, Kharavela and inscriptions from Andhradeśa and from regions outside India such as Ceylon and Central Asia. Book III contains inscriptions of Imperial Guptas, and their various contemporaries and subordinates in India and countries, outside India, such as, Burma, Java, Champa, Borneo and Malay Peninsula." —Manomohan Ghosh, *IHQ. XVIII*, p. 379.

"In a work of such magnitude it will be easy for everybody to pick out points of controversy of which perhaps the peculiar inscriptional term *padanuyyata* is the most obvious one..... Dr. Sircar has suggested for this word the meaning 'favoured', which has been recently endorsed also by the distinguished Sanskritist Prof. K. C. Chatterpadhyaya. But this meaning cannot be accepted straightforwardly, —if only because it departs too far from the scene attaching to the basic root *dyya*. —*Batakrishna Ghosh, IC. IX.*, p. 497.

"The selection contains inscriptions bearing on Indian history and civilisation not only from India but also from adjacent countries. Thus it opens with the famous inscriptions of the Achaemenians, referring to India, and has sections consisting of the selections of records from Ceylon, Central Asia, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Java and Sumatra. It is interesting to note that even legends also have not been neglected by the author".
—A. S. Altekar, *JNSI*, V, p. 154.

"...The utility of the work is increased by its inclusion of select Inscriptions belonging to countries outside India which came into contact with, and influenced her history, countries like Persia under its Achaemenian Emperors, Ceylon, Indo-China, or the island of the Southern Seas, where Indians, adventurous Princes and merchants founded colonies and settlements,...throw light upon Indian shipping and colonial enterprise that built up what is commonly known as a Greater India beyond the Seas".
—R. K. Mookerji, *JUPHS*, XVI, pp. 247-248.

Sreenivasachar (P.) Ed.—A Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telengana District of H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions.
Part I: Introduction. Hyderabad Archaeological Series No. 13. 12½"×9½", pp. 36. The Nizam's, Government, Calcutta, 1942. [367]

This is an Introduction to part II which was published in 1940. It deals with Script and Language, the Alphabet, Grammar, Literature, the Learning, Religion and Social Life. Part II contains 56 Inscriptions, Texts and translations. see *ABIHI*. IV. No. 428

Varadachari (K. C.)—[Karnatak Inscriptions], Vol. I.
Edited by R. S. Panchamukhi (Dharwar, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 408. [368]

"The Director has given instructions and has at some places tried to amend the views of previous scholars and paleographical experts. He has given a new meaning to the word 'Adhi-stana', as 'a chief religious establishment or centre'. Equally important is the new light thrown on the Rastrakuta History by the inscription No. 16, to which Mr. Panchamukhi the draws attention of historians".—*JSVOI. III, P. 291.*

Eras

Jagan Nath—The Haraha Inscription and Epoch of the Gupta Era. *NIA. V*, pp. 217-223. [369]

In his note published in *IC. V*, p. 335 ff. the author pointed out that Yaśodharman and Śāṇaverman were not contemporaries, and there was no clash as supposed by Dr. Dhirendra Nath Mookerjee in *NIA. III*, p. 437.

Mookerjee (Dhirendra Nath)—The Kṛta Era. *INA V*, pp. 224-239. [370]

Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar has put forth a suggestion that the Kṛta Era is identical with the Kṛta of Satya Yuga introduced by Kalki as stated in the Purāṇas. He also showed from the late Mr. Jayaswal that according to some Purāṇas Kalki has come and gone. 'This shows that the Kali Age has also passed away, giving rise to the Kṛta which is therefore now going on'. The author has found evidence to show the correctness of Dr. Bhandarkar's view. He discusses the evidence and comes to the conclusion that the Kali Yuga beginning in 3,102 B. C., the next Kali ended (3,102-2, 645, or) 457 B. C., when a new Kṛta began. The epoch of Kṛta Era is practically identical with the epoch of the Sree Harsa era, i.e., 458-457 B. C.

Sarma (M. Somasekhara)—The Gaṅga Era. *IC. IX*, Pts. 2-3, pp. 141-148. [371]

The initial year of the Ganga era started by the Eastern Ganga rulers of Kalinga is still a riddle awaiting solution. No doubt, many scholars made many attempts to solve it, and each one has his own date to offer. The dates proposed for the initial year range generally from A. D. 494 to 498. Dr. R. C. Majumdar arrives at the conclusion that the epoch of the Ganga era lies between A. D. 550 and 557. The author here discusses the matter based on epigraphic records, and comes to the conclusion that the epoch of Ganga era began in the Śaka year 426 or A. D. 504-05, between June and January.

Sengupta (P. C.)—The Gupta Era. *JRASBL.* VIII, pp. 41-56. [372]

Tries to determine the beginning of the era of the Gupta emperors of northern India. The zero year, he says, was originally the same as the year 319 A. D., and in times later than 499 A.D., this zero year was in some cases taken equivalent to 319-320 A. D. Further, the Gupta and Valabhi eras were the same era.

Sircar (S. C.)—*Kṛta. IC.* IX, Pts. 2-3. pp. 186-187. [373]

A brief note to draw the attention of scholars to a small paper on *The Kṛta Era* by Mr. Bharendra Nath Mookerjee and published in *AI. LXI*, pp. 220-34.

Genealogy and Chronology

Gode (P. K.)—Date of Ramatirtha Yati, The Author of a Commentary on the Sanksepasariraka. Between A.D. 1525 and 1575. *BmV.* VI. Pr. 2. pp. 107-110. [374]

Tries to prove that the date "Middle of the seventeenth century" i. e. about A. D. 1550 given by Dr. Dasgupta for Ramatirtha is not correct.

— Date of Dhāneśvari's Comimentary on Bṛhma's Caṇḍīśataka. See No. 646.

Katre (Sadashiva L.)—A family of Learned Authors of Jyautisa Correction of an Error in Aufrecht's C. C., *PO VII*, pp. 43-48. [375]

Passages in the *Tūjakasurasudhānibhi*, an astrological work by Narayana, contain details about the literary activities of the author and two other members of his family Dādabhāṭṭa and Mādhava. These scholars of the 18th century made a fair contribution to one or other branch of Jyotiḥsastra.

States that Aufrecht has erred at least five times in stating that Narayana was son of Dādabhāṭṭa and grandson of Mādhava. S. B. Dikshit, too, has committed the same error. From the extracts quoted it is clear to the author that Narayana was younger brother, and not son, of Dādabhāṭṭa and that both were sons of Mādhava.

— Sivadasa's Jyotirnibandha: The Work and his Date. *NIA.* V, pp. 275-279. [376]

Nothing is known of the author of the work. The work itself is a collection of stray and spontaneous selections.

Mirashi (V. V.)—A Note on the Date of the Sômavâsi Kings of Southern Kôsala. *EI. XXVI*, Pt. 5, pp. 227-230. [377]

Concludes that the Sômavâsi kings flourished in Chhattisgarh in the sixth and seventh centuries A. D.

Mookerjee (Dhirendra Nath)—The Genealogy and Chronology of the Early Imperial Guptas. See No. 204.

Rizvi (S. N. Haidar)—The Chronology of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's Reign. *CR.* 84, pp. 174-184. [378]

Sinha (Amarendra Nath)—Notes on Kharakpur. *JBORN.* XXVIII, pp. 48-51. [379]

A brief note on the remains found at Kharakpur and gives genealogy of Kharakpur Raj.

Upadhye (A. N.)—[Neminâtha-purâhîn of Kurñaparyâ], Edited by H. Sesha Ayyangar, (Madras, 1940). See *ABIHI.* III, No. 951. [380]

"....In his Kannada Introduction, besides reviewing some of the important aspects of the Kavya (p. xxxii, f.), the editor has elaborately discussed the date of Kurñaparyâ in relation to that of his predecessor like Pampa and his contemporaries like Kalyânâkirti and Lakshmana, and assigns the author to A. D. 1130-35 (p. xxxi). One wished that a summary of this discussion was added also in English for the benefit of non-Kannada scholars who have their interest in such chronological discussion".
—*JBGRAS.* 18, p. 108.

Vaidyanathan (K. S.)—The Date of the Coja Conquest of the Bâna Country. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 196-200 [381]

A Tamil inscription commemorates the death of a soldier when Mânamûrti captured the cows at Ponjal in the third year of the reign of Parakeçariavarman (Coja king Parântaka I). The find-spot on the record, Viriheciuraman in the North Arcot District, lies in the heart of the ancient Bâna territory, and Ponnai, the scene of the fight is identified with Ponnur within the same district. Mânamûrti mentioned in the inscription might have been a general of the Coja king Parântaka I who seems to have raided the Bâna kingdom in the 3rd year of his reign that corresponds to A.D. 910. As it is known from other sources that

Parantaka I had subdued two Baṇa chiefs, the facts mentioned in the present record help to arrive at the conclusion that the Cola king Parantaka I invaded the Baṇa country in 910 A. D. and defeated the contemporary Baṇa king Vijayaditya along with his son Vikramaditya.

Geography and Travels.

Agrawala (V. S.)—The Geographical Contents of the *Mahāmāyuri*. *JUPHS*. XV, Pt. 2, pp. 24-52. [382]

This article is abridged from Dr. Sylvan Levi's French paper in *Journal Asiatique* for 1915.

The chief interest of the *Mahāmāyuri* text consists in the geographical list giving names of numerous localities together with the names of their presiding Yakshas.

— The Old Names of Suneta and Sudavapa. *JNSI*. IV, Pt. 47-48. [383]

Tries to identify the two places.

Ali (S. Muzaffar)—Population and Settlement in the Ghaggar Plain. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 3, pp. 157-182. [384]

The plains of the Ghaggar, Saraswati and Chautang bear an indelible imprint of long tenure not only in terms of purely man-made features but in altered natural ones as well. The pressure of growing population in these plains, due to natural and other causes, pushed the centre of civilisation further and further eastwards, till it finally established itself on the banks of the river Jumna—resulting in the reduction of the Ghaggar Plain to the status of a 'corridor' through which the traveller, trader, and invader passed on their way from the North-West passes of India to their common objective—Delhi.

Aziz, (Wahida)—Historic Multan: Where Alexander was Seriously Wounded. *TMR*. LXXII, pp. 401-403. [385]

Balsubrahmanyam (S. R.)—Nandivarman II and the Siege of Nandipuram. *NIA*. V, pp. 401-403. [386]

Discusses the identity of Nandipuram, the city which is said to have been besieged by the Dramila princes.

Barton (Sir William P.)—India's North-West Frontier. *GM*. XV, Pt. 3, pp. 97-105, 11 illus, 1 sketch map. [387]

In summarising his view of the present situation in the important region that divided Afghanistan from India, the author is drawing upon long personal experience.

Bose (Atindra Nath)—Oldest Indo-Aryan Cities. *JIH.* XXI, pp. 60-82. [388]

Chakravorti (B. B.)—The Teaching of Geography in Correlation with History. *CGR.* IV, pp. 164-169. [389]

Chakravarti (Chandra)—Reflections on Indian Travels. pp. 252. Vijaya Krishna, Calcutta, 1942. [390]

Chettiar (A. K.)—My Travel Reminiscences (Tamil text), pp. 78. Sakti Karyalayam, Madura, 1942. [391]

His reminiscences of Cape Comorin, Goa, Bombay, Rangoon and other places are interesting.

Das (G. N.)—A Call from India's Past: A Message from Stone. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 482-486, 4 illus. [392]

Narrative of a tour of the Oriental Department of the University of Allahabad. They visited Bombay, Nasik, Ellora, Ajanta, Bhilsa and Udayagiri.

Deshpande (C. D.)—Settlement Types of Bombay Karnatak. *IGJ.* XVII, Pt. 2, pp. 115-131. [393]

Fountaine (Capt. Eadric Clifford)—The Haramosh Pass. *GJ.* 99, pp. 247-257, 4 pl. [394]

Gupta (Ashoka)—A Quest for the Trail's Pass. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 537-541, 9 illus. [395]

Describes a journey to the Himalayan glaciers and snow-clad passes.

Gupta (Parmeshwari Lal)—Identification of Agicha on Agroha Coins. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 49-54. [396]

Discusses the view points of scholars on the identification of the place and puts forth his own view with special reference to the term *Agicha* in the legend *Agndaka Agicha Janapada* on coins discovered at Agroha in the Hissar district of the Punjab.

Kuriyan (George)—India: A Study in Space Relations. *IGJ.* XVIII, Pt. 3, pp. 200-215. [397]

Kuriyan (George)—Some Aspects of the Regional Geography of Kerala. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 1-41. [398]

From very early times, the southern parts of the country lying to the west of the Western Ghats have been designated Kerala. Traditionally it extends from Gokarnam (near Goa) to Cape Comorin.

Macdonald (David Ian)—Leaves from a Sikkim Journal. *TMR*. LXXII, pp. 143-147, 3 illus. [399]

Narrative of a journey.

Maclagan (E. D.)—[Ajmer, Historical and Descriptive], by Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda (Ajmer, 1941), See *ABHI*. IV, No. 1356 [400]

"It is on the general lines of an office gazetteer, but its style and enthusiasm place it in a class to which few gazetteers can aspire. It is especially strong in its treatment of the archaeology and history of Ajmer, both of which are set forth with affectionate details".—*JRAS*. 1942, p. 150.

Mathur (V. S.)—Modern Aids to the Teaching of Geography in Indian Schools. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 2, pp. 132-136 (How Films can help). [401]

Nainar (S. M. Husayn)—Arab Geographers' Knowledge of South India: The Knowledge of India Possessed by Arab Geographers down to the XIV Century, A.D. With Special Reference to India. Foreword by Dr. L. D. Barnett. (Madras University Islamic Series No. 6). pp. 241. University of Madras, 1942. [402]

"The book comprises a classified account of the geography, religious, social and economic conditions, natural products and other kindred topics concerning the India of that period as given by the Arab geographers. The most baffling part of an undertaking like the present work is the identification of names of things, places and persons mainly because their form becomes greatly corrupted in transliteration and also because they are incorrectly given in many cases. The author has taken pains to identify these, but in this respect he might have succeeded in identifying several more places had he referred to the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* and similar other works which he does not appear to have made full use of...The chapter on ethnology

contains a most enlightening and interesting description of the religious, social, and economic conditions chiefly of southern India during that period.....

The references to the Arab geographers bear on a large variety of subjects, such as dress, ornaments, and food of the people, their habits, character and customs, their beliefs, etc., although these accounts are not always correct. They, however, afford testimony about certain important matters such as the disappearance of Buddhism from India which is evident from the complete absence of any reference to it. The prevalence of trial by ordeals, idol-worship rampant all over, the horrid custom of several hundred men burning themselves alive with the dead body of their king, and a host of similar superstitions throw a flood of light on the mental and cultural state of society of that age".
—P. Saran, *JBHU*. VII, pp. 225-226.

"...The book is a good quarry of information, particularly for the student of Mediaeval South Indian History". —*JH*, XXII, p. 61.

"Imperfect though they are, no student of history can afford to ignore the Arab accounts, and Dr. Nair has rendered a distinct service by presenting them in the form of a tabulated summary...The author has subjected the material to a thorough examination and pruning, and has divided what is left of original matter into four sections: places, customs, kings and products, grouping under subjects each item of information recorded by successive writers". —A.B.M. Habibullah, *IHQ*. XIX pp. 192-193.

Prakasa Rao (V. L. S.)—The Geographer and the Localization of Industries. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 3, pp. 216-221 [403]

Pranavananda (Swami)—Kumbha Mela of Kailas. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 2, pp. 147-148. [404]

A note to draw attention that the *Kumbha Mela* held at Hardware, Allahabad, Ujain and Nasik, once in twelve years, has nothing to do with the twelve-yearly fair at Kailas.

Radhakrisna (K. N.)—Thirumalirunjolai Malai (Sri Alagar Kovil) Stalapurna. Foreword by C. Rajagopalachariar. pp. 315+194. Sri Kallagar Devastanam, Madura, 1942.

[405]

Reviews the history of Thirumalirunjolai malai and its environs from very early times and gives a list of the references to the

place and its temple in different works which bear testimony to its antiquity and renown. Some one hundred and twenty inscriptions have been copied from the temple by the Madras Epigraphy Department and the more important of them are then discussed in a chapter in their bearings on the history of the local area and the temple. In the next two chapters the author traces the history of the temple with the help of the *Vrishbhadrī Mahatmya* and describes the different shrines and sub-shrines in the Stala. He feels that Buddhism and Jainism flourished in the region round the Alagar Hills.

Roy (Robinralal)—North Indian Ragas and Melas. *JMA.* XIII, pp. 1-20. [406]

Sarma (K. Venkateswara)—Some Outside Indian Geographical Names Identified with Puranic Data. *BRVRI.* X, pp. 109-115. [407]

Stein (Sir Aurel)—A Survey of Ancient Sites Along the "Lost Sarasvati River". *GJ.* 99, Pt. 4, pp. 172-182, sketch-map. [408]

An attempt to identify the Ghaggar-Hakra bed with Sarasvati of the Vedic text.

Vernon (Paul Egbert)—Tourist India. Being the narrative of a journey in India, which started at Bombay and ended at Calcutta. W. Helburn, New York, 1942. [409]

Hinduism and Hindu Philosophy

Aiyangar (A. N. Krishna)—The Secret Doctrines of the Śrīvaiśnavas. *NIA.* V, pp. 157-164. [410]

To the Spirit which has been rolling in *samsāra* from time immemorial, release from the cycle of births and deaths is quite a welcome change. The *adhyātma Sāstras* deal mainly with the relationship of the material to the spiritual, and their chief avowed object is to help the spirit to attain salvation. These *Sātras* explain the *Tattva*—the true relationship of the soul or *Jīva* to the *Paramātma* or Brahman, of the *hita* or the method of approaching the problem, and the *puruṣartha* or object of attainment i. e. *mokṣa*. These eternal truths are expressed in a miniature and digestible form, in the three great secrets guarded

closely by the seers or teachers and imparted by them to their pupils with due consideration and discernment. The essence of these is contained in the shortest possible compose in the *Tirumanttra* which consists of eight letters, divisible into three component parts or words. The author studies this *mantra*.

Aiyangar (K. V. Rangaswami)--*Rajdharma* (Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnarai Lectures, University of Madras) $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. xxv+238. Adyar Library, (Adyar) (Madras), 1941.

[411]

"In the volume before us are two lectures on *Rajdharma* delivered by Prof. Aiyangar before the University of Madras in 1937. They are a sort of prolegomenon to *Dharmaśāstra* in which the interpretations and canonical validity of both *Arthaśāstra* and *Dharmaśāstra* are explained and elucidated. As the ultimate responsibility of all decisions was laid on the King or the State *Dharmaśāstra* in its comprehensive sense became the law of the country and as it was the King who enforced its rules it became *Rajdharma*. The aim of the present lectures is to evoke and stimulate interest in a branch of study which was regarded for ages as of paramount importance for the upkeep of social order. In stimulating such interest Prof. Aiyangar has also demonstrated the philosophical background of Hindu life and thought with a view to a correct perception of the *Rajdharma* and the scope of its operation".--P. K. Gode, *NIA*, V, pp. 230.

Aiyangar (V. M. D.) and Venugopalacharya (Y.) Eds.--*Sri Pancaratraraska* of Sri Vedanta Desika. With an Introduction in English by G. Srinivasa Murti. (Adyar Library Series No. 38, $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. xxi+35+232. Adyar Library.)

[412]

Treatise on the tenets and special rites and rules of the daily religious conduct of the followers of the *Pancaratna* Āgama. It is in three chapters, and was composed by *Vedantadesika*, also called *Nigamantaguru*, who lived in the 13th and the 14th centuries of the Christian era and wrote several works in Sanskrit and Tamil. He was one of the greatest among the *Vaiṣṇava* Ācaryas of the *Vishistadvaita* school and his name stands second only to that of *Rāmānuja*. The text of the present work is based on five printed editions and six palm leaf MSS. The introduction in English and the *Bhāṣmī* (in Sanskrit) together give a brief but clear account of the three classes of the Āgamas and their distinction from the Nigama or the *Vedas*.

Note: This work also appeared in serial form in *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 137-176; Pt. 2, pp. 177-208; Pt. 3, pp. 209-232.

Athalye (N. V.)--Ahalya Kamadhenu of Kesavadasa. *P.O.* VI, pp. 29-36. [413]

Describes a MS. of 2085 leaves belonging to Prachya Grantha Sangraha, on Hindu Law and Religion.

De (Sushil Kumar)--Early history of the Vaishnava Faith and Movement in Bengal, From Sanskrit and Bengali Sources. pp. iv+535. General Printers, Calcutta, 1942.

[414]

"....The book is a very valuable contribution to the critical and historical study of Caitanyaism which is really 'a peculiar system of erotic-mystic devotion', the historical development of which sentiment (madhura-rasa) has so aptly and abroitly been traced and discussed by the author. The history of the probable origin and development of Bengal Vaishnavism has been dealt with in this treatise with a very greatercritical eye and it deserves careful study by all scholars"--*Radhagovinda Basak, IHQ. XVIII,* pp. 279-280.

"The religious ideology of the Bengal school of Vaishnavism in all its most important aspects is presented for the first time in a scholarly form to the English-reading public in this important treatise. The author has carried out with admirable zeal the exacting task of giving a direct summary and critical survey of almost all the voluminous works written in Sanskrit by the poets, scholars and devotees who had the privilege of being inspired by the personality of Caitanya. The comparative study of the authenticity of the materials on the biography of Caitanya, as well as an illuminating interpretation of the Rasa Sutra, theology, philosophy, rituals, and literary works written during the period covered by 106 years, between the gathering of a band of Bengali poets like Narahari Sarkar, Basu Ghosh, Ramananda Basu and Sivananda Sen in 1509 (the penultimate year of the Sanyasa of Caitanya) and 1615, the date of completion of the composition of Caitanya Caritamrta of Kranadas Kaviraj....The author's estimate of the ethics of Bengal Vaishnavism is disappointing. In his summary of the XIth Vilasa of Haribhaktivilasa he has dismissed the rules of virtuous conduct and traditional usages for Vaishnava householder as 'too long and detailed to be summarised'. Had he given a summary of the pages 1375 to 1404 the readers would have been able to judge for themselves whether the ethical princi-

ples of the school 'fail to furnish the motive for any strenuous social or individual morality'. As a matter of fact, he has forgotten to refer to those rules of conduct or those mentioned in the *Bhagavad-Gītā*--*Bimandhari Majumdar, JBORS, XXVII, pp. 323-331.*

"Dr. Dee has definitely rejected the theory that Bengal Vaishnavism is of Mādhaba inspiration, though he does not deny the possibility of Mādhaba influence. All the forces, or rather the absence thereof, necessary for the emergence of an anti-intellectual emotional religion were indeed present in Bengal about the time of the advent of Caitanya. The country had sunk to the lowest depth of political ignominy; its government was in the hands of savage Abyssinian slaves whose lustful oppression and plunderings were limited only by their own lack of intelligence. The weak and emasculated people of the country could not even think of creative joy; they were thirsting for diversion from action to emotion. So they fell *en masse* for artificial emotion, namely Tantric orgy and Vaishnava ecstasy, in both of which the ultimate appeal is to the most primitive instinct which man shares with all the other animals. In similar critical periods complete national frustration similar unnatural cults of 'naturalism' are known to have emerged also among other peoples.....The Vaishnava philosophers threw overboard all the other Prāṇayāna, not excluding Pratyakṣa and Anumāna, which had survived though in a severely attenuated form, the hurricane of devastating Buddhist criticism".--*Batakrishna Chosh, IC. IX. pp. 403-104.*

"....With due deference to all the other scholars in the field, we must say, that Dr. Dee has for the first time enunciated the truth of the philosophical basis of the mystic school of Caitanya. With the writing of the *Bhagavata Purāṇa*, the wave of Bhakti spread in every nook and corner in India. And eventually the Varakaris of Maharashtra, the Haridasa and Virashaivas of Karnātaka, the Vallabhapantthis of Gujarat, and the Caitanyas of Bengal have all spread the teachings of this most inspiring work. But the distinction remains in so far every school differs in its mystical interpretation of the teachings of the Bhagvata. Barring aside the problem, for the present, whether Caitanya drew a direct inspiration from Vyasarāya of Kārṇāṭaka, it may still be said with great credit that Caitanyaism has great similarities with the school of the Haridasa of Kārṇāṭaka".--*A. P. Karmarkar, ABORI, XXV, p. 259.*

Dhareshwar (Ganesh)--The Heart, Soul and Spirit of Hinduism. H.A. Study No. 3, pp. 62-92.

Dhopeshwarkar (A. D.)--[A Handbook of Virasaivism], by S. C. Nandimath, (Dharwar, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 523. [416]

"Shiva is identified with Brahma or Sprit with Prakriti or Master. The latter is regarded as *real* and not an illusion. It acts as a real force in a twofold way: as Kala Sakti creating entanglements, and as Bhakti Sakti removing entanglements. It is the duty of men to take advantage of both (i) by resorting to more and more moral acts in the first three stages of *sthalas*, and (ii) by surrendering more and more to God and removing entanglements to reach unity with Siva. Unity is to be complete: 'Even existence is non-existence'. The stages by which this result is to be accomplished are described in the chapter on 'The Pilgrim's Progress'. It is to be accomplished not by *Kriya* or action alone (which is blind) or by knowledge or *jnana* alone (which is lame) but by a combination of both.

All this philosophy is perfectly clear. But doubt begins to assail us when a philosophy which proceeds by *Kriya* and *Bhakti* must interpret the unity with Siva, or the last stage, in the purely negative manner of Advaitism; or when a philosophy which begins with the reality of Prakrit sets to *Jnana* the almost impossible task of turning it into an illusion".—*TQ. XIV*, p. 161.

Dikshitar (V. R. R.)--The Lalita Cult. University of Madras Bulletin No. 8 of the Department of History and Archaeology. 9½"×6½", pp. 100. University of Madras, 1942. [417]

"Gives a critical exposition of the cult of Lalitas on the basis of Brähmnda Purāna, and discusses it in the background of the Sakti-cult in general as conceived in India from time immemorial. Mr.Dikshitar very rightly insists on the wide ramification of this very cult, both in India and abroad, and its great antiquity. He has given a short account of the Sakti cult in India from the time of the Indus Valley Civilisation, with a brief account of the forms in which it appears in different branches of Indian religious literature. He winds up his discourse by a general discussion of the philosophic basis of the Sakti cult. It would be idle to express that the treatment of such a wide and complicated subject in such a short compass would be exhaustive or fully comprehensive; but the author has handled the main problem with care and judgment and his work will serve as a very good introduction to the subject in all its bearings".—*R. C. Majumdar, JIH. XXI*, Pt. 3, pp. 239-240.

Gadgil (V. A.)--[A Handbook of Virasaivism], by S. C. Nandimath. (Dharwar, 1941) See *ABHI*. IV, No. 523.

[418]

"After a careful perusal of all the chapters of this handbook one will hardly fail to notice a keen philosophical understanding and a scholarly zeal evinced by Dr. Nandimath in his exhaustive treatment of the subject under review. Many Oriental Scholars who have, in the past written on this subject had to suffer from a serious drawback namely the lack of thorough knowledge of Canarese history and literature. Dr. Nandimath, however, with his knowledge of Sanskrit and Canarese was eminently well suited for the task of expounding the tenets of Virasaivism in relation to other Indian systems of philosophical thought such as the Saivasiddhanta, the Trika Philosophy, the Jain Philosophy, the Visistadvaita, and the Advaita Vedanta", ---*JUB.* XL, p. 154.

Ghosh (Batakrishna)--Hindu Ideal of Life (According to the Strauatsūtra). *IC.* VIII, Pt. 4, pp. 373-380. [419]

The Strauatsūtra present in a rationalised form the great sacrificial cult dating at least from the Indo-Iranian age but further developed and elaborated by the Bharadvajas, Viśvamitras, Vasiṭhas and other great priestly families in India.

Joshi (Lakshman Sastri)--Hindu Dharmachī Sameechā, Or the Criticism of Hinduism in Marathi. 2nd. Edn. Wai, 1942.

[420]

Lectures delivered by the author at the Nagpur University in 1939.

Joshi (Sunder Samuel)--Social Evolution of Early Dharma. Private Edition, distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, 1940. [421]

Sakhare (M. R.)--History and Philosophy of Lingiyat Religion: Being an Introduction to Lingadhvīra-candrikā of Nandikeśvara. With Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. pp. xiv+682+76+104+250+20. Pub. Author, Belgaum, 1942. [422]

"Unhappily the work is disfigured by too many misprints of which the author himself is painfully conscious, and which will have to be removed in the next edition before the work can secure an assured place of respect in the world of Oriental

Scholarship".—*S. K. Belvalkar, ABORI. XXV*, p. 148.

"Perhaps, no other religion in the world has suffered so much from oblivion as Lingayatism. Prof. Sakhare's book, the first of its kind, purports to throw an illuminating light on the many controversial points connected with this forgotten religion and attempts to re-evaluate its status as an independent religion by itself. The author, himself a devout Lingayat, is so much imbued with the spirit of his religion that, on occasions, he is overwhelmed with a tinge of dogmatism which is, however, diluted with an amusing sense of humour. In a way, the author has the credit of having done a colossal work on the Lingayat Religion—a work that needed profound patience, indefatigable and strenuous labour in the compilation of material, ingenuity in selecting it, and a clear-sighted peep into the historic and prehistoric period of Indian Civilisation".—*S. L. Khot, TQ, XVI*, p. 294.

Sarma (B. N. Krishnamurti)—The Life and Works of Vyāsārāya Svāmin, (1478-1539). *IC. VIII*, Pt. 4, pp. 285-307. 423

Vyāsatīrtha, Vyāsārāya or Vyāsārāya Svāmin, as he is variously called, has been mentioned as a disciple of Brāhmaṇya Tīrtha. Chronologically after Jayatīrtha, he is the one outstanding personality among Vaiṣṇava Pontiffs of the school of Madhavācārya. The Vaiṣṇavism of Madhava had patronage in the courts of Kalinga, of Tuluṇīd and in the Ānegondi of pre-Vidyāraṇa days, but the influence attained by Vyāsārāya at the court of Vijayanagar, eclipsed all earlier and later records, and stands by itself unique in history.

Sen Gupta (N. N.)—Two Technics of Mystic Contemplation: A Study in the Shaiva Discipline. *PQ. XXVIII*, pp. 125-132. [424]

Varadachari (K. C.)—Sri Kulasekhara's Philosophy of Devotion. *JSVOI. III*, pp. 1. 22. 425

— Bhaktisara Yogi and his Philosophy of Religion or Ājavār of Tirumalisai (Mahisasurapuri). *JIH. XXI*. pp. 83-116. [426]

Bhaktisara is the fourth ājavār amongst the Śrī Vaiṣṇava saints. He is said to have been born of Bhargava and Kanakangi, an apsarasā woman, in a forest near Mahisasurapuri.

- Vardachari (K. C.)**—The Philosophy of Religion of the
Āvārs. *JSVOI.* III, pp. 153-190. [427]

The age of the Āvārs has recently received considerable attention from South Indian Historians, but they have not been able to fix their date. The author here divides his article into two sections, (i) discusses the date, and (ii) their religion.

- Varadachariar (Sir S.)**—Bengal Vaisnavism. *JR.* 43, pp. 625-627. [428]

Iconography and Sculpture

- Agrawala (Vasudeva S.)**—A Palace Scene on a Terra-Cotta Panel from Mathura. *JISOA.* X, pp. 69-73, 1 pl. I inset. [429]

The panel discussed here is the one illustrated on Pl. XX of the Handbook of the Sculptures in the Mathura Museum. The significance of the scene depicted was unknown. The author finds the clue in the elaborate description of a royal palace given by Būpa's romance, the *Kudambari*.

- A Fragmentary Sculpture of Neminatha in the Lucknow Museum. *J.A.* VIII, pp. 45-49. [430]

- Bagchi (P. C.)**—[The Development of Hindu Iconography], by Jitendra Nath Banerjee, (Calcutta, 1941). See *ABIHJ.* IV, No. 553. [431]

"In regard to the antiquity of image worship in India Dr. Banerjee has discussed all the important theories of previous writers; drawn attention to their short-comings and has given his considered opinion that there was no image-worship in the early Vedic religion. In other chapters he has clearly shown how Indian coins and seals can materially help us to ascertain the early iconographic types of Hindu divinities and their emblems. In the treatment of this subject he has introduced altogether new materials previously neglected. While dealing with the Indian canons of iconography he has not overlooked the importance of a comparison of these canons with other canons. His discussion of the Iconographic terminology is as thorough as possible in the present state of our knowledge".—*IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 181-188.

Banerjee (J.)—Developement of Hindu Iconography. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ ", pp. 473, 10 pl. Calcutta, 1942. [432]

Banerjee (Jitendra Nath)—The Holy Pañcavīras of the Vṛṣnis. *JISOA*. X, pp. 65-68. [433]

A few fragmentary stone sculptures datable in the early part of the first century A. D., or a little earlier, discovered at Mora where the inscription under discussion was found, have been regarded by Lüders as probably representing some of the five Vṛṣṇi heroes. If this suggestion of Lüders is accepted, says the author, then those much mutilated sculptures may be regarded as some of the earliest representations of them, or for the matter of that, of a few of the Vyūhas.

— Two Stone-Reliefs from an Early Siva Temple.

JISOA. X, pp. 202-206, 1 pl. [434]

The two sculpturos are said to be from the collection of Imre Schwaiger of Delhi. They have sufficient artistic and iconographic interest for brief study. They are carved on either side of a beam which must have originally formed part of a Saiva temple of the early mediaeval period somewhere in Central India.

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—[The Development of Hindu Iconography], by Jitendra Nath Banerjee (Calcutta, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 553. [435]

"In chapters IV and V, the labours of the writer have been directed into new fields of inquiry and have enabled him to define more accurately, and in many cases to reverse, the information which had been previously acquired. The prevailing fault of Indian numismatic writers is the substitution of ingenuity in the place of knowledge, and utter contempt for references and quotations. The present work shows patience and scholarship and is a credit to the Calcutta University which has published it in an attractive form".—*JBORS*. XXVIII, p. 213.

Barua (B. M.)—[The Development of Hindu Iconography], by Jitendra Nath Banerjee. (Calcutta, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 553. [437]

"This is indeed a remarkable publication on the subject, which represents a distinct landmark in the history of successive attempts made by several capable writers to unveil the secret of Hindu iconography since the memorable publication of Gopinath Rao's *Elements of Hindu Iconography*. The last is not

necessarily the best. But Dr. Banerjee's is certainly the best work in the field, at least in the sense that there we have a very fruitful result of earnest efforts solely directed to visualising the process of development of Hindu iconography on solid archaeological data. Dr. Banerjee's strongest point is his intimate knowledge of Indian coins and seals and basoreliefs, which he has fully utilised in three chapters, Chs. III-V. His first-hand knowledge of Sanskrit texts has enabled him to deal with highly technical canons of iconography with rare mastery". —*IC. IX*, p. 401.

- Chhabra (B. Ch.)**— A Unique *Nāgarūja* Sculpture. *BRVRI.* X, pp. 107-108. 1 pl. [438]

This is a mutilated piece of sculpture found in the ruins Bhaṭṭarikā temple.

- Buddha Figure in India and Ceylon. *IR.* 43, pp. 470-472. [439]

- Gangoly (P. C.)**—The Problem of the Buddha Image. *AP.* XIII, pp. 61-64. [440]

Demolishes the theory that Indians were incapable of sculptured representation of the Buddha before they took instruction from the Greeks.

- Gode (P. K.)**—[The Development of Hindu Iconography], by Jitendra Nath Banerjee, (Calcutta, 1941). See *ABIII.* IV, No. 553. [441]

"Speaking of the divinities of the Indus Valley Dr. Banerjee cautiously observes that they cannot be described as so many Hindu divinities but it can be suggested that they contributed a great deal towards the formation of the concepts underlying some of the later Hindu gods. He also criticizes T. A. G. Rao's view that 'the rules arrived at by the Indian artists (regarding making of images) do not appear to be divergent from those evolved by European artist' but states that these rules became stereotyped in course of time and their adoption by Indian artists led to the gradual decadence of iconoplasic art. The comparison of the Indian canons of iconometry with those followed by the Egyptian and the Hellenistic artists of ancient times is both interesting and instructive". —*NIA. V*, p. 119.

- Hallade (M. M.)**—La Composition Plastique dans les Reliefs

de l'Inde. pp. xix+107, 8 pl. A. Maisonneuve, Paris, 1942.

[442]

Outlines the historical evolution of those Indian sculptures, representing several figures, listed under the purposely vague term *reliefs*. Omitting statues and, in general, representations of a single figure, she faces the difficult problem of seeking out and making clearly visible the slight thread linking, through different styles and schools, many types of reliefs, varying in size and technique or in their relation with architecture as separated by some twenty centuries from true Indian sculpture. She collects remarkable data on works which extend from the third century B. C., to Ajanta and Ellora. Her material is distributed in two parts: a first period before Gupta art, and a second comprising the art of the Gupta and later times.

Johnston (E. H.)—A Terra-Cotta Figure at Oxford. *JISOA*. X, pp. 94-102, 1 pl.

[443]

The figure discussed seems to have been lying unnoticed in the Museum of the Indian Institute at Oxford, for not less than twenty years. This figure cannot be definitely identified, but the author thinks it represents Maya. It appears that Maya was worshipped in the Gangetic valley as a Mother-goddess specially associated with fertility. It is hardly necessary to point out at this stage, says the author, that of the four amulets on our figure the two fish symbolise fertility, and the 'makara' sexual love.

Kataki (Sarbeswar)—The Discovery of Three Stone Images at Gauhati *JARS*. IX, pp. 88-92, 1 pl.

[444]

While digging a slit trench on the Railway ground at Gauhati three stone images were found on 7th June, 1942, at a depth of 2½ feet. The images are (1) Brahma standing, (2) A figure seated on a lotus, broken, (3) Indra or Maheśvara.

Mallayya (N. V.)—Some Modern Critics and Ancient Texts on the Aesthetic Value of Hindu Images. *JISOA*. X, pp. 191-201.

[445]

Mitra (Kalipada)—Note on Two Jaina Images. *JBORS*. XXVII, pp. 198-207.

[446]

Supplies additional particulars of the two images described by Adris Banerji in *JBORS*, xxviii, 43-47.

— On the Identification of an Image. *IHQ*. XVIII, pp. 261-266.

[447]

This is a stele of black stone, found in 1923 near Pirpahar. The author tries to identify the images carved on the stele,

Nagar (M. M.)—Some new Sculptures in the Mathura Museum. *JUPHS.* xvi, Pt. I, pp. 62–68, 2 pl. [448]

Describes some sculptures recently acquired for the Curzon Museum of Archaeology, Mathura.

— Mathura Museum Notes. *JUPHS.* XV, Pt. I, pp. 115–121, 2 pl. [449]

Describes new *Sulabhanjikas* from Brindaban and new images from Katra Mound, Mathura.

— Two Garuda Images in Mathura Museum. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 468–472. [450]

Rowland, jr. (Benjamin)—Gandhara and Late Antique Art: The Buddha Image. *AJA.* 46, pp. 223–236, 5 illus. [451]

Roy Choudhury (S. P.)—The Terracotta Plaques of Khalia (Faridpur) and the Terracotta Art of Bengal. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 245–549, 10 illus. [452]

Shamasastri (R.)—Vedic Iconography. See No. 992.

Sivaramamurti (C.)—Amaravati Sculpture in the Madras Government Museum. New Series, General Section, Vol. IV. Foreword by F. H. Gravely. 13"×8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xviii+376. 65 plates. Govt. Press, Madras, 1942. [453]

“...The art of Amaravati, particularly in the sculptural field, is interpreted to have been national rather than provincial; and the sculptors produced an undying art that constituted a great link that is discernible between Amaravati, Bharhut, Kanheri and Nasik. It may not be superficial to point out in this review the stress laid by the author on the element of common heredity in the examples of the work of the painter and the sculptor in such distant and widely separated places as Amaravati and Jaggeyapetta, Bharhut and Sanchi, Ajanta and Bagh, and, beyond the seas, at Borabudur in Java. Amaravati art (or as it is called more narrowly Andhra or Satavhana art), cannot in this sense be interpreted as in any way being specially southern or Dravidian...The work is a standing monument of the author's constructive scholarship and a most scholarly study of one of our

greatest art treasures".—C. S. Srinivasacharyar, *JIH.* XXII, pp. 56-59.

Sivaramamurti (C.)—Sculpture Inspired by Kalidasa: A Study of Parallels in Art and Poetry. Foreword by the Rt. Hon'ble M. R. Jayakar. pp. xxii+58, 45 illus. The Samskrta Academy, Madras, 1942. [455]

"Kalidasa, a super-master of expression, revels in description which in his profound joy he embellished with forms and themes borrowed from the *repertoire* of the master painter, the sculptor and the subtle actor. A comparison of such fine contacts between art and literature is a great credit for any modern art critic, who can perform this noble task with unerring discrimination and justice of the historical framework whithin which both art and literature have moved and flourished". —V. S. Agrawala, *JUPHS.* XVI, p. 249.

Upadhyaya (B. S.)—Sculptures in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. *JISOA.* X, pp. 175-190, 3 pl. [456]

Describes the images of Kubera, Sarasvati. Terracotta heads and fragments of female figures, from the Museum.

Winstedt (Sir Richard)—Buddhist Images from Malaya and Sumatra. *IAL.* XVI, Pt. 1, pp. 41-42. [457]

Indo-European

Dee (J.C.)—Anglo-Dutch Rivalry in the Matters of the East Indian Archipelago (1600 to 1619). *BPP.* LXII, pp. 129-148. [458]

The historian of the progress of Anglo-Dutch relationship in the East finds that the first phase, beginning from the appearance of the Dutch in Eastern waters and ending in 1619, is marked by a remembrance of help rendered by English in the early days of the Dutch struggle against Spain; the feeling that the English and Dutch were Protestants in Europe, in various parts of which the counter Reformation had triumphed; the consciousness of both those nations that the Spanish-Portuguese were a common enemy whose overthrow alone would put them in safe possession of the key to Eastern Commerce, and realization of the fact that the defeat of that mighty navy by England paved the way for Dutch Eastern commerce. But against these ideas were ranged the growing

force of nationalism in Europe, the half-hearted nature of Elizabethan help, and the tenacious pursuit of commercial monopolies riding on the back of avarice and greed. The clashes culminating in spite of the Treaty of Defence in the Amboyna disaster.

Kempers (A. J. Bernet)—*Journal van Dircq van Adrichem's Hofereis naar den Groot-Mogol Aurangzeb*, 1662. (Linschoten Vereeniging, Werken, Vol. XLV.) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1941. [459]

Accurate and profusely annotated edition of the embassy of Dircq van Adrichem, the ambassador of the Dutch East India Company, to the court of Aurangzeb.

Moraes (G. M.)—The Maratha-Portuguese War of 1683-84. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 4, pp. 31-47. [460]

Describes the episode of enmity between the Marathas and the Portuguese which led to a war of a sort in Salsette.

Sastri (K. A. Nilkanta)—New Pages from Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary. *JMU.* XIV, last 49 pages (separately paged), 2 pl. [461]

The new pages were discovered in three instalments. Prof. G. Jouveau-Dubreuil of Pondicherry first got, with the assistance of M. Filioozart of Paris, from the Bibliothèque National, Paris, a photographic copy of the diary for September 19, 1750. Entry contains important details bearing on the murder of Nazir Jung. M. Lehureaux of Chandernagor spotted some fresh entries among the MSS., preserved in M. Gallois-Montbrun's house and brought them to Madras in 1939. Lastly the author of this paper discovered an interesting entry regarding Dupleix-Fattehabad in the collection of M. Gallois-Montbrun.

Jains and Jainism

Banerji (Adris)—Two Jaina Images. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 43-47. [462]

Describes two images from Purulia in the pargana of Bagda of the Manbhum district.

Barnett (L. D.)—[Outlines of Jainism], by F. W. Thomas (London, 1940). See *ABIHI.* III, No. 761. [463]

"When the first edition of this useful little book appeared in 1916, its outstanding merits were speedily recognised. Its modest aim was a simple statement of the orthodox doctrine, practice, and traditions of Jainism supported by a selection of illustrative passages from Prakrit and Sanskrit writings; and this object was fully attained by the author, aided by the fine scholarship of Professor Thomas. The present edition is a reprint of the first, with some additions to the bibliography; it will be heartily welcomed".—*BROS. X, Pt. 4, p. 1954.*

Bhadramkarviji (Muni)—Jin-Bhakti(Sanskrit-Gujarati text), pp. 204. Maneklal Chunilal at Sharda Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, 1942. [464]

A collection of Sanskrit verses of interest to Jains by various writers, with their rendering in Gujarati.

Bhattacharya (Harisatya)—Narayanas, Pratinarayanas and Balabhadras. *J.A.* VIII, Pt. I, pp. 36-40. [465]

Brown (W. Norman)—Manuscript Illustrations of the Uttaradhyayana. See No. 89.

Desai (Mohanlal Dalchand)—Jaina Priests at the Court of Akbar. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 1-17. [466]

Discusses Akbar's attitude towards other religions, and the various favours granted by Akbar to Jaina monks.

Diwanji (P. C.)—Jain Sects and Bhagvad (Gujarati text) *FGSTM.* VII, pp. 1-16 [467]

Ghosh (Manmohan)—[Jainism and Karnātaka Culture], by S. R. Sharma, (Dharwar, 1940) See *ABIHI.* III, No. 780. [468]

The historical survey which constitutes the first section of the work attempts to assess on the basis of epigraphic and other similar materials the magnitude of influence Jainism exerted over rulers and people of Karnātaka; and in this connection the author utilises data not hitherto used by other scholars. In the second section the author has made an attempt to determine the exact amount of influence Jainism had on such important aspects of the culture of Karnātaka as her literature, art and architecture. In the third section, has been treated the very interesting history of the transformation of Jainism—a faith of Northern origin in its southern career in Karnātaka.

Gifford (Barry) *Tr.*—Doctrine of Karman in Jain Philosophy. Translated into English from the original German work by Dr. H. V. Glassenapp. pp. xxvi+104. Bombay, 1942. [469]

Haribhadrasuri—Ashtak Prakaran (Gujarati-Sanskrit text) Cr. 16mo. pp. 86. Sharda Mudranalaya, Ahmedabad, 1942. [470]

Verses on religious topics of interest to the Jains, in Sanskrit with their Gujarati rendering, edited by Khushaldas Jagjivandas.

Hastimall (Muni)—श्रीमध्यन्दीसूत्रम् (Hindi-Sanskrit-Prakrit text), pp. 274. R. B. Motilalji Mutha at Aryabhushan Press, Poona, 1942. [471]

Jain conception of 'Knowledge'.

Jain (Hiralal)—Some Recent Finds of Apabhranga Literature. See No. 569.

Jain (Kamta Prasad)—The Jaina Chronology. *JA.* VIII, Pt. 1, pp. 30-35. [472]

Kantisagarji (Muni)—Jain Literature of the Mughal Period, (Gujarati text), *FGSTM*, VII, pp. 17-28. [473]

— Ghazal Literature of the Jains, (Gujarati text). *FGSTM*. VII, pp. 267-278. [474]

Kapadia (H. R.)—*Anekāntajayapatūkī*, by Haribhadra Sūri. With his own commentary and Municandra Sūri's super-commentary. Vol. 1. Sanskrit Text, critically edited with introduction and preface in English. (Gaikwad's Oriental Series No. LXXXVIII. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "×6", pp. xxxi+404. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1942). [475]

Kapadia (H. R.)—A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jainas. 10"×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xii+972. Surat, 1941. [476]

"In this book Prof. Kapadia has tried to give us the history of the Svetambhar Jain Canon as it is known to us. The author has no doubt collected much traditional material bearing on the historical presentation of the extant Jain canon. But his presentation is very clumsy. The author has not made a very strict

distinction between tradition and history".—R. D. Vadekar,
ABORI. p. 114.

"Besides the Preface and 'Analysis' which takes a brief survey of the topics dealt with in the volume the author gives us in seven chapters valuable material dealing with (1) the Genesis of the Jaina Scriptures, (ii) the Classifications of the Agamas, (iii) Redaction of the Jaina Canon, (iv) Extinct Agamas of the Jainas, (v) Extant Agamas of the Jainas, (vi) Canonical exegetical literature, and (vii) Comparison and Evaluation. In the presentation of this material he has made use of the work of earlier writers on the subject like Jacobi, Winternis and others, whose studies on diverse topics pertaining to the Jaina literature paved the way for the present study in a more specialised manner. Though the volume is printed.....Index to names of authors, other persons and sects and that of names of works, doctrines and metres etc., are a useful addition to the volume".—P. K. Gode. *NIA.* V, pp. 255-256.

Laddu (R. D.)—[Jainism and Karnatak Culture], by S. R. Sharma, (Dharwar, 1940), See *ABIHI.* III, No.780. [477]

"....the attitude of the learned author is that of an impartial judge of facts rather than that of a sentimental or orthodox writer—the right attitude that should bear well with modern scholarship".—*PO.* VII, p. 239.

Magdum (A. B.)—Jain Dharmachi Olakh (Marathi text). 7½"×5", pp. 56. Pub. author at Sri Mahavir Press, Belgaum, 1942. [478]

An introduction to Jainism.

Mitra (Kalipada)—Magic and Miracle in Jaina Literature. *J.A.* VIII, pp. 57-68. [479]

— Historical References in Jain Poems. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 101-109. [480]

Indicates the incidental references to historical personages in the collection of Jain Poems named *Athasik Jain Kavya-sangraha* compiled by Agarchand Nahta and Bhanvarlal Nahta (Calcutta V. S. 1904). These are composed in Apabhramsa Rajasthani and Hindi.

Muthuswami (S.)—Jain Rulers in India. *JMU.* XIV, Pt.1, pp. 49-64. [481]

Jainism, which forms to-day the religion of more than a million of India, had a full-blooded living in that country, especially in

the south, till the 13th century under the patronage of several royal families. These royal families, almost all of them, were themselves Jains by faith. A brief review of the principal dynasties thus known to have professed that creed is attempted here.

Nahta (A.)—Jain Literary Works of the Virgatha Epoch.
See No. 668.

Panchamukhi (R. S.)—Jainism in Karavaka and Bhatkali Finds. *KHR*. VI, Pts. 1-2, pp. 14-31; 3 pl. [482]

Explains the work done in a year by the Kannada Research Department, and then deals with the (1) Buddhist remains in the Deccan and South India, (2) Jainism in South India, and (3) Antiquity and evolution of image worship among the Jains.

Preini (Nathuram)—Jain Sahitya aur Itihasa, (Hindi text), Introduction by Dr. A. Upadhye. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5'$, pp. 20+616. Hindi G. R. Karyalaya, Bombay, 1942. [483]

"The title of the work does not mean what it would mean *prima facie* i.e., it is not a history of Jain literature or history of Jainism, but a collection of papers dealing with the problems of Jain literature and socio-historical topics relating to Jainism..... We very much wish that all these papers should be presented succinctly in English in some Journal, so that they would be utilised by the scholars working in the field". --*T.D. Vadekar, ABORI*, XXIV, p. 115.

Rao (G. Hanumantha)—Anekantavada or the Jaina Philosophy of Relativity. *HYJMU*. II. Pt. 2, pp. 70-91. [484]

Unlike other systems of Indian philosophy, Jainism is not amenable to any summary statement. It is essentially a method and an attitude. It is a revolt against the tendency in philosophers to build closed system of philosophy.

Sanghavi (Sukhalaji), Malaviya (D.), and Devi (Hira Kumari)—Jñānabindu Prakarana of Yashovijaya Upadhyaya, with Introduction, Notes and Indexes in Hindi. pp. 82+135, Bombay, 1942. [485]

Sarma (K. Madhava Krishna)—The Jivānuśasana Vṛtti of Devasūri and its Date A. D. 1105. *JA*. VIII, pp. 87-88. [486]

Sastri (Hirananda)—Ancient Vijnaptipatras (Shri-Pratapasimha Maharaja Rajyabhisheka Granthamala Memoir No. 1.) 11"×8½", pp. ix+80, 28 pl. (3 in colour). Baroda State Press, Baroda, 1942. [487]

"*Vijnapti-patra* signifies literally 'letter of information', but among the Svetambara Jains it bears the special meaning of an epistle sent on the *paryugama* festival in which a local Jain community informs the *Acarya* or spiritual head of another Jain congregation of their doings and welfare, invites him to reside with them during the coming rainy season and aid them to perform good works, and asks pardon for sins committed in the past year....The present work, in which Dr. Hirananda Sastri has accomplished his task with wonted skill and erudition, treats of twentyfour such *patras*, which range in date from 1667 to 1916 of the Vikrama-samvat era. The earliest and by far the finest and most interesting of them commemorates the grant of a *farman* by Jahangir forbidding the slaughter of animals during the *paryusana* week, and was sent by the Jain congregation of Agra to Vijayasona Sūri, the successor of the famous Hiravijaya in the pontifical chair. The text, which is in vernacular prose, is given in full, with a modern Gujarati translation by Muni Pupya-vijaya and a partial English version, followed by useful notes on the numerous technical terms occurring in it".—L. D. Barnett *BSOS.* XI, pp. 280-281.

"...Very important and interesting feature of these scrolls is that they contain paintings, generally of high order. For example, the illustrations found in the epistle containing the farman of Jahangir were worked by Salivihana, the celebrated painter of the courts of Akbar and Jahangir. They include two portraits of Jahangir and prince Khurram and figures of Jaina monks, etc. The memoir under review contains no less than 28 pictures artistically reproduced, some of them in tricolour".—H. L. Jain, *NUJ*, No. 8, pp. 103-204.

"...In addition to the actual Vijnaptipatras, which range from the 17th to the 19th century, Dr. Sastri reproduces an illustrated ms. of the *Sangrahanī Sūtra*, which he calls the oldest dated example known of painting on cloth from Gujarat (1397 A. D.); this ms. begins with a fine painting of the characteristic Jaina *Mangala-kalasa* with eyes, a form of which the author's discussion is rather inadequate. The vase, with its arborescent outgrowth, and flanking birds represents the Fountain and tree of Life, and may be compared to many almost identical Byzantine forms. The eyes are in all probability representations of the Sun

and Moon: they are strangely impressive. It is significant that similarly eyed vessels are met with in Greece and Egypt, and that kalaśa...each of these vessels being ritually the container of an *eau de vie* that represents the blood of a sacrifice".—*Ananda K. Coomaraswami, JAOS, 63, p. 179.*

Sukhlalji (Pandit)—Inanabinduprakarana of Yeshovijayopadhyaya: A Manual of Jain Epistemology. Critically edited. (Sanskrit text) 10½"×6½", p. 240. Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1942. [488]

Upadhye (A. N.)—Padmaprabha and his Commentary on the Niyamasūtra. JUB, XI, Pt. 2, pp. 100-110. [489]

Niyamasūtra is one of the important works of Kundakunda, the celebrated authority on Jain dogmatics. It is composed in Prakrit verse, the dialect being Kālikā Sauraseni.

— [Jainism and Karnataka Culture], by S. R. Sharma (Dharwar, 1940), See ABIHI, III, No. 780. [490]

"...The first part gives a historical survey of Jainism and Jaina community from epigraphic and literary sources under the Karnatakā dynasties like the Kadamba, Ganga, Calukya, Rastrakūṭa, Kalacuri, Hoysala, Vijayanagara and Mysore with their later foundations. It is under the Gangas and Rastrakūṭas that Jainism experienced a golden age; while under some of the Calukya and Hoysala kings and Śālāṅga chiefs, the Jainas suffered a good deal. This section is a systematic attempt for a sober narration of facts in a connected manner. The next section is devoted to the study of Jaina contribution to literature, art and architecture. In the last few years a good deal of fresh information has come to light, and we are forced to correct the views expressed by earlier scholars; consequently many of the sources followed by Prof. Sharma require to be restored. In the third section some of the principles of Jainism are outlined according to the works of Kundakunda and the canonical texts like the Uttarādhyayane, Śākṛtinga, etc., and in the light of this theoretical discussion, Jainism and Jaina community are reviewed as they came to be in later days. In conclusion the author shows that there is sufficient evidence to contradict the view that there was nothing like a Jaina Period in the history of India; he refutes the allegation of Mrs. Stevenson that the heart of Jainism is empty".—JBBRAS, 18, pp. 108-109.

Vijaya (Ratna Prabha)—Śramaṇa Bhagwan Mahāvira. Vol. II, Pt. I, containing 116 *Sutras of Kapla Sutra* text and English translation, pp. 19+290. Vol. III, *Ganadharavāda* with Hemacandraśūri's Tika and English translation, pp. 36+538. Ahmedabad, 1942. [491]

Von Glassenapp (Helmuth)—The Doctrine of Karma in Jain Philosophy. Translated from the original German by Mr. G. Barry Gifford, and revised by the author. Edited by Prof. H. R. Kapadia 9½"×6½", pp. xxvi+105. Bai Vijibai Jiwanlal Panalal Charity Fund, Bombay, 1942. [492]

“...a very neat and handy treatise on the doctrine of Karma by Dr. Glassenapp, who has already given an exhaustive survey of Jainism (*Der Jainismus*) in German. The law of Karma is one of the cardinal principles on which the Jain metaphysics is based. In fact next to the doctrine of Ahimsa, Jainism lays the greatest stress on this doctrine”.

—N. V. Vaidya, *ABORI. XXIV*, p. 251.

Lexicography, Grammar and Linguistics

Adyankar (Vasudevashastri)—अद्याकरण महाभाष्य Part II. (Sanskrit-Marathi text), pp. 624, Deccan Education Society, Poona, 1941. [493]

The Great Commentary, Part II. Sanskrit text and Marathi translation and explanatory notes. Padus 3 and 4 of the first Adhyaya and the whole of the second Adhyaya.

Apte (V. M.)—All about 'Viṭa' in the Rgveda. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 4, pp. 407-488. [494]

Aiyar (L. V. Ramaswami)—Lilātilakam and Tamil Grammatical Works. *BRVRI.* X, pp. 57-66. [495]

Ayyangar (H. Sesha)—On Pampa's Work (Kannada text). *AOR.* VI, pp. 73-36; VII, pp. 77-91 (of the Kannada Section). [496]

Continuation of the article in *AOR*, V; in these two instalments the meaning of the words *Kirata* and *Rtu Vimana* are discussed.

Ballantyne (James Robert)—First Lessons in Sanskrit Grammar. Revised throughout by Lawrence A. Ware. Theosophical University Press, Point Loma, California, 1941.

[497]

Bhattacharyya, (Dinesh Chandra)—Rayamukuta's Patron. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 75-76.

[498]

Discusses in brief Dr. Hazra's views (*IHQ.* XVII) on the grammatical construction of the verses of the *Smṛitiratnākara*.

Burrow (T.)—[*Sabdamanjīdarpana*], by Kesiraju with the Commentary of Linganaradhyā, Edited by A. Venkata Rao and H. Sesha Ayyangar. (Madras, 1940.) See *ABIHI*, III, No. 895.

[499]

"....The *Sabdamanjīdarpana* is one of the most important, though not the oldest, of the native Kannada Grammars. It forms the basis of Kittel's Grammar, and it was also edited by him. A revised edition of Kittel's work by P. Mangesh Rao (Mangalore, 1920) is available, as is also an edition published by the Karnatakā-sāhitya-pariṣad in the same year. The present edition differs from these two in containing the the commentary of Linganaradhyā, hitherto unpublished. Of Lingaparādhyā's date nothing is known beyond the fact that he lived earlier than the date when the solitary manuscript from which the text of his commentary is edited, i.e., 1724, was written".—*BSOS.* X, pp. 1049-1050.

Burrow (T.)—[*Abhidhīnarutnamālī* of Halayudha with the Kannada Tīkā of Nagavarma]. Ed. by A. Venkata Rao and H. Sesha Ayyangur. (Madras, 1940.) See *ABIHI*, III, No. 896.

[500]

"....In the introduction Mr. Sesha Ayyangur gives an account of the development of Sanskrit lexicography and of Halayudha Bhatṭa in particular. This is hardly necessary in a work such as the present: where an account of the history of Kannada lexicography would have been more to the point"—*BSOS.* X, p. 1050.

Chakravarti (Chintaharan)—[Introduction to *Ardhamagni*], by A. M. Ghate (Kolhapur, 1941), See *ABIHI*, IV, No. 640.

[501]

"....The arrangement of topics, specially in the section of Morphology, seems to be a bit confused. Portions of declension

and conjugation are jumbled up together in the same chapter while the treatment of Pronouns is spread over several chapters each of which has a portion reserved for the description of some aspects of conjugation....In Article 150 *Dharman* and *artha* are recorded as Sankrit words in the neuter gender, but the source of this statement is neither indicated or known, at least in classical Sanskrit. It is not clear if the words *viki* and *sadhi* are correct even with long final vowels, though both the forms are noted in different connections".—*IHQ, XVIII*, pp. 276-277.

Chatterji (Suniti Kumar)—Pro-Indo-European. *IC.* VIII.
Pt. 4. pp. 300-322. [502]

— Linguistics in India. In No. 1183, pp. 321-331. [503]

— Indo-Aryan and Hindi. Eight Lectures on the history of the Aryan Speech in India and on the development of Hindi delivered before the Research and Post-Graduate Department of the Gujarat Vernacular Society. 9"×5½". pp. xiii+258. Ahmedabad, 1942. [504]

"In the first part dealing with Indo-Aryan in general, the author begins with short sketches of Indo-European, Indo-Iranian and Indo-Aryan stages and describes, in brief, the Families of Languages, earlier and later Homes of Indo-European People, the Wiros, in South Uralic and Eastern European regions, in the light of the most recent evidences on the subject. The differentiation of Hittites, and the sojourn of the main body in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and later to the land of Desa-Dasyus and Dova-Asuras in Iran and the Punjab are all dealt with in brief but clear manner. Next come the main characteristics of the hypothetical Indo-European and the subsequent important changes, such as its bifurcation into satem and centum groups, simplification of vowels, i.e., *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, *ɛ*, *ɔ*, to *a* and *ā* singly and in diphthongs, etc. tending to the formation of the primitive Indo-Aryan, i.e., the language of the Vedas.

The whole of the second lecture is devoted to the Non-Aryan back-ground or substratum of the Indo-Aryan and further changes which the old Indo-Aryan underwent under the subject but persistent influence of this back-ground". —*JGRS*, V, p. 111.

— [A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions]. by A. N. Narasimhiah, (Mysore. 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 665. [506]

"The oldest authentic specimens of Kannada are in the inscriptions as selected by Dr. Narasimhiah in this work and they

all are prior to 700 A. D. The highly developed state of the language shows that there was considerable literary culture of it from very early times. We have a literature from the ninth century onwards in what has been called *Pale-gannada* (or *Hale-gannada*), 'Old Kannada', as opposed to the other phase of the language called *Hosa-gannada*. The language treated in Dr. Narasimhan's work is what has been called *Purana Pale gannada* or 'Archaic Old Kannada'. As the specimens are from contemporary documents, they are more valuable for phonetic and other stand-points than MSS., which are generally much later than the date of composition of a work".—*IRASBL. VIII*, pp. 143-144.

Chaudhuri (R. P.)—The Philosophy of the Pali Language. *JHQ. XVIII*, pp. 342-368. [507]

Discusses in brief the philosophy of Pali with special reference to Sanskrit and Prakrit.

Chitrava (Siddheshwar)—Every Language has Accents (Marathi text) *BISMQ. XXII*, pp. 52-53. [508]

Date (Y. R.) and Karve (C. G.)—Mahärashtra Vakamsapradāya Kosha. A Dictionary of Marathi Proverbs and Idioms. Vol. I, A-TH. Mahärashtrakoṣa-Mandala, Poona, 1942. [509]

"In the life of the Indian people proverbs have always played a great part, and who ever wishes to understand the mind of the masses, and to converse with them on easy terms, can do no better than acquaint himself with the proverbial wisdom handed down in this form from generation to generation. It is a subject which from the first has attracted the interest of investigators. Many collections have been made and attention has often been drawn to the remarkable similarity of expression that occur in proverbs all over the world. The present collection is distinguished from all others by its completeness and the fullness of the material it presents. The authors—jointly responsible for the Marathi lexicon published in the last decade—have continued their labours in a most profitable direction. From literature and from the mouths of the people they have compiled a truly monumental collection. The present volume containing the first half of the work runs to over 650 pages and the second half will be about the same length. In the second volume an elaborate introduction to the subject, a detailed explanation of the abbreviations used and a bibliography will be added".—*LOL. LIV*, p. 58.

Dave (T. N.)—Linguistic Survey of the Borderlands of

Gujarat. *JGRS.* IV. pp. 262-272; V, pp. 208-226. [510]
Lays down a system for a linguistic survey.

Davis (Edwin B.)—Sanskrit Vowels. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 118-130. [511]

Investigates Sanskrit vowel changes, Phonetic forms, Convertible phonemes, Consonants, Quantity and accent, Vowel quality and changes, Primitive monophthongizations. Study of causes: (1) anatomy, (2) quantity, (3) stress, (4) inherent power, (5) musical quality, (6) acoustics.

Ghatage (A. M.)—A Brief Sketch of Prakrit Studies. In No. 1183, pp. 153-174. [512]

Ghosh (Batakrishna)—[Introduction to Ardhamagadhi], by A. M. Ghatage. (Kolhapur, 1941), See *ABIII*. IV, No. 640. [513]

"....In the chapters on phonology the author has dealt with his dialect from the view-point of historical grammar, though his treatment of morphology and syntax is modestly descriptive. The whole book is very closely written, so that it would be difficult to point out any superficial words or sentences in it. In the phonology portion the author has almost on every page touched unsolved knotty problems which he perhaps should have avoided, for, evidently, due to lack of space, he could not do justice to them".—*IC. IX*, p. 405.

— Pūdānudhyāta. *IC. IX*, Pt. 1, pp. 118-120. [514]

Replies to Dr. D. C. Sircar's note (*IC. IX*, Pt. 1, pp. 115-118) and says that he is convinced more than ever before that in *pudanudhyata* the verb *anu-dhya* is medial in meaning.

Joshi (Bhargave Sastri)—*Vyākaranā Mūhābhāṣya* of Patañjali, Vol. IV. With Kaiyata's *Pradīpa* and Nagesa's *Udyota*. Foot notes in Sanskrit. (IV Adhyaya complete and I Anhikā of V Adhyaya). pp. 12+450, Bombay, 1942. [515]

Katre (S. M.)—A Note on the Rhythmic Distribution of Nominal Compound in the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. *NIA*. V, pp. 83-89. [516]

In his paper in *BDCRI*, III, the author had inadvertently omitted a certain number of compounds from the statistical computation. He rectifies the omission here.

— Studies in the Rhythm of Old Indo-Aryan Vocables. *BDCRI*. III, Pt. 2, pp. 181-211. [517]

This is one of the series intended to approach statistically the rhythmic distribution of Old Indo-Aryan vocables in their space-time context and discover, if possible, some 'laws' governing their distribution. The present paper discusses the rhythmic distribution of 2,820 vocables drawn from the nominal compounds occurring in the *Satapatha Brahmana*.

— A Comparative Etymological Index to Formation of Konkani. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 2, pp. 291-348. [518]

— On the Present Needs of Indian Linguistics. *PO.* VI, pp. 125-138. [519]

Konow (Sten)—Khotansakische Grammatik. (*Porta Linguarum Orientalium* herausgegeben von Richard Hartmann, 22). pp. vi+130, with text facsimile. Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, 1941. [520]

"....The grammar is comparative and historical as well as descriptive: use is made in the first instance of the closely related Maralbasi, then of the other middle Iranian languages, Sogdian and Pehlevi, of Avestan and Old Persian, and occasionally of some of the modern dialects".—*M. S. Beeler, JAOS.* 62, p. 350.

Kosambi (D. D.)—On Valid Tests of Linguistic Hypotheses. *NIA.* V, pp. 21-24. [521]

It is known that in any connected piece of writing the number of words used twice is far less than that used only once. The number occurring three times is still less, and the drop continues rapidly. The philologist George Kingsley Zipf has proposed a law for this, the number of words used n times being, according to him, proportional to n^a . The main purpose of this short article is to raise serious objections to this inverse square law. These objections are statistical. The author maintains that no such law, whatever the exponent, will do for the data so far given because the fit is not sufficiently good even when the best exponent is taken by calculations on the logarithmic scale.

Kramrisch (St.)—Temple, Door, Throne, Etc. *JISOA.* X, pp. 210-252. [522]

Describes the various Sanskrit terms, and discusses their imports.

Matthews (Gordon)—The Vulgar Pronunciation of Tamil. *BOSO.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 992-997. [523]

Mehendale (M. A.)—A Comparative Grammar of Asokan Inscriptions, *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 2, pp. 225-290. [524]

Develops a purely comparative approach to the linguistic material preserved in the inscriptions. Divides the study into four parts: (1) Phonology, (2) Morphology, (3) Nominal formation and composition, (4) Comparative etymological dictionary of Asokan vocables as recorded in the inscriptions.

Mitra (A. K.) and Chatterji (B. K.)—Dravidian and Mon-Khmer-Speakers or Australoids? A Study in Variation. *J.C.* VIII, Pt. 4, pp. 329-368. [525]

Discusses the racial distinction of the Dravidian from the Mundari-speaking tribes and proceeds to examine what makes the Austro-Asiatic group of languages a matter of the aboriginal problem.

Moraes (G. M.)—[A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions], by A. N. Narasimha (Mysore, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 665. [526]

"....It is the special merit of the present work that while giving the words in the form in which they are found in the inscriptions under study, the author also mentions various modulations they underwent in the succeeding centuries....To those desirous of acquiring a knowledge of Kannada Epigraphy, no better work can be recommended".—*JBBRAS*, 18, p. 102.

Patkar (M. M.)—*Anekārthanāmamalā* (In Hindi) *Vinayastigara* (Sam 1702 = A. D. 1646). *PO.* VII, pp. 194-196. [527]

This lexicon is one of the few of its kind in Indian vernaculars. It is written in Hindi and contains 169 verses.

— *Sabdaraṇavali*: A work on Sanskrit Lexicography by Mathuresa and the Identification of his Patron Musakhan. *PO.* VII, pp. 94-96. [528]

Pillai (K. Kanapathi)—The Palatal \tilde{n} in Tamil. *UCR.* I, Pt. 2, pp. 66-73. [529]

Analyses the various changes the palatal nasal sound \tilde{n} has undergone from the earliest times to the present. Unlike several other sounds in Tamil, this sound occurs in words, initially, intervocally and finally. The analysis presented here forms a study of it in all the three positions in which it occurs.

Pillai (K. Kanapathi)—The Enunciative Vowel in Dravidian.
UCR. I. Pt. I. pp. 35-41. [530]

There seems to be two groups of words in the Dravidian languages in which the vowel ending *u* and *a* occur. In one group these vowels behave in the same way as the rest of the vowel sounds of the languages when they are combined with other sounds. But, in the other group they behave differently. An attempt is made here to prove that these vowel sounds as occurring in the second group are later additions.

Ramakrishnayaya (K.)—Infexion in Dravidian Languages, (Telugu text) *AOR.* VI, pp. 1-36, of Telugu section. [531]

An attempt to trace the development of inflexion in the major languages of the Dravidian group, particularly with reference to Telugu. The origin and the significance of *Vibhakti* in Sanskrit is explained and it is argued that this idea of Vibhakti cannot be applied in the case of the Dravidian group of languages, though for the sake of convenience it is generally adopted therein. The so-called case-signs are traced to independent words in the language, and the relation between the base and the post-positions is explained as one of attributive nature. The inflectional increments, i.e., the '*aupari-bhaktikas*' are also independent words introduced only to make the possessive idea clear. This principle holds good even in the case of verbal inflexion, as the verbal form in these languages, is mostly composed of a verbal participle or adjective qualifying a pronoun standing after it.

— The Dravidian Infinitive. *AOR.* VII. 12 pages. [532]

The Dravidian infinitive which was originally an infinite verbal form formed by suffixing 'al' to the root, has later given rise to a good number of compound verbal forms in these languages thus serving to show how the principle of agglutination has been at work in the general development of the forms in these languages.

Rau (Shankar)—A Glossary of Philosophical Terms (Sanskrit-English). Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Series No. 3, pp. viii+88, Sri Venkatesvara Or. Institute, Tirupathi, 1941. [533]

Reddiar (V. Venkata Rajulu)—Word-Building. (Tamil text). *AOR.* VII, 16 pages. [534]

Indicates and exemplifies (1) the origin of the language, (2) the independence of Dravidian languages, (3) certain nominal

endings of the Primitive Dravidian, (4) the laws of phonetic changes in the major Dravidian Languages and (5) certain types of word-formation in Tamil.

Reddiar (V. Venkata Rajulu)—Changes of Consonants. (Tamiltext). *AOR*. VI, pp. 13-24 of Tamil Section. [535]

Continuation of the article which appeared in the previous number of *AOR*. In this, Phonetic changes of certain consonants in *Sandhi* are further discussed.

Sa'adah (Khalil)—Kamoos Sa'adah. English-Arabic Dictionary. $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ pp. 1756, Cairo, 1942. [536]

Sankaram (C. R.)—The Positional Variants of the Phoneme Aytam in Old Tamil. *BDORI*. III, Pt. 2, pp. 392-394. [537]

Sarasvati (Hariharanand)—The Word and its Signification (*Sabda* and *Artha*). *JISOA*. X, pp. 32-64 [538]

Discusses a method by which grammarians and exponents of other 'branches of traditional philosophy' (*darśanas*), having demonstrated the perpetuity of Word (*Sabda*), prove the eternity and the transcendental character of the *Vedas*. In their view, the Vedic scriptures have no beginning. When no human theories existed, they existed, and they will remain when all theories have ceased to exist.

Sarma (K. Madhava Krishna)—*Katyāyana*. *PO*. VI, pp. 74-92 [539]

Examines certain representative *Vārtikas* with a view to clarifying the position of the *Vārtikāra* in respect to *Panini*.

Sastri (M. P. L.)—The Word 'Saraswati' in Sanskrit Literature. *PO*. VI, pp. 190-194. [540]

Points out the various meanings attached to the word.

Sehgal (S. R.)—Importance of Accent in the *Vedas*. *PO*. VI, pp. 93-101. [541]

Sharma (H. D.) Ed.—*Alankaradarpana*. A short treatise on Figures of Speech abridged from the tenth chapter of Visvanatha's *Sahityadarpana*. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. iv+54, Delhi, 1941. [542]

Simon (A. I.)—Language a Clue to History. *BRVRI*. X, pp. 26-40. [543]

A study of the introduction of words from other languages into the language of the Jews of Malabar. It represents the various stages or periods in their history in Malabar.

- Sircar (Dines Chandra)**—Meaning of *Anudhyata*. *JG*. IX.
Pt. 1, pp. 115-118. [544]

Does not agree with Dr. B. K. Ghosh that the word means 'steeped in meditation'. The word, he says, is usually taken to mean 'meditating on', but in many cases it certainly means 'favoured'.

- Tatacharya (D. T.)**—Padapañkajam-Rupaka or Upama
Also? *JSVOL*. III, pp. 23-53 [545]

Discusses the question whether the compound Pada-Pankajam is a mere *rūpaka* or also an *upama*.

- Theories of Sentence-Significance. *JSVOL*. III, pp. 215-228. [546]

Discusses a few interpretations from Indian literature, that may be given to the sentence according to different contexts.

- Upadhye (A. N.)**—Prakrit Studies: Their Latest Progress and Future. *JA*. VIII, pp. 69-86. [547]

- Venkateswaran (C. S.)**—Rg.-Vedic Words Etymologically Equated in both the Aitareya Brahmana and the Nirukta. *BDCRI*. III, Pt. 4, pp. 547-559. [548]

Libraries and Manuscripts

- Abdullah (S. M.)**...A Descriptive Catalogue of Persian, Urdu and Arabic Manuscripts in the Punjab University Library. Vol. I, Persian Manuscripts; Fasciculus I, History. Preface by Prof. Muhammad Shafi. pp. ii+130. Lahore, 1942. [549]

- Agrawala (V. S.)**—An Ancient MS. of Mahābhārata found in Kashmir. See No. 294.

- Aiyangar (A. N. Krishna)**—The Harita Smṛti. *BmV*. VI, Pt. 1, pp. 58-65. [550]

Discusses the MS. of the work.

Andhra Desa Association—The Twenty-third Andhra Desa Library Conference - Pedapalem. *LB.* I, Pt. 3, pp. 111-114. [551]

Askari (Syed Hasan)—A Copy of Dastur-ul-Amal. In No. 1007, pp. 178-187. [552]

Banerje (Bhupendra Nath)—India's Contribution to the Science of Classification. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ pp. 16. Gandhigram, Benares, 1942. [553]

Describes two systems of book classification: (1) S. R. Rangathan's Colon Classification, and (2) S. C. Guha's *Prachyavargikarana-paddhah*, a system on Oriental lines.

— Beginning of Public Libraries in Bengal. *CR.* 84, pp. 65-74. [554]

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—Two Important MSS. Commentaries of the Mahābhārata. See No. 297.

Chakravarti (Chintaharan)—Study of Manuscripts. In No. 1183, pp. 399-406. [555]

Divanji (Prahlad C.)—Three Gujarati Legal Documents. See No. 219.

Fyze (A. A. A.)—The Library Movement. In No. 568, pp. 49-52. [556]

A broad outline of the Library Movement organised by the Library Development Committee, Government of Bombay, 1939-41

Gode (P. K.)—Descriptive Catalogue of Government Collection of Manuscripts at the Bhandarkar Oriental Res. Institute. Vol. XIII, Pt. II - *Kavya*. pp. xx+523. Bhandarkar Or. Res. Institute, Poona, 1942. [557]

— A Contemporary Manuscript of the *Hastasanjivana-Bhasya* of Meghvijayagani, Belonging to Raghunatha Mahadeva Ghate: Between A.D. 1680 and 1700. *J.A.* VIII, Pt. 1. pp. 25-29. [558]

— A Contemporary Manuscript of Bhanuji Dīkṣita's *Vyākhyāsudhā*, dated A. D. 1649. And Identification of

his patron Kirtisimha of the Baghela Dynasty (Between A.D. 1620 and 1680). *JUB.* XI, Pt. 2, pp. 90-99. [559]

Government Photo Registry Office—Microfilming: Its use as an air raid precaution (A. R. P.) measures for the safety of Important records in Libraries, Record houses, Etc., *LB.* I, Pt. 3, pp. 105-108. [560]

Guba (Satisa C.)—Prāchya-Vargikarana-Paddhati: A System of Classification Developed on Oriental Lines. With Introductory Notes by MM. Acharya Gopinath Kaviraj, Benares, 1942. [561]

Halim (A.)—Some Indian Collections of the Tarikh-i Alfī. In No. 1007, pp. 108-113. [562]

The compilation of the *Tarikh-i Alfī* was begun in 993 A. H. (1585 A. D.) at the orders of Akbar, the principal contributors being Mulla Ahmad of Tatta and Khan Khanan Asfa Khan. It is a universal history, intended to embody the chronology of one thousand years of Islam, and was named so because Akbar entertained the belief that the maximum life span of a religion is one thousand years after which it decays.

Harshe,—A Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit MSS. of the Vinayak Mahadev Gorhe Collection. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 49. Deccan College, Poona, 1942. [563]

124 Sanskrit manuscripts are listed and very briefly described. 76 of these MSS. are said to be complete, the rest incomplete.

Hayavadana (C.)—Note on some Ancient Documents from Dodhllapur, Bangalore, In No. 1007, pp. 269-270. [564]

The documents refer to the family of Sardeshpande Nagappa. They consist of certain *sanads* relating to certain *inams* and *jagirs* in the present Dodballapur, in Bengal district. Mainly in Persian and Marathi languages,

Indian Library Association—The fifth All-India Library Conference, Bombay, 1942. List of Papers received, along with their summaries and draft resolutions and other topics for discussion at the Conference. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 22. Indian Library Association, Bombay, 1942. [565]

— The fifth All-India Library Conference, Bombay.

Souvenir to the Delegates. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 67, 2 pl. The University of Bombay, 1942. [565]

Description of the city of Bombay; Libraries of Bombay; Libraries organised by the labour welfare department, Government of Bombay; The Library Movement by A. A. A. Fyze; History of early printing in Western India, by Rev. J. B. Primrose and early printed books in Gujarat by T. D. Waknis.

— The Fifth All-India Library Conference, Bombay 4th, 5th, 6th, April, 1942. Souvenir to the Delegates. $9\frac{1}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 67. University of Bombay, 1942. [567]

Gives a short historical sketch of Bombay from the prehistoric times to the present day, and detailed information of Bombay Libraries.

Jaffar (S. M.)—Mughal Farmans in Peshawar, In No. 1007, pp. 236-245. [568]

Jain (Hiralal)—Some Recent Finds of Apabhramśa Literature. *NUJ.* VIII, pp. 81-92. [569]

Contents of five Apabhramśa works in manuscript are described. The *Pajjuṇṇa-kathā* is a poem dealing with the life of Pradyumna Kumāra, a remarkable figure of the Jain hierarchy. The *Sukumāracariu* of Śrīdhara narrates the life of pious Sukumāra. The *Chakkamvovāsa* is a treatise on the sixfold duties of a householder. The *Avuvaya-rayaṇa-paiya* of Lakṣmāna treats of the religious vows to be observed by the Jain householders. The *Nemināhacariu* of Laksmanadeva describes the life of Neminātha, the 22nd Tīrthakara of the Jains.

Joshi (Umashankar)—Akho, (Gujarati text) pp. 308. Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, 1942. [570]

A study of manuscripts and original material of Akho, the philosopher-poet of Gujarat. Based on examination of all available materials, the author has come to certain conclusions, which are an improvement on those already arrived at. He is of the opinion that Akho is not an original writer but has been inspired by writers like Mandana preceding him.

Katrak (J. C.)—Oriental Treasures. $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 320. Pub. Author at Fairy Manor, Gunbow Street. Bombay 1942 [571]

Contains a descriptive list of old Manuscripts in the private libraries of Gujarat, especially those bearing on Iranian and Parsi subjects.

Kavi (M. Ramakrishna)—*Airavatacaritramu*: Manuscript Notice. (Telugu text) *JSV* VOL. III, Pt. 2, Supplement pp. 30-32. [572]

Krishna (M. H.)—Letter of Vira Rajendra Wodeyar, Raja of Coorg. (C. 1790 A. D.). In No. 1007, pp. 280-287. [573]

The document consists of an interesting long paper roll containing a letter written by Veer Rajender Warriar (Vira Rajendra Wodeyar) of Coorg in about 1790 A. D. to the British.

Mathews (John)—The care of Books and Appreciation of Good Craftsmanship. *LB.* I, Pt. 2, pp. 74-79. [574]

Munshi (K. M.)—All-India Library Conference, Fifth Session, Bombay. Address. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$, The Hon. Local Secretary, Fifth All-India Library Conference, Bombay, 1942. [575]

Namboyar (Raghavan)—An Alphabetical List of MSS. In the Oriental Institute, Baroda. Compiled from the existing card catalogue. Vol. I, pp. 12+742. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 97. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1942. [576]

Narahari (H. G.)—Manuscript Notes. *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 52-57. [577]

Draws attention to three MSS in the Adyar Library: (1) The *Veṇiśomvaranaprākrtavyākhyaṇa*, (2) An abridgment of the *Kāvyaśilāsa* of Ciraṇjivibhāṭṭa by Vaṇudeva, and (3) Three variant Commentaries on the Prākṛt Passages of the *Abhijñānaśākuntala*.

— Some Early Poligars of Urkād. *BmV.* VI, Pt. 2, pp. 123-129. [578]

Notes on MS. of the *Seturiyavijaya* which gives some information of a personal nature regarding a few of the early poligars of Urkād which is now a small zamindari in the southernmost part of India.

— The Prārabdhadhvāntasamhitā of Aeyutāśarma Modok. *NIA.* V, pp. 115-118. [579]

In the Government Oriental Library, Mysore, there is a paper manuscript written in Kannada characters, and contains 40 quarto-sheet pages. The language is corrupt and each page teams in cribal

errors. The MS. is named *Prārabhdhvānta-Vidhvamīśanam*, but in the colophon it is styled *Prārabhdhvāntasamhṛīḥ*. The author discusses this MS.

Narahari (H.G.)—A New Recension of the *Mahānāṭaka*. *BmV. VI*, Pt. 3, pp. 227–233. [580]

Describes the MS. of what the author regards as the fourth recension of the *Mahānāṭaka*.

Narasimhachar (L.)—Ikkeri Samsthana Alike Vivara. In No. 1007, pp. 312–315. [581]

This is a paper manuscript discovered at Gauja, a Village in the Sagar Taluka of the Shimoga district in Mysore State. It consists of 59 pages (Foolscap quarto) of written matter in Kannada prose and gives a brief account of the kings of the Keladi dynasty.

Punjab University,—Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Punjab University Library. Vol. II. pp. xvii+295+65. Punjab University, Lahore. 1941. [582]

Striking evidence of the Punjab University Library's wealth in Sanskrit Ganuscripts on the Vedas and Veda-Jakṣanas, Upaniṣads, Srauta Grhya and Dharma works, and the literature of Mimāṃsa, Tantrism, and Saivism was borne by vol. I of its Catalogue, published in 1932; and now we have equally gratifying testimony as regards other branches in Vol. II, which records 5,068 MSS... The Librarian, Mr. S. S. Saith, has written a brief preface, and Professor Lakshman Sarup has contributed an introduction in which he calls attention to the rarer and more important works in the collection. The book is really heartening to Sanskritists".
—L. D. Barnett, *BSOS*, XI, p. 446.

— A Descriptive Catalogue of Persian, Urdu and Arabic Manuscripts, in the Punjab University. Vol. I —Persian Manuscripts, Fasciculus I,—History. Compiled by S. M. Abdullah. pp. iv+130. Punjab University, Lahore, 1942. [583]

Poduval (R. V.)—An Unpublished Dutch Record in Malayalam of A.D. 1663. In No. 1007, pp. 321–322. [584]

This is an old oadjan (palmyra leaf) document dated 14th July 1663 A.D., recording an agreement entered into by the Dutch East India Company with the Rajas of Cochin and Parakkad.

The Raja of Parakkad agrees to become an enemy of any person who is hostile to the Raja of Cochin, to send away from his territory, Goda Warma who was a pretender to the throne of Cochin, and to be an ally of that Company in future just as he was an ally of the Portuguese in the past. He also agrees to permit the Dutch East India Company to erect a factory and to demolish a portion of the mud-wall enclosing his Capital.

Raghubir Singh (Maharaj Kumar)—*Mirat-al-Haqaiq*, In No. 1007, pp. 356-362. [585]

Discusses the contents briefly of the Persian manuscript in the Bodleian Library, which he says is of first rate importance.

Sarma (D. R.)—On Air-Raid Protection of Libraries. *LB*. I, Pt. 2, pp. 69-73. [586]

Contains useful information for the guidance of those who may have to take precautionary measures for the safety of their collections.

Sarma (K. Madhava Krishna)—The Pramanamanjari of Sarvadeva. *BmV*. VI, Pt. 2, pp. 111-122. [587]

Gives a readable text of the manuscript.

— The Sabdalingūrthacandrika of Sujana and its Commentaries, Unique Works. *JTSML*. III, Pt. 1, pp. 21-25. [588]

A Telugu manuscript in the Adyar Library: A dictionary of homonyms. It contains also a commentary on the work called *Dṛṣṭitasiddhānjanī* by the author's grandson. Contains statements which are absolutely unreliable.

— The Aryabhatiyavyakhya of Raghunatha-Raja: A Rare and Hitherto unknown work. *BmV*. VI, Pt. 3, pp. 217-227. [589]

Describes the manuscript of the work.

— Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Adyar Library, Vol. I-Vedic. 10"×7". pp. xxxvi+415. Adyar Library Madras, 1942. [590]

Sarma (P. V. Varadaraja)—Mulikanukramanika. *JTSML*. II, Pt 3, pp. 20-27. [591]

The work is reproduced in the hope that Indian doctors will find it useful in getting at Tamil equivalents for Sanskrit names. It gives Tamil synonyms for more than 3500 Sanskrit terms.

Sastri (K. A. Nilakanta)—Four Documents Relating to the Kālahasti Temple. *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 14–34. [592]

Four documents in Telugu are copied in a palm leaf MS. of six folios. They are all dated and relate to certain transactions of the Kālahasti temple.

Sastri (K. N. Venkatasubha)—Petrie Papers. In No. 1007, pp. 288–296. [593]

A collection of papers owned by a family in Scotland; contains selected letters of William Petrie of the Madras Council between 1790–1802 addressed to Henry Dundas and Lord Mornington giving his opinion on matters of vital interest in that short period of south Indian history.

Sastri K. S. (Ramaswami)—A Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. in the Central Library, Baroda. Vol. II (Śrauta Sūtras and Praygas). pp. 18+95+301. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 96. Geakwad's Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1942.) [594]

The first volume was published in 1925 and consists of Veda, Vedalaksana and Upaniṣads (G. O. Series No. 27).

Sergeant (R. B.)—Handlist of the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani MSS. of New College, Edinburgh. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ", pp. 16. Luzac, London, 1942. [595]

"This list describes the manuscripts which were donated to the New College by Benning and Bell. Although the MSS. have not been described in detail, the list will be of great use to the scholars interested in Oriental MSS. The first lines of some important Manuscripts are given which will be helpful for comparison with the Manuscripts of other libraries. The collection consists of important Manuscripts in Arabic dealing with Theology, history, biography; in Persian (section III) history, biography, ethics, poetry, translations from Sanskrit, astrology and music; in Hindustani (section III) Manuscripts of Deccani Urdu are very important".—B. D. Verma, *ABORI.* XXV, p. 148.

Shaikh, (C. H.)—A Copy of MS. of the Persian Translation of Vālmīki's Yogavāsiṣṭha made under the Auspices of Prince Dara Shukuh. *BDORI.* III, p. 897. [596]

Siddiqi (A. M.)—A Collection of Original Letters by Nizam Ali Khan Addressed to Mohamed Ali Wala Jah. In No. 1007, pp. 265–268. [597]

- Singh (Sohan)**—Democracy within a Library. *LB.* I; Pt. 3, pp. 101-104. [598]

In 1939, the staff of Sardar Dyal Singh Public Library, initiated a movement within its own walls which, though a well-established part of the structure of library service in America and the West, is a new operation in the world of Indian Librarianship. This was an effort to span the social relations of members of the staff on lines consonant with human dignity, i.e. on democratic lines.

- Sircar (Dinesh Chandra)**—A Sanskrit-Maithili Document of the time of Emperor Muhammad Shah, A.D. 1730. In No. 1007, pp. 87-91. [599]

- Sri Venkatesvara Or. Int.**—Scheme of Classification of Books adopted in the Library of the Sri Venkatesvara Oriental Institute. *JSVOI.* III, pp. 229-242. [600]

- Tatacharya (D. T.)**—*Aśrutīrthopanyāsa*. *JSVOI.* III, pp. 134-137. [601]

Discusses a palm leaf manuscript from the collection of the Sri Venkatesvara Or. Institute, Tirupati. The work is in the form of a description of a dialogue between a teacher and his pupil. The language is Sanskrit-Tamil *manipravilam*.

Literature, Poetry and Drama (and their authors)

- Abdul-Rashid (Shah)**—*Insha-I-Mâhru* or *Tarassul-I-Ain-Ul-Mulk*. *IsO.* XVI, pp. 279-290. [602]

- Agrawala (Vasudeva S.)**—*Sumanottara*. *PO.* VII, pp. 197-200. [603]

- Aiyangar (A. N. Krishna)**—The Dingima Poets of Millandram and the Kings of Vijayanagara. *ABORI.* XXIII, pp. 23-29. [604]

— The Acyutamîbhâyudaya of Râjanâtha Dingima. *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 17-24; Pt. 2, pp. 25-32; Pt. 3, pp. 33-48; Pt. 4, pp. 49-56. [605]

- Aiyangar (K. V. Rangaswami) Ed.**—*Katyakalpataru* of

Bhaṭṭā Lakṣmīdhara. (Gaekwad's Or. Series No. 98.), 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6", pp. xcii+301. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1942.

[606]

Aiyar (C. P. Ramaswami)—The Heritage of Indian Literature. *IR.* 43, pp. 225-228. [607]

Ayyar (A. S. P.) *Tr.*—Two Plays of Bhāsa. (*Yaugandhara-*
yana's Vows and the Vision of Vasavadatta). 8"×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 159. Madras, 1942. [608]

Ayyar (Krishna)—A Tamil Song of Malavai Chidambara Bharati, (Tamil text). *JMA.* XIII, pp. 77-79. [609]

Aziz (Wahida)—The Origin of Indian Drama. *IR.* 43, pp. 70-72. [610]

Bagal (Jogesh C.)—Raja Radhakanta Deb on the Reactionary Attitude of the Europeans in India and the Revival of Sanskrit Learning. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 157-160. [611]

A short sketch of Radhakanta Deb's activities and gives his two letters, one to H. H. Wilson of the East India House, and other to Dr. Von Max Muller.

Banerji (Sures Chandra)—Tithiviveka of Śūlapāṇi. Critically edited for the first time. *PO.* VI, pp. 230-235; VII, pp. 85-93. [612]

Present text prepared by collating two MSS. belonging to the University of Dacca. Tithiviveka fixes the precise point of time when fasts and other religious duties are to be performed in a particular 'tithi' especially when a 'tithi' extends over more than a day.

— Śūlapāṇi, The Sāhudiyūn. *NIA.* V, pp. 145-156; 169-176. [613]

Examines the works of this author.

— The Dipakalikā of Śūlapāṇi with Special Reference to the Vyavahāra Section. *NIA.* V, pp. 31-35. [614]

Discusses the merits of Jimūtvahana Śūlapāṇi and concludes that recent investigations into the *nibandha* literature of Bengal have, to a great extent, shaken the claim of Raghunandanā to a position next only to Jimūtvahana. Śūlapāṇi was a

pioneer worker in the field. He did the spade-work and made the field smoother and easier for Raghunandana. Raghunandana has drawn profusely upon Sūlapāṇi.

- Bhat (M. Mariappa)**—Chandassāram of Guṇacandra.(Kannada text). *AOR*. VI, pp. 1-35 of Kannada section; VII, pp. viii+8 (Kannada section). [615]

Short but useful work on prosody written by a Jain poet called Guṇacandra (c. 1650 A. D.). This is based on a manuscript deposited in the Government Oriental Library, Mysore, and published for the first time.

The work consists of five chapters dealing with the following topics: (1) Introduction and technical terms, (2) Matravrttas including the Kannada metres Satpadis, (3) Samavrttas and other varnavrttas, (4) miscellaneous metres and (5) Talavrttas.

Unlike previous writers on Prosody, the author has given due recognition to Kannada metres, particularly Lavani usually employed in folk-songs and Talavrttas, which form an important feature of South Indian Music.

- Bhatnagar (Krshan Chand)**—The Symbolic Tendency in Modern Drama. *CR*. 82, pp. 145-156. [616]

- Bhattacharyya (B.)**—Materials for a Chronological Study of the Tantras. *BRVRI*. X, pp. 77-91. [617]

- Bhattacharyya (Dinesh Chandra)**—Bharata Mallika and his Patron. *IHQ*. XVIII, pp. 168-175. [618]

Bharata Mallika, the celebrated scholar of Bengal was a most prolific writer of treatises, commentaries and tracts. The author discusses his works, his date and his patron.

- Bhave (S. S.)**—Kālidāsa, The National Poet of India. pp. 38. Baroda, 1942. [619]

- Chakravarti (Chintaharan)**—[The Suktimuktavali of Bhagadatta Jalhana], by Embar Krishnamacharya, (Baroda, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 824. [620]

"In spite of the defects and imperfections....it must be admitted that the learned editor has tried his best to make the edition of this important work thoroughly useful. The long and scholarly introduction in Sanskrit collects in one place much valuable information about a good number of poets whose poems are quoted in the work. There are four indices respectively of the

verses, poets, works and anonymous verses, the second and the last of which are specially important, because many of the verses are traced there on their sources in some of the published and unpublished Sanskrit works".—*IHQ. XVIII*, pp. 277-279.

Chaudhury (Jatindra Bimal)—*Padyamrtatarangini* o f Haribhaskara. *Samskrta-kosa-kavya samgraha*. Vol. I. 8½"×5½", pp. 222+136. Sanskrit-English text. Pub. Author, Calcutta, 1941. [621]

An anthology by Haribhskara, a poet of the 17th century. Special merit of the work lies not in its bulk but in the variety of themes and the quality of the selections, which are for the most part excellent pieces of poetry.

— Sambandha-viveka of Śūlipāṇi. Critically edited for the first time with an Introduction in English. pp. 23+21. Calcutta, 1942. [622]

— The Van-Mandana-Guṇa-Dūta-Kāvya, by Viresvara. Edited for the first time with an Introduction in English and appendices. *Samskrta-dūta-kavya-samgraha*, Work No. 2. pp. xiv+21+8. Pub. Author, Calcutta, 1941. [623]

"...a unique Messenger-poem, the editor points out, as it does not follow the usual theme of the Dūta-kavyas, viz., sending a love-message, nor does it take up a religio-philosophical subject. It solicits the patronage of the king. The detailed contents give an idea of the subject-matters and the intrinsic merit of the work. In the introduction the editor deals with all the relevant topics regarding the author and the work, and fully demonstrates the excellence of the Vānmandanaguna-dūta from various points of view, geographical, rhetorical, and metarial and so on. The emendations suggested reflect much credit on the part of the editor..."—*Amareswar Thakur, IHQ. XVII*.

"Dr. Chaudhuri's publications are always quality-works and the present work too bears clear stamp of his thoroughness and sound scholarship. An accurate and unique knowledge of the facts and figures about Oriental works renders Dr. Chaudhuri's choice about new publications epoch-making"....*Kokileswar Shastri, PB. Jan. 1942*.

— Candra-Dūta-Kavya of Jambū Kavi. Edited for the first time with an Intropuction in English and

Appendices. pp. 36+2. Pub. Author, Calcutta 1941.

[624]

"This dūta-kāvya consists of only 23 verses, of which 8 verses missing in the original MS., could not be restored. The information about the MSS., of the Chandra dūta is indeed instructive. He has ably proved that the *Chandra dūta*, is an earlier work than Dhoyi's *Pavana-dūta*. He convincingly proves that Jambū Kavi, author of the *Chandra dūta*, must have literary activities at least upto the middle of the 10th century A. D.—thus being earlier than Dhoyi, the author of the *Pavana-dūta* by a couple of centuries. The *Pavana-dūta* is, therefore, no longer to be regarded as the earliest extant Dūta-Kāvya in imitation of the *Megha-dūta*. All other relevant topics regarding the literary activities of Jambū, the merit and demerit of the work, etc., have also been dealt with in the Introduction. Short accounts of several other *Chandra-dūtas* with extracts from unpublished MSS., have also been given. Dr. Chaudhuri proves satisfactorily with an array of evidence that Vinayavijaya Ganin, author of the *Indu-dūta*, must have flourished in the 17th century. The geographical, historical, and literary importance of all the *Chandra* and *Indu Dūtas* hitherto known has been amply brought out in the Introduction. The readings of the Ms., are admittedly corrupt; the emendations suggested are, however, happy. The Appendices are helpful".—*Anandsewar Thakur, IHQ. Sept. 1941.*

De (S. K.)—The Sanskrit Prahasana. *PO. VII*, pp. 149–156.

[625]

As a class of composition, the Prahasana is hardly entertaining, and has little literary attraction. There is the same erotic tendency as in the Bhāṣa, but it is confined chiefly to the set stanzas and descriptions and entirely submerged in the series of grotesque and often coarse antics.

— The Campū. *JGJRI. I*, Pt. 1, pp. 56–65. [626]

Campū, says the author, is of obscure origin. It is used by Dandin in his *Kāryādarśa* to denote a species of composition in mixed verse and prose. In Campū, the verse becomes as important as the prose, with the result that we find a tendency of verse gradually ousting prose from its legitimate employment. The history of the Campū, therefore, is of no great literary importance, but it is a peculiar literary type.

— [Kavya-Prakaśa, Ullasa X], by S. S. Sukthankar (Bombay, 1941), See *ABIHI. IV*, No. 905 [627]

"These commentaries, which have been edited with care and scholarship, will certainly help the student in understanding the text, but the editor's English translation, gloss and the notes based on them will be no less helpful. The notes are lucid and painstaking, and it is a pleasure to find that they are not so unnecessarily minute and voluminous as one finds in some other editions..... The running English translation, eked out by the running English gloss, will also prove helpful; but it is clear that for a technical treatise composed with pregnant brevity and terseness; a mere translation without gloss and notes can never be sufficient".—*JHQ. XVIII*, pp. 283-284

Deshmukh (Madhav Gopal)—Marathiche Sahitya-Shastra: From Jnyaneshwara to Ramdas. (Marathi text), $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 301. Ultamsloka Mandal, Umardhed, 1941. [628]

"....The subject according to the writer himself is an investigation of the principles of Poetics in Maharashtra from Jnyaneshwar to Ramdas. The book in its consecutive chapters deals with the fundamental conceptions of the science of Poetics and then discusses the literary production of the chief Marathi poets of that period as illustrating them. He then goes on to the various theories of Sanskrit Rhetoric which give predominance to one or other of the elements of *Rasa*, *Riti*, *Alamkara* or *Chamatkriti* in the evaluation of poetic excellence and he ends with the conclusion that *Rasa* being the main cause of poetic merit, the Marathi poets of this period must be given the credit for postulating that Bhakti or devotion was a *Rasa*—the tenth *Rasa*.—D. N. Apie, *TMR. LXXI*, p. 183.

Devadhar (C. R.)—Alaṅkaratnakara of Śobhakaramira. A work on Rhetoric, edited with an Introduction, commentary and appendices. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. xvi-+226, Oriental Book Agency, Poona, 1942. [629]

"....The Introduction deals with the date of the author and the four parts of the work viz., the Sūtras, the Vṛitti thereon, the illustrative stanzas (634) drawn from various sources and the Parikara stanzas. It explains with the help of six concrete illustrations that Śobhakara was a fearless rival of Rajānaka Ruyyaka, the author of Alāṅkarasarvasva, whose views he has refuted in many places in his work and was himself severely criticised by Jayaratha, the commentator of the Alāṅkarasarvasva. In Dr. S. K. De's opinion Śobhakara was a comparatively recent author and belonged to a period earlier than the end of the 15th century (Sanskrit Poetics I. 310). But Prof. Devedhar has, with

convincing evidence, assigned Śobhakara to a period extending from the latter part of the 12th to the early part of the 13th century. The peculiar views held by the author about the nature of an Alankara, Samerṣṭi and Saṅkara and his unique position in the field of rhetoric are also clearly pointed out".—N. A. Gore, *PO.* VII, pp. 122-123.

Devasthalī (G. V.)—Veṇidattaśarman, and his Rasika-Rājjanī. *NIA.* V, pp. 193-200. [630]

Dikshitar (V. R. Ramchandra)—Early Tamil Religious Literature. *IIIQ.* XVIII, pp. 1-19. [631]

The end of the fifth century or the commencement of the sixth century may be roughly stated to be the period when the Saṅgam Age of the Tamils came to an end. The active period of the Saṅgam is said to have ended with the third century and a decline set in the literary output which can be definitely marked as of Saṅgam age. But the period of decline seems to have spread over nearly two centuries when some of the minor works which go under the category of *Patiyekkilkaṇakku* were produced.

-- Author of a Commentary on the Bharadvajāśikā. *BmV.* VI, Pt. I, p. 66. [632]

A few remarks on the article *Author of a Commentary on the Bharadvajāśikā*, in *BmV.* 1941.

Ettinghausen (Richard)—The Writings of Ananda K. Coomaraswamy. *AI.* IX, pp. 125-132. [633]

Gandhi (L. B.) Ed.—Alamk ramahodadhi: On Sanskrit Poetics composed by Narendraprabha S.ri at the request of Minister Vastupala in 1226 A.D. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 45+418, 2 pl. Gaekwad's Or. Series, No. 95, Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1942. [634]

Gangoly (O. C.)—Some Evidences for the Early History of Indian Drama. *NIA.* V, pp. 68-71. [635]

A short note to point out Buddhist evidence to establish the antiquity of Indian Drama.

Ghani (Muhammad Abdul)—Pre-Mughal Persian in Hindustan. A critical survey of the growth of Persian language and literature in India from the earliest times to the advent of the Mughal rule. With a foreword by the late Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman. $8'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, Allahabad, 1942. [636]

An original and authentic work specially recommended to students of Persian literature and Indian history as a valuable guide and book of reference.

Ghosh (Batakrishna)—Vyasa's Verses on Vyavahara. *IC.* IX, Pt. 1, pp. 65-98. [637]

Republication of some verses which he has already published in Europe more than twenty years ago.

— Chaturvedi on Dravidapranayama. *IC*, VIII, Pt. 4, pp. 397-398. [638]

Criticises S. P. Chaturvedi's note on his contribution in the D. R. Bandarkar volume.

Ghosh (Manomohan)—[Varṇa-Ratnākara of Jyotirīśvara-Kaviśekharū-Carya Edited with English and Maithili Introduction], by Suniti Kumar Chatterji (Calcutta, 1940), See *ABIHI*. III, No. 964. [639]

"Prof. Chatterji, the chief editor of the work, in a very learned introduction, has pointed out among other things manifold importance of the work and discusses very thoroughly the life and times of the author as well as the varied contents of the work". *IHQ. XVIII*, p. 180.

Ghoshal (U. N.)—Character-Sketches in Bāṇa's *Harsacarita*. *IC.* IX, Pt. 1, pp. 1-19. [640]

Bāṇa's historical description in the *Harsacarita* often shows his vivid sense of realism. The author begins with Bāṇa's character-sketch of Puṣpadbhūti.

Gode (P. K.)—The Historical Background of the Cimani-Carita: A Romantic Love-Poem by a pupil of Bhattoji Diksita dealing with the Love of the Daughter-in-Law of Allah Vardi Khan Turkman (Between A.D. 1606-1659). *PO.* VI, pp. 143-158. [641]

— The Saubhagyakalpadruma of Acyutaraya Modak (Composed in A. D. 1819). *JSVOI*. III, pp. 55-62. [642]

— Nilakanṭha Śukla, A Romantic and Pugnacious Pupil of Bhattoji Diksita and his works: Between A. D. 1610 and 1670. *NIA*. V, pp. 177-183. [643]

A short study of Simāṇi Carita of Nilakanṭha Śukla.

Gode (P. K.)—The Influence of Jaganātha Paṇḍitarāja on Some Deccani Authors of the 17th Century. Between A.D. 1650 and 1700. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 29-37. [644]

— Kavi Kaustibha, an Unknown Work on Poetics by Raghunatha Manohara and its Chronology: Between A. D. 1675 and 1700. *PO.* VII, pp. 157-164. [645]

— Date of Dhaneśvara's Commentary on Bāṇa's *Candīśataka*—A. D. 1309 (Saka 1231) and Aufrech't's Mistaken Identity of this author with his Name-sake, the Author of a Commentary on the *Anaraghārāghava*. *PO.* VI, pp. 102-108. [646]

Discusses the chronology and genealogy of the two commentators and concludes: (1) that Dhaneśvara, son of Bhatta Śemēśvara of the *Dāśakura* caste composed his commentary on Bāṇa's *Candīśataka* in A. D. 1309 (Saka 1231); (2) that the above Dhaneśvara is different from Dhaneśvara the son of Udayāgarman, who composed his commentary on the *Anaraghārāghava* after A. D. 1613.

Gore (N. A.)—The Rajulaghvī, (Sanskrit text). *PO.* VI, pp. 238-244; VII, pp. 97-108; 201-216. [647]

The work is a drama by Purnasarasvatī.

Goswami (D.)—Srihastamuktavali. *JARV.* IX, pp. 53-56; 93-96; X; pp. 22-25. [648]

Gives text of some passages and their translation.

Gurner (C. W.)—Psychological Value of the Doctrine of Rebirth in Kalidasa. *IC.* IX, Pt. 1, pp. 113-115. [649]

A short discussion. Concludes: "It would be difficult to say exactly what view Kalidasa took as to the continuity of personal existence after death. He permits the thought of reunion hereafter as a consolation for parting, as in Sita's prayer 'Mayest thou be my husband, again in a future existence', and allows the conventional re-assembly of husband and wife in the realm of Svarga".

Iyengar (M. B. Narasimha)—Nyāya Bhaskara of Anantārya. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 352-374. [650]

Jha (Achyutanand) Ed.—Vāsturatnavali of Jivanath Dalvajna. Edited and compiled with Subofhine Sanskrit Commentary, examples, Hindi, Commentary, Notes, Introduction, Etc. pp. 4+5-+243. Benares, 1942. [651]

Jinavijayaji (Acharya)—Prabandhachintamani. Hindi Translation. 11½"×9", pp. 180. Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1940. [652]

Prabandhachintamani of Merutungacharya, Sanskrit text, has been edited by Acharya Jinavijayaji, with introduction in English. Published by Bharatiya Vidya, Bombay, 1933.

Kane (P. V.)—[Rajadharma], by K. V. Rangaswami Aiayngar (Adyar, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV. No. 731. [653]

"... There is room for difference of opinion in several places. On page 107 the author remarks that the slaughter of the last Maurya, Brhadratha, by Puṣyamitra was on the ground of the king's being 'Pratijñā-durbala' and cites the Harṣa-carita in support. In the text of the Harṣa-carita printed at the Nirnayasagar Press the reading is 'Prajna-durbala' and the ancient commentator supports the latter reading and Bāṇa calls Puṣyamitra *Anārya* for having become a regicide by stratagem, which appellation would not be justified if Bāṇa really held that Brhadratha deserved to be killed for his breach of faith. Rao Bahadur Aiyangar holds (page 21) that the views of 'Acaryah' from which Kauṭilya emphatically dissents in almost all citations are those of his teacher. Elsewhere reasons for not accepting this view have been given and many scholars are against it (Vide Silver Jubilee number of the Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute, 1942)."—*JBBRAS*, 18, p. 107.

Karve (C. G.)—Marathi Extracts from a Telugu poem in pre-Jnanesh-war period. *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 94-96. [654]

Kavi (M. Ramakrishna)—Caksusīyam. *JSVOI*. III, pp. 99-116. [655]

Khabardar (A. F.)—Gujarti Kavitani Rachna Kala. (Gujarati text), pp. 280, University of Bombay, 1942. [656]

Five lectures delivered by the author, the well-known Parsi poet, on the structure of Gujarati poetry. They display the poet's wide and deep study of this somewhat technical subject and his conclusions have not escaped being challenged.

Khan (Ghulam Mustafa)—An Old Bilingual (Persian Urdu) Poem. *NUJ*. VIII, pp. 93-90. [657]

Discusses an old poem technically called *qasida*. Every verse of it ends with 'r' and is in the eight-foot *razaz* metre. The poem is called *Tufha-i-Naqiyih* (= a Gift of advice); it is bilingual in

the sense that it had been originally in Persian, but has an interlinear translation in Urdu verse by a different poet. The author attributes the poem to Sayyid Shah Raju Qatral who is said to have died in 795/1393.

Kothari (M. P.)—*Sudama Charita*, (Gujarati text), pp. 120, Navjivan, Ahmedabad, 1942. [658]

Trials and tribulations of Sudama, the indigent Brahmin fellow student of Shri Krishna at the Ashram of Shandipan, have been versified both by Narsing Mehta and Promamund, well-known poets of mediaeval Gujarat. The author has collected every possible manuscript and edited them.

Krishna Rao (Bhavaraju V.)—Telugu Literature under Kutub Shahis. *TQ*. XIV, pp. 128-131. [659]

During the reign of Mohamed Kutub Shah which lasted 31 years the whole of Andhra except a few outlying districts like Bellary and Chittoor, came under the rule of this dynasty. The patronage which the Telugu language and literature received during the reign is the subject of this article.

Kunhan Raja (C.)—*Anupa simagunavatara* of Viphala Krishna. Edited with English translation. The Ganga Oriental Series, Dedicatory Volume. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. v+103. Anup Library. Bikaner, 1942. [660]

A dedicatory volume of verses in appreciation of the services rendered by Maharaja Sri Anup Singhji (1689-1698) of Bikaner. Its beautiful diction, rich imagery and the ease and charm of its style, make it a model of classical Sanskrit poetry.

— Poetic Beauty. *AOR*. VI, pp. 1-30 of Sanskrit section. [661]

A short survey of the whole period of Indian history and the whole field of Sanskrit literature to show that love of beauty was one of the most prominent features of the Hindu genus.

— The Historical Back ground of the Works of Kalidasa. *IHQ*. XVIII, pp. 128-136. [662]

In determining the probable date of Kalidasa there is practically complete unanimity among scholars regarding the connection of Kalidasa with one Vikramaditya. Various views have been advanced to identify this Vikramaditya. Without attempting to discuss any of these views, the author here tries to find out if there are other evidences that point out to any other site for the great poet.

Majumdar (Bimanbihari)—*Bhanūtīs* in Vidyāpati's Padas. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 406-430. [663]

Bhanūtīs are the personal reflections introduced by an author towards the end of his song or poem. A statistical analysis of the *Bhanūtīs* found in different manuscripts of the poems of Vidyāpati has been attempted here. This will be helpful in picking out the genuine ones from among the vast number of Padas that are attributed to the great mediaeval poet of Mithila.

Majumdar (M. R.)—*Bhaktu-kāvi* Narsinh Mehta, (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 477-480, 2 pl. [664]

Depicts two pictures of the poet, one found at Dwarka and the other at Junagadh.

Misra (Umesh)—*Vidyakara Sahasrakam* of Vidyakara. An Anthology of Sanskrit verses. Edited with an Introduction in Sanskrit and English. pp. 4-17-182. Allahabad, 1942. [665]

Murti (G. Srinivasa) and Aiyangar (V. M. D.) *Eds.*—*Jīvānandanam* of Ānandarāya Makin. Sanskrit text. *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 129-136; Pt. 2, pp. 137-144; Pt. 3, pp. 145-152; Pt. 4, pp. 153-160. [666]

Nadvi (M. S. Abuzafar)—*Ranmalli Chhand ane Tene Samay*, (Gujarati text). 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 21. Gujarat P.P., Ahmedabad, 1942. [667]

Ranmalli Chhand and its Period. A historical review of an old poetical work entitled *Ranmallochhand*.

Nahta (A.)—Jain Literary Works of the Virgatha Epoch, (Hindi text). *NPP.* 46, pp. 193-204. [668]

Nair (P. Krishna)—Some Stages of Love in the Views of Alankarikas, (Malayalam text). *AOR.* VI, pp. 1-13 of Malayalam section. [669]

Discusses the ten aspects of Śringāra: such as Desire, Anxiety, Recollection, Praise, Mental agitation, Lamentation, Madness, Sickness, Inaction, Death.

Navre (N. S.)—Marathi Meghaduta Katha (Marathi-Prakrit text), pp. 64. K. B. Dhavle at Manj P.P. Bombay, 1942. [670]

Tale of the Meghadut in Marathi along with the Sanskrit text of the poem.

- Nene (H. N.)**—Mahānubhavi text of Panchopākhyām, (Marathi text), *BISMQ*. VII, pp. 40-59. [671]

This is the first available complete text of the five stories. Compares with the Bhāve text in Marathi and the Sanskrit originals of Apte and Edgerton; MS., dated S. 1697; writer, Dattamuni Ankulnerker.

- Pathak (Sridhar Shastri)**—Naiskarmya-siddhi of Sureśvarācārya. With Marathi Translation. pp. 8-129. Amalner, 1942. [672]

- Pillai (G. Subramania)**—Tamil Arasiyal. (Tamil text). *JAU*. XII, Pt. 1, pp. 29-43. [673]

- Pillai (M. S. Purnalingam)**—The Kural in English. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 168. Sri Kanthimathi, Tirunelveli, 1942. [674]

Kural is a famous didactic Tamil poem, supposed to have been written in the second century A.D. The present writer has in his Foreword to his English translation of the Kural, discussed at length the question of the birth and life-work of the author of the Kural, but has said at last that the mystery about the author's birth and pedigree continues to be a mystery still.

- Pillai (R. P. Sethu)**—Kandar and Kacciappar, (Tamil text). *AOR*. VI, pp. 1-25 of Tamil section. [675]

Brings out several points of resemblance between Kumbara-mayanam and Kandapurānam. The central theme in both is the struggle between virtue and vice. Some of the most striking points of similarity in the narration of events and description of situations are elucidated in this article and the appendix gives parallel verses from the epics showing similarity in diction.

- Pillai (S. Vaiyapuri)**—Rāmappaiyan Ammānal: A Historical Ballad. A Summary. *AOR*. VI, pp. 1-11. [676]

The poem deals with Tirumalai Naick's war of A.D. 1637 against Sadaikka Tēva II, alias Daļavāy Śītupati. Mention is made of several acts of insubordination on the part of the Śītupati and of many acts of open hostility. He was also suspected of harbouring a design to become an independent ruler and the time had come for eradicating this menace which threatened the solidarity of the Naik kingdom. Rāmappaiyan, the famous Daļavāy implored for permission to proceed against the Śītupati and,

after some hesitation, the Naik king granted him permission. Sadaikka was defeated and taken prisoner. The ballad mentions one morning the fetters on the prisoner's person broke of their own accord in a miraculous way. The Naik was fully convinced that this was the result of divine intervention and ordered the prisoner to be released. Sadaikka appeared in his presence and received Tirumalai's command to rule as his vassal.

Pillai (S. Vaiyapuri)—Sidelights on Tamil Authors. *AOR.* VII, pp. 1-17. [677]

Throws some light upon Tolkappiyar's religious faith.

Pillai (T. P. Palaniappa)—A Departure from Tamil Literary Tradition. *JSVOI.* III, pp. 63-75. [678]

"The non-inclusion of Venkadam among Tondaimandalam shrines and the inclusion of the same among the shrines of the north are absolutely not in consonance with the Tamil literary tradition".

Pisharoti (K. Rama)—*Vikramorvashya*: A Study. *JGJRI.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 123-137. [679]

From the point of view of chronology and literary merit this work ranks midway between *Malvikagnimitra* and *Sakuntala*. The theme of the drama, the love between Pururavas and Urvassī, as old as the oldest strata of the Vedic literature.

Pusalkar (A. D.)—*Yajñaphalam*: A Newly Discovered Drama by Bhāsa. *JBGRAS.* 18, pp. 23-29. [680]

The *Yajñaphala*, a drama dealing with some of the events of Rāma's life prior to his marriage has recently been published by Rajavaidya Rājārām Kālidās Sastri who ascribes the authorship of the work to Bhāsa. The present paper supports Bhāsa's authorship of the drama.

Radhakrishnan (E. P.)—The Pañcapūdikā Literature. *PO.* VI, pp. 57-73. [681]

Draws the attention of scholars to the available literature on prasthanas.

Raghavan (V.)—The Pūrijūtharanya Nāṭaka of Nārāyanā Thirtha. *JMA.* XIII, pp. 74-76. [682]

— The Works of Vādi Vāgīśvara (Mānamanohara and Nyūya Lakṣmi Vilāsa). *BmV.* VI, Pt. 1, pp. 35-40. [683]

Mānāmanohara is a short work. The MS. is complete, but there seem to be small gaps. It is a Vaiśeṣika work dealing with the seven Pudīrthas, giving in each of its sections a number of Anumānas in support of the Vaiśeṣika categories and their definitions, as against their critics, the Mīmāṃsakas and the Advaitins in the main.

Raghavan (V.)—Studies of some Concepts of Alāṅkāra Śāstra.
8½"×5½", pp. xx+312. Adyar Library Series No. 33.
The Adyar Library, Adyar, 1942. [684]

A collection of papers of Dr. Raghavan, published in different journals, concerning historical investigation on the growth and development of a number of concepts in Sanskrit Poetics, e. g., *lakṣana*, *svabhāvokti*, *bhartika*, *rīti*, *vṛitti*, *acūryta* and *camatkara*. Two chapters deal with the use and abuse of alāṅkāra in Sanskrit literature and the evolution of the names of Sanskrit Poetics which in its early stages, it is shown, was called Kriyakalpa. A good deal of information relating to various principles of literary criticism as known to and expounded by Indian savants of different ages is scattered throughout the pages.

See H. D. Velankar, *JBBRAS.* 19. p. 82.

Chintaharan Chakravarti, *IHQ.* XIX, pp. 90-91.

D. B. Sastri, *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 485-486.

Sushila Mehta, *BmV.* IV, pp. 123-125.

— The *Gupapatikā*. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 166-167. [685]

Points out some references to this work.

— Sundarīrūpa's *Snusūvijaya* (English-Sanskrit text).
AOR. VII, 35 pp. of Sanskrit section. [686]

The play is simply called *Rāpaka* and *Dṛḍya Prabandha* in the manuscript, but on the basis of the nature and treatment of its plot the writer assigns the *Snusūvijaya* to the class Prahasan among the ten kinds of Rāpaka. The author of the play has depicted here the age old domestic problem of the conflict between the aged mother, the erstwhile mistress of the house, and the new entrant, the daughter-in-law, into whose hands the keys slowly pass.

Ramakrishna (M.)—*Vasucaritraku Dravidabhaṣa*lon Anuva-damu. (Telugu text). *JSVOI.* III, Pt. 2, Supplement pp. 26-29. [687]

Ramanujam (M. S.)—Modern Tamil Prose. *BRVRI.* X, pp. 20-25. [688]

Ranade (G. H.)—The Nati's Song. *JMA*: XIII. pp. 84-86. [689]

Ranjanam (K. Lakshmi)—Telugu Drama. *JOM*. IX, pp. 31-41. [690]

Rao (B. Gururaj)—Sriman Mahābhārata Tatparya Nirnaya. Adhyayas 1-9. With English translation and Notes, Bangalore, 1942. [691]

This work of the great Dvaita teacher Ananda Tirtha, popularly called Sri Madhvacārya, is, among others, studied and used also for daily *patha* purposes, by many followers of the Dvaita School. The teacher has also composed similar Tatparya Nirnyas for the Bhagavadgita and the Bhagavata purana. This edition, gives, in its first adhyaya a summary of Dvaita principles, based on the old sacred literature, and in the following adhyayas gives, the story of the Mahābhārata in a different setting, as can be seen by its comparing with the extant text of the Epic.

Rao (K.S.)—[Musings of Basava], by S. S. Basavanal and K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar (Mangalore, 1940.). See *ABIHI*. III, No. 1413. [692]

"....The translators have done their task with devotion, and the English rendering possesses distinction and dignity. But it is a matter for doubt whether Basava's trenchant, incisive and even conversational style, full of homely comparisons and unadorned except for occasional alliteration and antithesis, has been duly rendered by stately iambic verse".—*TQ*. XIV, p. 82.

Ravi Varma,—Vakyapaditya, 3rd Kanda, Part II, With Commentary of Helaraja. pp. 6+272+14. Trivandrum, 1942. [693]

Ray (K.)—Pratimā of Bhūsa. Edited with an original Sanskrit Commentary, elaborate Introduction, Text and University Questions. pp. 54+488, Calcutta, 1942. [694]

Saksena (Baburam)—Genesis of the Kahamukari form of Khushro's Poetry. *NIA*. V, pp. 282-283. [695]

The author believes that the *kahamukari* form is the development of the early form available in the Pali Jātakas. It may be presumed that it went on developing in the folk-poetry, until it was considered to be good enough for inclusion in standard poetry as the citations from Visvanātha and Khushro show.

Sampatkumaran (M. R.)—Sanskrit Limnericks. *TQ.* XIV, pp. 288-290. [696]

It may seem anachronistic to talk of limnericks probably an invention of the nineteenth century, in Sanskrit, a language which died ages before. The author, however, points out that the game of *samsaya-purana*, completing a quatrain of which a line, usually the last, is given, resembles nothing so much as the popular limnerick competition. It is said to have been favoured pastime among the poets and pandits in the past.

Sandesara (B. J.)—Bhanu Meru's *Stambhan-parashvanath Stuti*. (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 512-522. [697]

Gives extracts of the important work of the old Gujarati poet.

Sankara (Ananda) and Ray (Lila)—Bengali Literature. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 126. Pub. for the P. E. N. All-India Centre by International Book House, Bombay, 1942. [698]

Contains four sections: (1) Old Bengal Literature; dealing with the background of this literature and also with the Vaishnava, Saka, Buddhist and the Muslim poets, the Raamayana, the Mahabharata, the Caitanya, Chronicles and folk-literature. (2) New Bengal Literature; dealing with Michael, Bankim and his contemporaries and Rabindranath and his contemporaries. (3) Anthology, prose and verse, (4) Suggested reading list.

Sarma (Har Dutt)—Classical Sanskrit Literature. In No. 1183, pp. 175-194. [699]

— Parasurimapratipa; Its Authorship, Date and the Authorities Quoted in it. *PO.* VII, Pts. I-2, pp. 1-26. [700]

The *Parasurimapratipa* is a voluminous work in Dharmashastra. Its real author Kūrmasīri applied his industry and scholarship to the work for the sake of his pupil Prataparāja who had been under the patronage of Nizam Shah of Ahmadpur, identified by some with Bhurban Shah Nizam Shah ruling in Ahmadnagar in the middle of the 16th century. The MSS. of the work deposited in the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute have been described here and a list of treatises and authors mentioned in it has been appended. The importance of the list lies in the fact that many of the names found in it are quite unknown.

Sarma (Y. Subrahmanya)—Minor Works of Śrī Sankarāchārya. pp. vi+78. Adhyatma Prakasa Karyalaya, Holenarasipur, 1942. [701]

Gives the text and translation of 16 Stotras attributed to Śrī Saṅkara. Each verse is followed by its translation, and often notes are also added at the bottom of the page.

— Vedantabalabodhe. pp. viii+43. Adhyatma Prakasa Karyalaya, Holenarasipur, 1942. [702]

Translation in Kannada and an explanation in the form of questions and answers, the fifth of the Stotras included in author's *Minor Works of Śrī Sankarāchārya*, (See No. 701, above).

Sastri (G. Bhattacharya)—Introduction to Classical Sanskrit: An Introductory Treatise on the History of Classical Sanskrit Literature. pp. 237+xxviii, Modern Book Agency, Calcutta, 1942. [703]

"....The book is necessarily sketchy as it aims in less than 250 pages at dealing with over twenty-two branches of Sanskrit studies, and it may perhaps be objected that the title is a misnomer since it assumes that whatever is written in Sanskrit whether Algebra, Astrology, or Astronomy all the abstruse sciences under the sun, is literature. However, the tradition of Sanskritic studies is in favour of including all these subjects under classical literature, and the book under review is an excellent guide to a proper study of that literature".—C. R. Deodhar, *ABORI*, XXIV, p. 249.

Sastri (N. Aiyaswami)—The Alambanapariksa and Vṛtti by Dinnaga, with the Commentary of Dharmapala. *BmV*. VI, Pt. 1, pp. 79-102; Pt. 2, pp. i-xxvi+103-125. [704]

— Mudrārāksasa. *JSVOI*. III, pp. 131-133. [705]

This drama is considered to be a very unique work in Sanskrit Literature. It was composed by Viśakha Datta or Deva.

— Bhāmaha. *JSVOI*. III. pp. 243-250. [706]

Bhāmaha was a Sanskrit poet who played an important part in moulding the true character of the machine of the Sanskrit literary criticism. The author here discusses the date of Bhāmaha but does not come to any conclusion. He then discusses Bhāmaha's religion.

Sastri (P. P. Subrahmanya)—Appayya Diksita's Sivadhy-anapaddhati, (Sanskrit text). Introduction in English. JSVOI. III, pp. 277-290. [707]

Sastri (S. Subrahmanya)—Varivasyarahasya with Bhāskarārya's Commentary, English translation, Introduction, Notes, etc. (Adyar Library Series No. 28), pp. xlili+140. Adyar Library, Adyar, 1941. [708]

This well-known work of Bhāskarārya on sakti-worship was brought out some seven years ago by Mr. S. Subrahmanya Sastri. A second edition being called for, the Adyar Library has brought it out.

— Samagītaratnākaraḥ with the Commentary of Catura Kallinātha and Simhabhūpala, (Serial). Sanskrit text. BmV. VI, Pt. I, pp. 137-152. [709]

Sastri (Surendranath)—Vikramorvaśiyam of Kālidāsa, Edited with his own Commentary, with an introduction in Sanskrit and English discussing the topics Sanskrit Drama, the hero and heroine, Rasa or Sentiment, Structure of Drama, the Poet. pp. 59+30+271. Bombay, 1942. [710]

Sastri (S. S. Suryanarayana)—The Sāṃkhyakārikā of Iṣvara Kṛṣṇa, 3rd. Edn. Madras University, Madras, 1942. [711]

Contains the text in Devanagri script and Roman transliteration with an English translation and exhaustive notes in English. Three tables give the evolution of Prakrit according to the Sāṃkhyakārikā, according to Śaivasidhānta and according to Paramāryaś's version of the Sāṃkhyakārikā. A fourth table illustrates *Pratyaysagara*.

"....The edition which contains the text in Devanagri script and Roman transliteration with an English translation and exhaustive notes in English, has been worked out with extreme care in the matter of accuracy, fulness and lucidity. The Introduction is very scholarly".—BmV. VI, p. 256.

Sastri (S. K. Ramanatha)—Ślokavārtikavyākhyā (Tatpary-āṭikā) of Bhattottmeka. Sanskrit text. With foreword and introduction in English and index of half-verses. (Madras University Sanskrit Series, No. 18). 10"×6", pp. li+528. Madras University, Madras, 1942. [712]

Sastri (K. S. Visvanatha)—Karpaṇaiccittiram, (Tamil text).
JSVOI. III, Pt. 2, Supplement pp. 17-25. [713]

Sastri (V. A. Ramaswami)—Jagannatha Pandit. A Manograph in English about this Poet-Rehtorician's date and life-history, his poetry and his contributions to literary criticism. pp. 20+336. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 1942. [714]

Sastri (V. P.)—Panditaradhyā Caritramu, (Telugu text).
JSVOI. IV, 3rd Supplement, pp. 1-8. [715]

Shamshastri (R.)—The Panca-Janas. *PO.* VII, pp. 27-42. [716]

Sircar (Dines Chandra)—[The Pr̥thvirājavijaya of Jayānaka], by Gaurishankar H. Ojha, (Ajmer, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 854. [717]

"....Like all Indian kāvyas (including the dr̥śyakāvyas) dealing with historical themes, the *Pr̥thvirājavijaya* also contains an amount of unhistorical; imaginary or legendary element. Cantos I-II dealing with the origin of the Cāhamāna dynasty, Canto IV introducing a Vidyādhara, Canto XI, verses 25-104 representing Pr̥thvirāja as an incarnation of Rāmacandra and referring to his love for a lady who was Tilottama in her previous birth etc., apparently fall in the above category. But on comparison with the known facts of Cāhamāna dynasty, it has been found that the poem contains a very considerable amount of historical truth. As was long ago pointed out by Böhler, the genealogy and general history of the Cāhamānas as given in this work contradicts Cand's *Pr̥thirāya-rāsa* in every particular, but agrees remarkably with epigraphic evidences. Cand's work may have had more 'poetic' elements even in the original, but it appears to have received additions in succeeding ages".—*IHQ.* XVIII, p. 80.

Tungar (N. V.)—Sanskrit-Bhandara-Paricaya in Marathi. pp. 16+176, Poona, 1942. [718]

Describes Sanskrit literature.

Varma (K. Goda)—Different Authorship of the Kārikāgranta and the Viṭṭigrantha of Dhvanyālōka. *NIA.* V, pp. 265-272. [719]

Discusses the authorship of the two works and comes to the conclusion that the literary tradition down from Locanakara favours the view that Anundavaridhuna was the author of both the Karikas and the Vrtti. The very fact, he says, that Locanakara comments not only on the Vrtti but on the Karikas as well, bears testimony to his knowledge of the text of Dhvanyaloka as consisting of both the Karika portion and the Vrtti portion so closely welded together as to form part and parcel of one undivisible work.

Vidyalankar (Vanshidhar)—A New Approach to 'Urvashi'.
TQ. XIV, pp. 250-259. [720]

Points out the difference in the North and South [revisions of the drama and discusses the entire play.

— The Art of Kālidāsa in 'Urvashi'. JOM. IX, pp. 20-30. [721]

Vyas (Kantilal B.)—Vasanta Vilasa, an old Gujarati Phagu. Edited with a critical introduction and explanatory and philological notes. With a Foreword by Muni Sree Jinavijayaji. 7½"×5", pp. lxxvi+86, 4 pl. Tripathi, Bombay, 1942. [722]

"Vasantavilasa is a small lovely poem of about 84 stanzas in the Doha metre, composed in the old Gujarati language which still bears ample traces of the influence of the Apabhramsa language, by an unknown author towards the close of the 14th century A.D. It is a sort of a Love Lyric describing the state of a young maiden both before and after her meeting with her lover, at a sylvan spot where King Cupid had established his rule. It belongs to a class of poems which has received the nickname Phagu, probably owing to its connection".—H. D. Velankar, ABORI. XXIV, p. 263.

Marathas

Apte (B. D.)—Some Portuguese Words from letters printed in Peshwa Daftari. BISMQ. XXII, pp. 97-98. [723]

Avalaskar (S. V.)—Desai and Kulkarni of Chaul. (Marathi text). BISMQ. XXII, pp. 287-290. [724]

Refers to movements of the Portuguese in 1605 A.D. and to an order by Shivaji in 1636 to Karkuna of Chaul.

Baqui (I. H.)—The Ranger Snow Episode. In No. 1007, pp. 261–264. [725]

The episode throws light on the Anglo-Maratha relations immediately after the treaty of Salbai and on the efforts of Mahadji Sindhia to maintain *entente cordiale* between the Maratha powers and the English.

Chapekar (N. G.)—Discussion about 'Toda' (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 79–93. [726]

Demetrius (J. G.)—The last of the Panipats: A Grim Episode in India's History. *NR.* XVI, pp. 52–62. [727]

Reviews briefly the political situation of India before the year 1761, and points out the political ascendancy and the military supremacy the Marathas had acquired up to the eve of the fateful year, and narrates the battle of Panipat.

Deshpande (Y. K.)—Fresh Light on the History of the Family of Shivaji's Mother. In No. 1007, pp. 233–235. [728]

Dikshitar (V. R. Ramachandra)—Influences of Maratha Rule. *NR.* XV, pp. 54–60. [729]

The contribution of the Marathas who succeeded the Nayaks of Tanjore and who ruled the country for more than 150 years has been many-sided. Most of the rulers beginning with Shahji were great patrons of learning and learned men. They have left behind them, both cultural and social influence in the south.

Gense (J. H.) and Banaji (D. R.)—The Gaikwars of Baroda, English Documents, Vol. VII, Anandrao Gaikward (1805–1808). 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xxiii+680. Taraporewala, Bombay, 1942. [730]

Documents relating to the Baroda Reform (1) Voluminous correspondence referring to the negotiations which led to the treaty of April 21, 1805. The advantages secured by the East India Company, the manner in which the advantages were gained, and Sitarama's share in the negotiations, (2) Various events from 1805 to 1807, showing the political and military supremacy of the Company in the land of the Gaikwars. (3) The plans of the Reform. Alexander Walker's stern determination to retrench all along the line: the *modikhana* household establishment of the Gaikward, the military charges and the bestowal of *dumani-gaons*, i. e. villages exempted from paying revenue (4) Documents

giving an account of the various measures devised by Major Walkor to straighten out the much involved financial mismanagement in the State. (5) Important personages who played their part in the Baroda Reform. (6) Presents, received and given. (7) The inauguration of the Kathiawar Expedition, and the events connected with the Expedition. The documents give an insight into the conditions prevailing in Kathiawar and at the same time show the working of the mulukgiri system. (8) Documents dealing with Sitarama's hereditary right to the diwanship and his share in Hafizji's conspiracy.

Gode (P. K.)—Raghunāth Mahadeva Ghāṭe; A Karhada Brahmin of the 17th Century and his works between A.D. 1650 and 1700. *JTSML*. II, Pt. 3, pp. 9-13. [731]

— The Identification of Raghunatha, the Protégé of Queen Dipabai of Tanjore and his Contact with Saint Rāmdās. Between A.D. 1648-1682. *JTSML*. III, Pt. 1, pp. 1-12. [732]

— The Bhagvā Zenda of the Marathas. *JTSML*. III, Pts. 2-3, pp. 1-5. [733]

Gujar (M. V.)—A Letter about Jawahar Singh Jat. *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 24-27. [734]

A copy from the Peshwa Daftari; date fixed, 1767 February 9; gives many details about contemporary affairs also a description of Bharatpur: mentions Jawahir, Somru, Ratansingh, Surajmal, Nagarmal, Rupram Katari, Madarikhan and others.

— Exemption of Tax to Pilgrims of Tryambakeshwara in 1718. A.D. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, p. 35. [735]

— Letters referring to Maratha Administration in konkan in 1703-1710 A.D. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 36-39. [736]

Gupta (P. C.)—Notes on Trimbakji Danglia. In No. 1007, pp. 85-86. [737]

Gupte (Y. R.)—Original Kararnama (Agreement) About Prant Miraj Dubal Collection. *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 9-23. [738]

Gives many interesting details about 271 villages of which 146 are Dumala: 24½ Mokasa and 100½ remaining Swarajya portion. The document is dated 11, December, 1754 A.D.

Gupta (Y. R.)—The Sale Price in Larins of a Wadi in Ashtagar. (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 277-287. [739]

— A Sale Deed from Chaul. (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 278-81. [740]

Joshi, (P. M.)—[Shiv-Charitra-Vritta-Sangraha (Part II, Persian Section)]. Ed. by Ganesh Hari Khate, (Poona. 1939). See *ABIHI*. II, No. 213. [741]

"The Maratha kingdom was created by Shivaji mainly out of the territories of the declining Sultanate of Bijapur. It is therefore, natural that Bijapur chronicles and histories should give considerable space to the activities of Shivaji. The book under review gives, in Marathi translation, all extracts relevant to the history of Shivaji from five histories of Bijapur, four in Persian and one in Dekhni Urdu".—*JUB.* XI, Pt. 2, p. 150.

Joshi, (S. N.)—Attack on Kamatnur and Karvir Affairs. *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 27-30. [742]

Original letter from Bhivrao Vyankatesh to Yeshwantrao, dated 1778 A.D. 26th September. Gives details of minor movements near about Amani, Nerali and Kamatnur. Refers to Hyder's rumoured death, Parashram Bhau's appointment etc.

— Chakan Deshmukh (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 281-283. [743]

Joshi (S. N. Vatsa)—Dhale-vatan of Mahars in Sadashiv Peth at Satara in 1728 A.D. (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 33-34. [744]

— Death-day Celebration of Chhatrapati Rajaram at Sinhagarah. (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, p. 34. [745]

Joshi (V. N.)—Bhor Sansthancha Itihas (Marathi text). pp. 308. S. R. Sardesai, Poona, 1942. [746]

The history of Bhor State. Gives the history of the regime of Shrimant Shankar Rao.

Karve (C. G.)—Free Boat at Pandharpur and the Peshwa's Attachment to Shivrambhat Chitro, (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 31-32. [747]

Two original letters one by Chimnaji Appa and the other by Bajirao, from the Vhitrao family.

Karve (C. G.)—Deep-Ratnakar, by Whom? *BISMQ*. XXII, p. 72. [748]

Cites authorities to prove the author to be Ratnakara and not his guru Rāmanand as stated by K. V. Purandare. Prof. Potdar in a supplementary note (pp. 72-74) discusses the authorities in full and conclusively proves the authorship of Ratnakara.

Khare (G. H.)—Playing Ganjiphas. See No. 920.

Kibe (M. V.)—Some Original Marathi Documents, In No. 1007, pp. 233-327. [749]

Marathe (A. V.)—Amche Ghorpade (Ichalkaranjikar) Marathi text. Cr. 16mo. pp. 48. Rashtra Vaibhav Press, Bombay. 1942. [750]

A short history of the Ghorpade family of Ichalkaranji.

Moraes (G. M.)—The Maratha-Portuguese War. See. No. 460.

Puntambekar (S. V.)—Maratha Polity. (Minerva Series on Government, Pamphlet No. 2), $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 41. Minerva, Lahore, 1942. [751]

Purandare (K. V.)—The ‘Sirasta Batchhapai’ in the Peshwa Period. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, p. 30. [752]

Original from Pulshibagwale Daftari in the library of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Dated 1788 A.D.

— The Anniversary of Asi Adi Purush (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, p. 32. [753]

Asi Adi Purush was a saint whose anniversary day can be ascertained from an original Poona Yadi to be 15th day in the bright half of Paush: Yadi dated A.D. 1792 December 26.

— Notes on Someshwar Temple, A Chasa and Mastani Talava. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 39-40. [754]

— Subhedars of Pargana Poona. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 283-285. [755]

— Sarsubhdar of Poona Pargana. (Marathi text). *BISMQ*. XXII, pp. 285-286. [756]

Ramchandra Amatya asks Balaji Vishvanath, sarsubhedar of Poona, to collect revenue from a village in the Poona District.

Sajan Lal (K.)—Madhav Rao I's Appeal to the Hon'ble East India Company for help at the Battle of Shrigonda 1761. [757]

Negotiations for help against Nizam Ali Khan with the Bombay Government.

Shah (M. H.)—Baroda by Decades, 1871–1941. pp. 200. Sudharak Prees, Baroda, 1942. [758]

A survey of the sixty-one years of the eventful reign of his late Highness Sayajirao III. In the first chapter the tree is duly appraised.

Sinha (H. N.)—Capture and Surrender of Gheria by the English. In No. 1007, pp. 226–232. [759]

Srinivasachari (C. S.)—Sources of Maratha History *IR.* 43, pp. 467–469. [760]

Tamaskar (B. G.)—The Carwar Factory and Shivaji. See No. 250. The Dharangaon Factory and Shivaji. See No. 249.

Myths, Fables and Folklore

Archer (W. G.)—Seasonal Songs of the Patna District. *MII.* XXII, pp. 233–237. [761]

— Folk-Songs: Fourteen Uraon Marriage Poems collected in Ranchi District, Chota Nagpur, 1936. *MII.* XXII, pp. 198–201. [761]

Bachmann (Hedwig)—On the Soul of the Indian Woman: As Reflected in the Folklore of the Konkan. Translated from the German 'Vonder Seele der Indischen Frau', by Mrs. Shilavati Ketkar. 2 Vols. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 224 and 212. Tipografia Rangeli, Bastora (Goa), 1941. [763]

For original German edition see *ABIHI.* IV. No. 1124.

Chaplin (Dorothea)—The Emblem of the Boar. *MII.* XXII, pp. 97–104. [764]

Chaudhuri (Nanimadhab)—The Indian Cow-herd God. *JBORS.* XXVIII. pp. 384-405. [765]

Supports the view that Gopala-Kṛṣṇa was a deity of Ābhira origin. The theory of Christian borrowing in the concept of Kṛṣṇa is rejected on the ground that there is a fundamental difference between the cult of Bāla-Gopala and the conception of child Jesus, the former having no room for the mother in the cult and the latter being essentially an exaltation of the mother. The Purānic story of Kṛṣṇa's opposition to the festival in honour of the Brahmanical deity Indra and his advocacy for a primitive type of nature-worship and animal-worship instead are regarded as evidence of the tribal nature of the religion that was preached by him. It is suggested that Gopala-Kṛṣṇa was a tribal hero of the nomadic Gopas, being later on identified with the earlier epic hero Viśudeva-Kṛṣṇa.

Dube (S. C.)—Chhattisgarhi Folk-Songs. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 351-352. [766]

The five south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces are known as Chhattisgarh.

Elwin (Verrier) and Hivale (Shamrao)—Twenty Pardhan Love Songs, Collected in the Maikal Hills, Central Provinces, 1930-1940. *MII.* XXII, pp. 201-206. [767]

Fowler (Murray)—The Role of Sura in the Myth of Namuci. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 36-40. [768]

Follows the myth of Namuci to its end as presented in ritual and thus determines its final significance in Vedic religion. The evidence here published is intended to support the thesis that the legend is complete only when—to adopt the terms of tragedy—all discords in the story are resolved, and, in the mingling of the *sura* with the *soma*, unity has once again been found. Either as creation myth or tragic spectacle, the story cannot end with the dismembering of Namuci. That, in fact, it does not, is the argument of this essay.

Hate (C. A.)—Some Punjabi Folk-Songs. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 4, pp. 125-148. [769]

Out of the collection of folk-songs the writer made, he gives seven; each of them gives a true picture of the social life of the place.

Karve (Irawati)—Brother and Sister in Marathi Folksong, *SC.* VIII. pp. 214-217. [770]

A study based on only one particular kind of folksong prevalent in the Maratha country.

Mitra (Sarat Chandra)—Studies in Bird-myths. New Series VI on an Ancient Indian Apologue about the Birds who lost their liberty by quarrelling among themselves. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 310-311. [771]

— Studies in Plant-myths. New Series VII, on an Ancient Greek Myth about the Metamorphosis of the Youth named Narcissus flower. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 204-206. [772]

Narayan (J. S.)—Khasi Folk-Lore. *NR.* XVI, pp. 449-455. [773]

The Khasis are a highly fascinating Indo-Chinese race inhabiting the hills called after their name in Assam. The author narrates a few tales about the religious beliefs of the people, beginning from the creation of the world.

Pradhan (G. R.)—Folk-Songs from Malwa. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 1, pp. 156-181. [774]

The songs are presented as they were taken down, during the author's visit to Indore in March 1940. The translation is based on the interpretations given by those who recited the songs.

Ranade (G. H.)—*Powādā* a Folk-Music form of Maharashtra. *JMA.* XIII, pp. 71-73. [775]

Satyarthi (Devendra)—Andhra Folk-Songs. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 442-448. [776]

South of the Vindhya, Andhra has its own singing voice, its own oral tradition of folk-songs and ballads. Like ancient folklore of Andhra is the real bedrock of Andhra culture.

— Bhojpuri Ahir Folk-Songs. *NR.* XV, pp. 467-483 [777]

The Bhojpuri-speaking area begins from Benares in the west and embraces Muzaffarpur in the east; the southern and northern boundaries being Jabalpur and the Himalayan low-lands respectively.

Satyarthi (Devendra)—Folk-Songs, Legends, and Mysticism.
AP. XII, pp. 402-406; 455-458; 513-518; 541-545. [778]

— Punjabi Songs of Soldiers' Wives. *TMR.* LXXII.
 pp. 41-45. [779]

The four centuries, 1400-1800 A.D., saw many a war storm in the Punjab; peaceful interludes were few. Folk-songs, sandwiched between old history and present-day life, deal with the soldier and his wife. The mingling of the new with the old is manifestly symbolic of the folk-songs of the Punjab.

Thomas (P.)—Epics and Legends of India. pp. xvii+132,
 231 illus. lxxv pl. Taraporewala, Bombay, 1942. [780]

Comprehensive account of various aspects of Hindu folklore and mythology.

Numismatics

Agarwal (J. K.)—A Chhatra Typo Coin of Chandragupta II.
JNSI. IV, pp. 59-60. [781]

The chief interest of this coin lies in the offering [which the king is casting on the altar. Usually it is incense, but in the present specimen the object can be identified as a pearl necklace or as a garland of small round beads.

Agrawala (V. S.)—Coins from Rohtoyya and Ahichhatra.
JUPHS. XV, Pt. 1, pp. 112-114. [782]

— A Rama-Sita Silver Half-Rupee of Akbar. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 69-70. [783]

The gold coin of Rama-Sita type is one of the rarest varieties of the Mughal coinage.

— Notes on some New Pañchāla Coins. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 17-18. [784]

Describes a coin of a new Pañchāla king named Yajnapala.

— A Silver Nisar of Shahjahan. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 71-72. [785]

Describes a coin which formed part of a hoard of 37 silver Mughal coins. The author says the coin is noteworthy for two reasons: It is of full size being .94" in diameter, and thus resembles a standard Mughal rupee. Secondly it approximates to the heaviest weight standard (88 grs.) in this class of coins conforming to the half weight of the silver rupee of 176 grains.

Altekar (A. S.)—A Coin of Vañgapāla, a king of Ahichchhatrā.
JNSI. IV, pp. 19-20. [786]

There is epigraphic evidence to show that there was a king named Vañgapāla ruling at Ahichchhatrā sometime during the second century B.C.

— A Coin of Madavika, a New king of People. JNSI. IV, pp. 21-22. [787]

Madavi or Madavika either as a name of a person or a tribe or a people or a republic is not known. The attribution of the coin is therefore difficult to make.

— Two Coins of Ajadatta, a New King in Central India. JNSI, pp. 23-24. [788]

King Ajadat is so far altogether unknown either from coin, or from inscriptions or from literature. It is therefore difficult to determine the time of the kingdom of Ajadatta. The palaeography of the coin legend shows that Ajadatta belonged to the first century B.C., or A.D.

— Some Interesting Uninscribed Coins. JNSI. IV, pp. 29-32. [789]

— New King and Interesting Coin types from Kauśāmbī. JNSI. IV, pp. 1-16, 1 pl. [790]

Coins of nine new kings of Kauśāmbī are described. The nine new kings are: Vavaghosha, Radhamitra, Suramitra, Varuṇamitra, Prajāpatimitra, Rūjamitra, Rajanimitra, Śatamatha and Vijayamatha. Also describes in this paper, Counterstruck Kauśāmbī coins, Copper coin of king Asvaghosha, and a coin of Sungaraja.

— Some Interesting Mediaeval Coins. JNSI IV, pp. 33-35. [791]

Three coins are described: (1) A copper Ardha-Dramma of Jayavarman, (2) a copper coin of Malayavārmān, and (3) a coin of Ranadeva (?)

— Some Interesting Sātavāhana Coins. JNSI. IV, pp. 25-28. [792]

Describes six coins: Elephant type of Sri Śātakarnī, Squire, and one the same, rectangular; one with numerous symbols, and another one Elephant type, round. The last is a new variety of the Malava Sātavāhana coinage.

Dayal (Prayag)—Presidential Address of the Numismatic Society of India for 1941. *JUPHS.* XV, Pt. 1. pp. 1-11 [793]

Deva (Krishna)—Nālandā Seal of Vishṇugupta. *EI.* XXVI Pt. 3, pp. 235-238, 1 Pl. [794]

This terracotta seal of Vishṇugupta was excavated from Monastery Site No. 1 at Nālandā in 1927-1928. It is fragmentary and only a quarter of the original seal consisting of the lower portion of the right half remains. This is a study of the seal.

Gyani (R. G.)—[A Catalogue of the Arab-Sassanian Coins], by John Walker (London, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1609. [795]

"....This catalogue brings to light a large number of rare and important specimens not only from the Cabinet of the British Museum, but also from other private and Public collections. Thus it aims at making it a corpus of these coins. Unfortunately it does not include even a single gold coin (which is extremely rare in Arab-Sassanian types). The author has taken great pains in studying the intricate Pehlevi and Kufic writings on these coins and has given us useful tables of the mint signatures with their transliterations and identifications with as much accuracy as he could. Besides the history of the coinage of the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphs in the Eastern Provinces of their empire, the volume provides material for the study of the Kufic and Pehlevi inscriptions, which is so necessary for the reading and identification of the coins"—*JBBRAS.* 18, pp. 119-120.

Haughton (H. L.)—The Bajaur Hoard of 1942. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 61. [796]

A short note to point out the classification of 14 coins he has made.

Khare (G. H.)—Some Coins of the Peshwas. *JNSI.* IV, pp. 73-77. [797]

Describes the coins among which are three types of Rupees of the period.

Mirashi (V. V.)—Some Old Coins Re-Discussed. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 71-74. [798]

Sarma (L. P. Pandeya)—A Note on the Hanumān type Copper Coins of Pṛthvideva and Jajalladeva of Mahakośala *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 375-378. [799]

Shere (S. A.)—Kings of the Jaunpur Dynasty and their Coinage. JBORS. XXVIII, pp. 285-295. [800]

Singhal (C. R.)—A Hoard of 3877 Billion Coins of the Sultāns of Delhi. JNSI. IV, pp. 63-65, 1 pl. [801]

The hoard consists of 694 coins of Balban, 3,089 of Alauddin Khilji and 94 of Tughlaq Shah I.

Sohoni (S. V.)—A Note on Audumbara Temple Coins. JNSI. IV, pp. 55-57. [802]

In the wake of the retreating Yavanas, some small communities, gaining political liberty, rose into temporary prominence in the Punjab. Of these the Amdumberas were typical. They lived in the valley of the Beas or perhaps in the wider region between the upper Sutlej and the Ravi. The coins minted by them in the course of their political career are of considerable interest. The author confines his study of a building which appears on some of their square coins.

Tarapore (P. S.)—A Rare Coin of Ghyasuddin Tahamtan Shah. JNSI. IV, pp. 67-68. [803]

Points out that the name on a coin described by him in JNSI. II, pp. 131-2, is *Tahamtan Shah* and not *Bahaman Shah* as suggested by Mr. C. R. Singhal. Tahamtan Shah appears to the author the title assumed by Ghyassuddin on account of his highly developed physique like that of Tahamtan, a Persian Hercules.

Unvala (J. M.)—Hephthalite Coins with Pahlavi Legends. JNSI IV, pp. 37-45, 3 pl. [804]

The Hephthalites are also known as the White Huns; they had taken possession of Tokharistan in the third quarter of the fifth century A.D., and had thus become neighbours of the Sassanian Empire on the north-eastern side. A branch of these Hephthalites was repulsed by Skandagupta in c. 455 A.D., but ten years later they took Gandhara, and later on penetrated to the central provinces of the Gupta Empire during the last decade of the fifth century A.D. Some Hephthalite chiefs call themselves in their Indian legends *Shahi* kings, among whom Toramana and his son Mihirakula are well known. The power of the latter was crushed in c. 530 A.D., by a confederacy formed by Yasodharman of Malva and Narasimhagupta Baladitya of Magadha. It was Toramana who built the famous temple of the

Sun in Multan. In Iran, the Hephthalites were defeated by Chosroes I., with the help of the Turks.

Philosophy and Logic

Bharati (S. Pathak)—*वेदान्तपरिचय* (Marathi text) pp. 47.
Atmaram Press, Dhulia. 1942. [805]

A brief explanation of the Vedanta Philosophy.

Brahma (N. K.)—Vedantic Transcendence. *CR.* 82, pp. 1-12;
PQ. XXVIII, pp. 51-62. [806]

Samkara's philosophy appears to be wholly unique to Western minds, and in their failure to comprehend its true significance, they have very often misrepresented it. The true interpretation of the Vedanta in a form in which it is intelligible to the modern mind seems at present to be supremo need in the field of Indian Philosophy.

Giri (Atmanand)—Shri Vedant Margadarshini, (Gujarati text). pp. 256. Surya Prakash Press, Ahmedabad, 1942.
[807]

Guide to Vedants. Explains the philosophy of Vedanta, and gives a brief vocabulary of technical terms.

Heimann (Betty)—[A History of Indian Philosophy], by Surendranath Dasgupta. Vol. III, (London, 1940), See *ABIHI.* III, No. 1285. [808]

"The third volume of Dasgupta's *History of Indian Philosophy*, does not require a special introduction. It is once more representative of his thorough studies in India's philosophical manuscripts. The specifically Indian mode of representing philosophic problems is followed successfully. He uses not a biographical nor a chronological but an ideographic method. According to Indian tradition he keeps to the practice of putting forward the views [of the school under discussion by a *samvada* with rival schools. Thus are thrown into full relief the basic problems of Indian philosophy, and how they developed within and between the different schools".—*BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 1039.

Hemachandrasuri—Yogashastra, (Gujarati text), pp. 171.
Sri Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya, Bombay 1942. [809]

Sanskrit verses on the Yoga system of philosophy with their rendering in Gujarati, edited by Khushaldas Jagilvandas.

Holden (C. L.)—The Philosophy of J. Krishnamurti. *RPR.* XI, Pt. 2, pp. 5-15. [810]

According to Krishnamurti, all trouble in life is due to fear and possessiveness. These are due to memory or the desire to perpetuate certain experiences and this desire is due to I-consciousness.

Iyer (V. Subrahmanya)—Philosophy as such in India: A Misapprehension. *AP.* XIII, pp. 6-13. [811]

Analyses the fundamental difference in philosophic thought, East and West, and shows the way which Indian Philosophy indicates to the attainment of the 'truth of Truths'.

Jha (Ganganath)—Nyāyasūtras of Gautama with Bhāṣya. (continuation) Text and Translation. *PO.* VI, pp. 305-352. [812]

— Pūrva Mīmāṃsā in its Sources; With a critical Bibliography by Dr. Umesa Misra. 10"×6½", pp. 20+336+17+81. Benares, 1942. [813]

— Chāndogyopaniṣad: A Treatise on Vedanta Philosophy. Translated into English with the Commentary of Śankarācārya. With an Introduction and Index by Dr. Umesa Misra. pp. xvi+513. Poona Oriental Series No. 78. Poona, 1942. [814]

Madhavananda (Swami)—Vedantaparibhāsa. With English Annotations and Translation. pp. 18+248. Calcutta, 1942. [815]

Malkani (G. R.)—A Justification of Maya-vada. *PQ.* XXVIII, pp. 221-249. [816]

This paper is an answer to Sri Aurobindo's criticism of maya-vada in *The Life Divine*. Once we accept error as colouring our view of the cosmos or of the things as they are in themselves we must simply go all the way with Advaitism, and admit no explanation of the world except in terms of maya or the power of illusion. In the writer's opinion, Sri Aurobindo misses the entire sense of maya-vada as it is understood in Advaitism.

— Kant and Vedanta. *PQ.* XVIII, pp. 1-8. [817]

Shows the difference between Kant's philosophy and Vedanta.

Moses (Angelo)—Vedanta Theory of Truth and Error. *PQ.* XXVIII, pp. 118-124. [818]

Concludes: That which is real is Brahma. It is pure being, pure bliss and pure intelligence and as such it is supreme self (Paramatma). The Self alone is real. The not-Self or the world of things and persons is false.

— The Cārvāka Theory of Knowledge. *PQ.* XXVIII, pp. 206-210. [819]

The most important of the doctrine of Cārvāka is that perception (*pratyakṣa*) is the only means of valid knowledge. The orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy universally admit three sources of knowledge viz., perception, inference and word (*sabda*). But Cārvāka rejects all the Pramāṇas or 'sources of true knowledge' including inference (*anumāna*). He admits perception as the only means of knowledge. Cārvāka establishes his proposition by showing that certain inferences nor word is a source of trustworthy knowledge.

Narahari (H. G.)—[The Dvaita Philosophy and its Place in the Vedanta], by H. N. Raghavendrachar (Madras, 1941) See *ABHI*. IV, No. 1071. [820]

"....One of the most conspicuous features of this work is the author's view that it is a misnomer to call the Dvaita system Dualism, and that its right name is Monism. In support of this contention it is pointed out that, like Advaita and Visistādvaita, Dvaita also accepts that Brahman is Absolute, and that the system can more appropriately be called Brahmadvaita. Like Dvaita, Advaita and Visistādvaita also believe in Brahman as the Absolute, and if they also should consequently be called Brahmadvaita, how are the systems to be distinguished? Surely the three are [not] identical. Acceptance of the supremacy of Brahman is a point common to all the three systems; but besides it there are several grounds on which they differ entirely and which distinguish one from the other. While to Advaita everything else except Brahman is unreal, to Dvaita, the Jīva is as real as Brahman, is similar to it, but different from it. And, moreover, these Jīvas are multitudinous in number. On these grounds, Dvaita cannot be described as Monism. Nor is there any justification in saying that the etymological interpretation of Dvaita by Dualism is wrong".—*BmV. VI, Pt. 3, pp. 257-258.*

Pandey (Kanti Chandra)—Abhinavagupta's Theory of Meaning. *NIA.* V, pp. 241-248. [821]

Abhinava attempts the problem of meaning from the metaphysical, logical, psychological, epistemic and linguistic points of view. His field is very vast and fertile. He analyses the contents of meaning in terms of (i) the contents of the situation received through sensation (ii) nervous response which finds external physical expression in the voluntary and involuntary mimetic changes, (iii) emotive response and (iv) persisting state of the subject. The author here analyses these four groups.

Radhakrishnan (E. P.)—A Few Works Entitled Tarkabhāṣa.
PO. VI, pp. 181–189. [822]

Raju (P. T.)—Indian Philosophy. In No. 1183, pp. 375–398.
[823]

Ramanujachari (R.) and Srinivasacharya (K.)—Siddhitraya
by Yamunacarya. (Annamalai University Philosophical
Series No. 4) Supplement to *JAU*. XII. Pt. I. [824]

Saksena (S. K.)—The Nature of Buddhi According to
Sankhya-Yoga. *PQ*. XXVIII, pp. 139–146. [825]

Dualism of Sankhya-Yoga and the possibility of experience cannot co-exist, and to make 'Buddhi' share the nature of both is more to give up the dualism than to solve a difficulty from the professed platform of absolute difference between 'Purusa' and Prakṛti.

Sampathkumaran (M. R.)—Hindu Philosophy of Conduct.
Being Class-lectures on the Bhagvadgīta by the late
M. Rangacarya. Vol. I. 3rd Edn. pp. 16+752+21. Madras,
1942. [826]

Vols. II and III were published in 1938 and 1939 respectively.

Sarma (B. N. K.)—Svatantradwāita or Madhava's Theistic
Realism. Foreword by D. M. Datta- pp. 4+76. Tiruvadi,
1942. [827]

Sastri (Balacarya Khuperkar)—Brahmasūtra-siddhānta-
muktiāvali. With Vanamāli Miśra's Commentary from a
rare MS. pp. 247. Poona, 1942. [829]

The Commentary contains a lucid and accurate exposition of all knotty points in Dwāitā Vedānta.

Sastri (N. M.)—Study of Saṅkara. pp. 7+266. Calcutta,
1942. [830]

Divided into six chapters dealing with the source, method, ontology and epistemology of Saṅkara's doctrine comparatively with those of others, and a conclusion giving a short résumé of the whole book.

Sastri (N. Subramanya)—Syllogistic Reasoning (A Comparative study of Indian with European Logic). *JSVOI*. III, pp. 191–203. [831]

According to the author, the science of Logic (*Nyāyaśāstra*) developed in India out of the Science of Dialectic (*Tarka-śāstra*). What Indian logic treats as inference European logic treats partly as Judgment and partly as syllogism. In Indian logic, inference is regarded as one of the sources of our knowledge (*Pramāṇa*) of the empirical world, and as such it gives it from the start an epistemological character. Syllogism is not regarded as a genuine source of knowledge at all, but as a method of correctly and convincingly expressing an inference in a series of propositions for the benefit of others. The treatment of syllogistic reasoning in Indian logic, says the author, possesses a unique interest for a thoughtful mind as conclusively showing that Indians have not like other nations, borrowed Logic and Metaphysics from the Greeks.

Sastri (N. S. N.)—The Aesthetic Problem, *HYJMU*. II, Pt. 2. pp. 93–113. [832]

For at least the last 2,000 years philosophers have been interested in the problem of aesthetics. Both in the East and in the West abundant literature has grown around this topic. This is natural considering the fact that a proper solution to this problem will undoubtedly enable one to understand the nature of the value of Beauty.

Sastri (S. S. Suryanarayanan)—Saṅkara and the School of Vedānta. *PO*. VII, pp. 142–148. [833]

Doctrinal differences that have developed among the followers of Saṅkara have been discussed in the paper. The *Brahmatī* and the *Vivarana* school differ as to correct view of Saṅkara in regard to various issues, some of which are of major importance. The statements of Saṅkara have given rise to a controversy regarding the plurality of Jīvas and the *locus nescience*. The author of the *Saṅkṣepaśārīraka* and Appayya Dikṣīta are not in agreement as to the meaning of those statements. The *Satrvāda-bhāṣya* and the *Upaniṣad-bhāṣya* of the master himself contain conflicting views in them. It is quite plausible, therefore, concludes the writer

of this paper, that Saṅkara wrote or dictated whatever came uppermost in his mind at the moment caring little for consistency with what he had said at other times, so long as consistency was maintained with the final position'.

Somayaji (R. L.)—*Vedānta Pancadasi* of Sri Vidyaranya. Edited with an original commentary in Sanskrit called *Kalyana Piyusa*. pp. 16+6+578+4, Tenali, 1942. [834]

The Commentary is written in a clear and lucid style and interprets word for word each sloka of the text and discusses in proper places the fundamental principles. The authorities cited therein, not less than three hundred in number from the Upaniṣads and Sūtra Bhāsyas are given in proper setting and elucidate the points in discussion.

Tirtha (Ravi)—The *Nyāyakusumāñjali* of Udayanācārya. (Serial) Sanskrit text. *BmV*. VI, Pt. 1, pp. 33-40. [835]

Srikantaya (S.)—Śrī Ramkrishna Paramhamsa. *QJMS*. XXXIII, pp. 207-225. [836]

Discusses his philosophy.

Varadachari (K. C.)—Psychology of Freedom and Religious Consciousness in Kulasekhara's Philosophy of Devotion. *NIA*. V, pp. 210-212. [837]

In a paper submitted by the author to the tenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference, 1940, he claimed that the Upanisadic seers were aware of the dialectic inherent in the mystical and religious consciousness. He also showed that the mystical consciousness was more a liberty-instinct, and apparently contradictory to the dependence-instinct, that typifies the religious consciousness. These two were clearly represented by the words *asambhūti* and *sambhūti*, the former meaning the destruction of all obstacles to individual freedom and attainment, whereas the latter means the experience of Brahma-God. When they acted separately there resulted interminable darkness. These two have therefore, to be practised together, the *asambhūti* being subordinate to *sambhūti* both these lead to the highest knowledge.

Venkata Rao (M. A.)—A Note on *Nyāyamakaranda* (Essentials of Authentic Advaita). *QJMS*. XXXII, pp. 256-264. [838]

Venkatramia (D.)—*Sastradipika* (Tarakapada) of Parthasarath Misra. Translated into English from the Sanskrit

text. Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. LXXXIX. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6"
pp. xxvi+264. Oriental Institute. Baroda, 1942. [839]

Politics

Alexander (P. C.)—The Indian States and the Paramount Powers. *JAU.* XI, Pt. 3, pp. 197-205. [840]

Ali Shah (Sirdar Ikbal)—The Political Aims of Muslim India. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 151-164. [841]

Deals with: Statistics, Geographical distribution, Post-Mutiny events, Political developments, Muslim claim to nationhood, Muslim grievances, the Pakistan movement and a definite scheme.

Allen (James Stewart)—The Crisis in India. Workers Library. Publishers, New York, 1942. [842]

Amery (L. S.)—India and Freedom. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×5", pp. 122. Oxford U. P. London, 1942. [843]

The object of this little volume of selected speeches by the former Secretary of State for India is to explain British policy in India in its proper perspective both in relation to the war and to the growth of freedom in India and in the British Commonwealth. The picture they give of the Indian political situation to-day is set out against the background, on the one hand, of Magna Carta and all that followed from it and, on the other, of the new world which will be created by the ideological and technical revolution of which the war was a symptom. The volume is thus an exposition of a political philosophy, as well as a vindication of British policy in India.

Appadorai (Angadipuram)—Democracy in India. Oxford U. P. London, 1942. [844]

Appasami (A. J.)—The Gospel and India's Heritage. The Macmillan Co. New York, 1942. [845]

Banerjea (Benoyendra Nath)—Responsible Government in India: Present and Future. *IJPS.* IV. pp. 26-34; *NR.* XV, pp. 224-235. [846]

Democratic Theory in its Application to Indian Politics. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 139-150. [847]

- Benerjee (D. N.)**—Should our Legislatures be Constituted on the Functional Basis? *IJPS.* IV, pp. 323-329. [848]
- The Cripps Mission: A Review. *CR.* 85, pp. 114-119. [849]
- Bauwens (M.)**—India in 1941. *NR.* XV, pp. 70-86. [850]
- Brown (Cecil)**—Suez to Singapur. Random House, New York, 1942. [851]
- Mr. Brown, correspondent for Columbia Broadcasting system writes vividly and tells a moving story of events in Egypt, India and Malaya during 1941 and early 1942. Over half the book concerns the disastrous Singapur campaign.
- Chatterjee (B. C.)**—Dawn Over India. Translated and Adapted from the Bengali by Basanta Koomar Roy. The Devin-Adair Company, New York, 1941. [852]
- Chatterjee (Ramananda)**—The Congress Indictment of British Rule. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 133-138. [853]
- Couplaud (Reginald)**—The Indian Problem, 1833-1935. Report on the Constitutional problem in India submitted to the warden and fellow of Nuffield College. pp. 160 Oxford U. P. London, 1942. [854]
- Britain and India, 1600-1941. pp. 94, Longmans, Green, Bombay, 1942. [855]
- The Cripps Mission. pp. 91 Oxford University Press London, 1942. [856]
- Cripps (Aichard Stafford)**—Address by Sir Stafford Cripps to the House of Commons, April 28, 1942. British Information Service, London, 1942. [857]
- Das (Taraknath)**—The War Comes to India. Antoch Review, Yellow Spring, 1942. [858]
- De Montmorency (Sir Geoffrey)**—The Indian States and Indian Federation. pp. viii+165. Cambridge University Press, London, 1942. [859]

The author believes in the thesis that 'both the old India of the States and newer India have each a special gift to bring to the future of India', and is not therefore happy over the activities of the States Congress and States People's Conference. But, all the same he is emphatic about the need for the absorption of many small Indian States and a rational co-ordination between Indian India and British India.

- Dharker (C. D.)**—Macaulay's Legislative Minutes. $7\frac{1}{2}$ "x5", pp. 424. Oxford University Press, London, 1942. [860]

This volume gives a word-for-word transcription of the legislative minutes of Lord Macaulay as Law Member of India. The majority have never yet been published. They have been grouped here under different headings, and each group is preceded by a critical introduction.

- Dikshitar (V. R. Ramachandra)**—Hindu Pluralism. *PO*. VI, pp. 195-205. [861]

- Drucquer (Seth)**—Civil Defence in India. Oxford University Press, London, 1942. [862]

- Durkal (Jayendrany Bhahwanlal)**—Conservative India. pp. 244. Vyomeshchandra Bhadraji Dhru, Ahmedabad, 1942. [863]

Essays on the principles and practices of Indian conservatism with a conservative catechism and reflections *obiter dicta*.

- Fourth International**—Manifesto of the Fourth International to the Workers and Peasants of India. Pioneer Publishers, New York, 1942. [864]

- Fox (R. M.)**—Indian and the Malady of our Time. *AP*. XIII, pp. 14-18. [865]

- Gandhi (M. K.)**—My Appeal to the British, Edited by Anand T. Hingorani. The John Day Company, New York, 1942. [866]

- The Story of my Experiments with Truth. Navjivan Press Ahmedabad, 1942. [867]

A narration of Mr. Gandhi's struggle for the rights of Indians in South Africa and for self-government in India through the technique of non-violent *Satyagraha*.

Gangulee (N.)—Constituent Assembly for India. pp. 304.
George Allen and Unwin, London, 1942. [868]

Examines the problem of the Constituent Assembly as an instrument through which people have gained, or made an effort to gain, their constitutional independence, and presents certain specific suggestions as to how the Constituent Assembly can be brought into being in India.

Halifax (Edward Frederick Lindley Wood)—The Indian Problem. Oxford University Press, London, 1942 [869]

Holland (Sir Robert)—Indian States and a Dominion Constitution. *AR.XXXVIII*, pp.61-65. [870]

India Office—The Cripps Mission to India. Explanatory Introduction by Graham Spry, with text of the draft declaration and documentary material relating to the negotiations. *Address of Prime Minister Winston Churchill broadcast from England, May 10, 1942*. The price of free world victory, by the Honorable Henry A. Wallace. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Intercourse and Education, New York, 1942. [871]

Institute for Pacific Relations—Documents on the Indian Situation since the Cripps Mission. American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [872]

— 8th Conference, Mont Tremblant, Que., 1942. *Indian Papers No. 1-10*. International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. New York, 1942. [873]

Jayaraman (K.)—Reorganization of Rural Self-Government. *NR. XV*, pp. 139-163. [874]

Karim (Rezaul)—The Muslims and the Congress. pp. 271.
Barendra Library, Calcutta, 1942. [875]

A symposium of addresses of the Muslim Presidents of the Indian National Congress from 1887 to 1940.

Karve (D. G.)—Making Democracy Safe for India. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 183-191. [876]

Khosla (J. N.)—How Far are the Proceedings of Legislative Bodies Published without their Authority, Privileged in India? *IJPS.* IV, pp. 74-85. [877]

Krishnamurti (Y. G.)—Jawaharlal Nehru: The Man and His Ideas. Invitation by Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Prefaces by Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. xxxviii+174. The Popular Book Depot, Bombay, 1942. [878]

Gives a summary of Jawaharlal's political principles, and traces the background which is responsible for those beliefs. It is synthesis of Jawaharlal's writings which cover so many different subjects.

Kumar Das (Ranendra)—It Can be Done. By an Exponent of the Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. Washington University Publications, Los Angeles, 1942. [879]

La Foy (Margaret)—India's Role in the World Conflict. Foreign Policy Association, New York, 1942. [880]

Lohia (Ram Manohar)—The Mystery of Sir Stafford Cripps. Current Topics Series No. 4. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. iv+71. Padma Publications, Bombay, 1942. [881]

Why did Sir Stafford Cripps act as he did when his behaviour contradicted years of devotion to the cause of India? This has happened to many in India as one of the major mysteries of Indo-British politics. The author probes into these mysteries and supplies the clue.

Lovett (Sir Verney)—India in 1942: The Cripps Mission and After. *QR.* No. 554, PP. 125-140. [882]

Manoharlohia (Ram)—The Mystery of Sir Stafford Cripps. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 76. Padma Publications, Bombay, 1942. [883]

Mitchell (Kate Louise)—India and the East: Analysis of the Cripps Mission and its aftermath. A Documentary record with Commentary. With detailed map of India. Amerasia, New York, 1942. [884]

Mitra (Nripendra Nath)—The Indian Annual Register: An Annual Digest of Public Affairs of India Recording the

Natino's Activities each year in matters Political, Economic, Industrial, Educational, Social, Etc. Vol I for 1942 (January-June) $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6''$, pp. xx+387. The Annual Register Office, Calcutta, 1942. [885]

Mookerjee (H. C.)—The Rowlat Bill in the Legislature. *CR.* 85, pp. 173-188. [886]

— The Rowlatt Report and its Reception. *CR.* 85, pp. 89-101. [887]

Mukerjee (Radha Kamal)—The Ecology Behind Politics. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 115-131. [888]

Noman (Mohammad)—Muslim India: Rise and Growth of the All India Muslim League. $7'' \times 5''$. pp. 433. Kitabistan, Allahabad, 1942. [889]

"Wilful misrepresentation and unbridled vilification have been indulged in against the Mussalmans and their history has been presented in the darkest colours. The present History presents the other side of the medal".—*Preface*.

Noyce (Sir Frank)—The Indian Political Scene. *AR.* 38, pp. 29-41. A discussion on Sir George Schuster's book, *India and Democracy*. [890]

Padhye (Prabhakar)—Pakistan kin pannas takke? (Marathi text) pp. 103. Ramkrishna Printing Press, Bombay, 1942. [891]

Pakistan or Fifty per cent?—Articles reviewing Dr. Ambedkar's book, *Thoughts on Pakistan*.

Pardasani (N. S.)—The Type of Executive Suited to India's Constitutional Development. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 64-73. [892]

Prabhu (R. K.) and Rao (U. R.)—Quit India by Mahatma Gandhi, Current topics Series No. 3. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 80. Padma Publications, Bombay, 1942. [893]

Collection of passages from the writings and utterances of Mr. Gandhi bearing on the Indo-British problems. Seven Appendices contain items indicating the attitude of Mr. Gandhi towards British Empire at various stages as well as the Japanese, the Americans, and the Princely Order in India.

Sarkar (Benoy Kumar)—The Political Philosophy Since 1905. Vol. II, Part 2, pp. 558. Motilal Banarsidas, Lahore, 1942. [894]

It was in 1928 that Dr. Sarkar brought out his first volume of the *Political Philosophy Since 1905*. It covered the history of thought up to 1928 dealing with the forces that led to the expansion of Democracy, Socialism and Asiatic Freedom. The passage of time and the radical changes that came over the world in the meantime justifies the publication of the second volume which continues to trace the trends in political philosophy since 1929. The period covered by this volume witnesses the emergence of new patterns of democracy and socialism which seem to meet the new needs and new aspirations of people.

Sarma (B. M.)—An Interpretation of Section 51 of the Government of India Act, 1935: A Provincial Governor's Power to Dismiss his Premier. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 304-317. [895]

Sarma (Indra Dutt)—The Problem of Responsible Government in the States. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 151-160. [896]

Srivatsa—An Analysis of British Policy in India. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 229-232. [897]

Analyses the causes that led to the failure of the Cripps Mission.

— India's Freedom: A World Issue. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 333-338. [898]

Strauss (Patricia)—Cripps, Advocate Extraordinary. *Duel,* Sloan and Pearce, New York, 1942. [899]

Symes (Lillian)—India's Revolution. Its Challenge and Meaning. Socialist Party, New York, 1942. [900]

Watson (Sir Alfred)—The Rejected Plan for India. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 246-259. [901]

Discusses the Britain's Declaration brought to India by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Pre-History and Proto-History

Chakladar (H. C.)—The Prehistoric Culture of Bengal. *MII.* XXIII, pp. 140-162. [902]

Chakravarti (S. N.)—A Handbook to the Indian Prehistoric Antiquities: Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 22, 8 pl. Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1941.

[903]

Deals with the collection of Indian Prehistoric antiquities in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. The introduction contains a sketch of the progress of prehistoric man in India through five successive ages—the Palaeolithic, the Neolithic, the Chalcolithic, the Copper and the Iron. Ends with a short bibliography.

Heras (Rev. H.)—Pre-History or Proto-History? *JBORS.* XXVII, pp. 113-120.

[904]

Points out the difference between the terms pre-history and proto-history. Says, the term pre-history has been misused by most scholars and proceeds to point out that the pre-historic period of India for the present ends with the appearance of the culture of the Indus Valley which marks the first step of the historical man in India. The proper denomination of the Indus Valley Culture would be "proto-historic"

Krishna (M. H.)—Twenty-ninth Indian Science Congress, Baroda, 1942. Presidential address, Section Anthropology. Prehistoric Deccan. See No. 17.

Sastri (Srikanta)—Proto-Indic Religion. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 91. Pub. Author, Mysore, 1942.

[905]

Firstly, it deals with the seals, deities and figurines, etc., and aims at weighing their significance. Secondly, it studies the social customs and the maritime activities of pre-Aryans of the Indus Valley. On the whole the book is a study of the social and religious beliefs of the pre-Aryan people in relation to those prevailing in the Vedic, specially in Atharvan, society.

This matter also appeared serially in *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 8-37 158-177; 276-292; 383-398; XXXIII, pp. 52-61.

Puranic

Devi (Akshaya Kumari)—A Biographical Dictionary of Puranic Personages. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 8+72. Vijaya Krishna Brothers, Calcutta, 1942.

[906]

Shows from a comparative study of the archaeological discoveries of Mohenjo Daro, Harappa, Iran, Egypt, Babylon, and

other ancient sites that the personages of the Vedas and Purāṇas are not fantastic but really historical. She thinks, for instance, that the Yēśhas of the Indian mythology are the Astraloids who migrated from Java through Malaya and Assam, spread through India and still form the substratum of, especially Southern Indian population. Again in her opinion, tall Rakshasas were negroes, and pigmy Nishadas were Negretos, Hiranyakasyapas (yellowmen) and Daityas were mongoloids, Turvatas were mediterraneans, and Basisthas were Achean Aryans. The conclusions of the authoress are, of course, startling but they are based on the description of peoples given in the purāṇas and the anthropological datas of the living races of this country. Contains a chart of the constellatory figures of the Rigvedic pantheon, a chronology of ancient dynasties, and Index of proper names and a chronology of post-Vedic personages.

Gyani (S. D.)—Date of the Purāṇas. NIA. V, pp. 131–135.

[907]

The problem of the date of the *Purāṇas* is very complicated and difficult for solution. Unless a definite and successful effort is made in that direction, the history of ancient India before the rise of Buddhism would merely be speculative, because the *Purāṇas* are perhaps, the most important source of our information for the period, and that information needs to be properly fixed in a chronological setting. An analytical examination of the extant *Maha-Purāṇas* reveals to the author that the Puranic literature had to pass through, roughly speaking, four different stages of development, which can be assigned to definite chronological epochs, clearly reflected in the extant *Purāṇas*, before it achieved its modern and multifarious forms. These stages he briefly states: (i) The *Vāma* and *Akhyāna* stages from B. C. 1200 to B. C. 1000, (II) The Bifurcation stage from B. C. 1000 to B. C. 800, (iii) The *Pāñca Lakṣaṇa* stage from B. C. 800 to A. D. 100, and (iv) The Sectarian or Encyclopaedic stage from A. D. 100 to A. D. 700. In the light of these four stages of Puranic development in their chronological setting, the problem of the date of the *Purāṇas* unfolds all its mystery and we can say that the *Purāṇas* as they stand to-day, represent different chronological and cultural epochs of Hindu history.

Hazra (R. C.)—The Devi-Purāṇa. NIA. V, pp. 2–20.

[908]

The *Devi-Purāṇa* is one of the most important of the Śākta Upapurāṇas. It deals, in 128 chapters, mainly with the exploits and worship of Devi, who is incarnated in the Vindyas as a

maiden mounted on a lion, and who, in spite of her independent existence as the 'yoga-nidrā' and the primal and pre-eminent Energy, is principally the Sakti of Siva though also indentified with the Saktis of other gods as well as with the Mātrs and other female deities such as Umā, Dāksiyani, Kūli, Candī, etc. It also gives important information about the different incarnations of Devī and her original nature and relationship with Siva and other gods. The author gives a short summarised contents of the Purāna.

Mankad (D. R.)—The Manvantara. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 208-230. [909]

Discusses the system of Manvantaras, as propounded in the Purānas. A comparative study of the Purānas raises many points of doubt and irrelevancy. The author first considers the names of the *manvantaras* and then the number of years allotted to a *manvantra*.

Pantalu (N. K. V.)—Shakespeare and Veda-Vyāsa. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 408-420. [910]

Thinks that Shakespeare based his story of Hermione in *The Winter's Tale*, on Madalasa in the *Mirkandeya Purāna*.

Sociology

Balaratnam (L. K.)—The Thiruvatirai Festival of Malabar. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 201-203. [911]

The festival described here is annually held by the Malayalees of Kerala in the month of Pausa in commemoration of the destruction brought to the mythical god of love Kāmadēva by Siva.

Banerjee (Brajendusundar)—The Daughter's Son in the Bengal School of Hindu Law, *JBHU.* VI, pp. 63-72 [912]

The right of succession of the daughter's son is more fully recognised in the Bengal School than in the other Schools of Hindu Law.

Banerji-Sastri (A.)—Judgment in the Courts of Mithila in the XVIII Century: Women's Rights of Inheritance, Maintenance and Adoption; On Partition and Sale. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 104-111. Sanskrit text. [913]

The judgment writer is said to be Pandit Machala Upadhyaya who flourished in Saka 1725 and was a resident of Mangarauni in Madhubani sub-division in the Darbhanga district.

Barnabas (John)—The Future of the Family in India. *AP.* XIII, pp. 205-210. [914]

India should learn from the experience of the West that lax morals are in the interest neither of the individual nor of the race.

Barua (Birinchi Kumar)—Bihu and its Probable Relation with Fire-Festival. *JARS.* IX, pp. 73-78. [915]

Points out evidence to show that many of the festivals observed in Assam, were originally, fire-festivals.

Chaudhuri (Jatindra Bimal)—Widow- Marriage in Ancient India. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 68-71. [916]

— Widow-Burning in Ancient India. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 459-462. [917]

Datta (Jatindra Mohan)—Some Sociological Facts about 'Suttees'. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 439-441. [918]

Gives statistics of suttee cases.

Elwin (Werreier)—IV Ceremonial Cross-Dressing among the Murias of Bastar State. *MII.* XXII, pp. 163-173. [919]

Ghurye (G. S.)—Anthropological Approach to the study of Indian Sociology. See No. 14.

Khare (G. H.)—Playing Ganjiphas (Marathi text). *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 74-79. [920]

Millar (R. T. C.)—The Nose-Ring in the Old Testament. *NIA.* V, pp. 25-30. [921]

Points out that the nose-rings were in use among the people of the Hebrews several centuries before Christ. Gives references from the Bible.

Mukerjee (Radha Kamal)—The Social Values of Buddhism. See No. 163.

Pandey (Raj Bali)—The Vivaha Samskara (Marriage Ceremonies) of the Hindus. *JBHU.* VI, pp. 1-22. [922]

Pinkham (Mrs. Mildreth)—The Status of Woman in Hinduism as reflected in the Puranas, the Mahabharata, and the Rāmayaṇa. Columbia University Press, New York, 1941. [923]

Pinkham (Mrs. Mildreth)—Woman in the Sacred Scriptures of Hinduism. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 256. Columbia University Press, New York, 1941. [924]

A study of Hindu scripture in its relation to child-marriage, infant mortality, enforced prostitution, etc., with suggestions for the improvement of the position of present day women in India.

Potdar (K. R.)—Contemporary Life as Revealed in the Works of Bana. *JUB.* XI, pp. 111-143. [925]

Deals with: People, their occupation, social intercourse; ceremonials, learning, civil administration, beliefs, religious conditions, philosophy and ethics.

Pranavananda (Swami)—Battle of the Kangdali. *IGJ.* XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 62-66, 1 pl. [926]

The Kangdali festival celebrated by the Bhotias of Chaudans is known as the battle of Kangadli. The author here describes the festival.

Roussos (Th.)—Santal Marriage Customs. *NR.* XVI, pp. 148-159, [927]

Deals with Santal administration; marriage limitations; the normal way of getting married and practical conclusions.

Roy (M. N.)—Fragments of a Prisoner's Diary. Vol. II. pp. 152. Renaissance Publication, Calcutta, 1942. [928]

Every self-respecting Indian will feel disappointed with this book. Nay, every self-respecting Indian will feel humiliated for the expressions and arguments used by the writer in criticising Indian womanhood. Fortunately, Roy brand of Socialism, Democracy and Politics stand self-exposed. No amount of such publications can mislead the politically minded public of India.

Runganadan (Mrs. S. E.)—Indian Women of Today. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 236-245. [929]

Deals with: Rural welfare work; Women's organisations; Co-operation; Women teachers; Early marriage and purdah; Missionary efforts; India's war efforts and freedom from communalism.

Sarasvati (Hariharananda)—Stolen Clothes (Cira Harana). *JISOA.* X, pp. 103-139. [930]

The tale of the stolen clothes comes from the 22nd chapter of the tenth part of the Bhagavata-purana.

Sarkar (Benoy Kumar)—Villages and Towns as Social Patterns. pp. xvi+685. Chakraverty Chatterjee, Calcutta, 1941. [931]

The author has used villages and towns: Brindavan and Dwaraka, as convenient pegs for hanging his very extensive discussion of all manner of sociological problems. His main thesis is that not a single principle but a complex of dualities, rules the world and determines its progress.

Sitapati (G. V.)—The Soras. *JAHRS*. XIV, pp. 1-16. [932]

This article is continued from *JAHRS*, Vol. XIII, p. 136. Here the author deals chiefly with the habits of drink and dung of the Soras.

Srinivas (M. N.)—Marriage and Family in Mysore. Foreword by Rajkaryapravina N. S. Subba Rao. 8½"×5½", pp. 218. New Book Company, Bombay, 1942. [933]

"The author deals with the institution of marriage and family and gives us a detailed account of the rites at marriage, puberty pregnancy, and death along with a short note on the vratas, festivals and religious life in general. There is a chapter in the Basavis—non-Brahmin women dedicated to the gods. One chapter is devoted to the mother-in-law—one giving a list of main Kannada castes and Non-Kannada castes and the other on the Terminology of Kinship.

The detailed study of the customs and rites of the Non-Brahmans is very interesting as it is helpful in evaluating the Indo-Aryan influence on the Dravidian culture. The caste-system is definitely an Indo-Aryan institution and its development in the South must be the result of the Indo-Aryan influence. It might be that the indigenous culture like all other cultures in history had a sort of class vision of society but the full-fledged caste-system must be due to the impact of the Indo-Aryan culture. This belief is strengthened by the fact of the various customs and rites that have been and are being introduced in their caste by the Non-Brahmins in emulation of the Brahmin castes".—K. T. Merchant, *JUB*. XI, pp. 162-163.

"....There is one piece of criticism which must be made. Sociology is altogether different from Social Reform and if the former takes upon itself the duty of evaluating social facts and

advocating reforms, it loses altogether its scientific value. The author says (p. 20) 'Tera' (bride-price) reduces marriage to a bargain and equates woman to a chattel. It is an insult to womanhood. The retort that the women do not feel it an insult does not alter the fact that a human being is sold. Progressive opinion is in favour of tera being abolished. Leaders should organise movements against tera and agitate for its removal. The community should be educated before demanding legislation from the Government.

This and similar statements which are found here and there in the book are hardly the stuff one would look for in a scientific sociological study".—*BmV. VII, Pt. 3, p. 221.*

Sternbach (Ludwik)—Subjects of Law and Law of Family, According to the Yūjñavalkya-Dharmaśāstra. *PO. VI*, pp. 159-180. [934]

Valavalkar (Pandharinath)—A Survey of Research in Indian Sociology in Relation to Hindu Dharmaśāstra. In No. 1183. pp. 333-374. [935]

Vedic

Aiyangar (A. N. Krishna)—Āśvalāyanagṛhyasūtra with Devasvāmbhāṣya. (Sanskrit text) *BmV. VI, Pt. 2*, pp. 7-14. [936]

— The Āpastambasmipti. Sanskrit text. Serial, *BmV. VI, Pt. 1*. pp. 17-24; *Pt. 2*, pp. 25-32; *Pt. 3*, pp. 33-48; *Pt. 4*, pp. 49-56. [937]

Aiyangar (K. V. R.)—Bṛhaspatismipti. Reconstructed. Sanskrit text, with introduction and Preface in English. 6½" x 4½", pp. 186+546, Baroda, 1942. [938]

Aiyangar (T. R. Srinivasa)—The Vaisanavopanisad. Serial. Sanskrit text. *BmV. VI, Pt. 2*, pp. 49-56; *Pt. 4*, pp. 57-72. [939]

Atkins (Samuel DeCoster)—Pusan in the Rigveda. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1941. [940]

Barret (LeRoy Carr)—The Kashmirian Atharva Veda. Book Nineteen and Twenty. Edited with critical notes. pp.

153. American Oriental Society's Vol. xviii. American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn., 1940. [941]

This volume completes the publication of the text of the Atharva Veda Paipalada, giving a translation of the manuscript and an edited text, with a few notes. The nineteenth book presents more than half of the contents of book six of the Caunaka text and the twentieth book more than half of the contents of book seven of the Caunaka text. This completes 18 volumes.

Brown (W. Norman)—The Creation Myth of the Rig Veda. *JAO*S. 62, pp. 85-98. [942]

The organisation of the universe and its beginnings, as understood by Vedic man, have scarcely been revealed to us. An examination of scientific works on the religion, philosophy, and cosmography of the Rig Veda shows that little more is known than that the universe was considered to be composed of the earth surface, the atmospheric region, and the sky surface. For a theory of the origin of this we are hardly referred to any more than a few late hymns of the Rig Veda, which are modestly metaphysical in character and represent no full exposition of the topic, and doubtless nothing that is primary. It is author's belief that a fair amount of information is available in the text itself if we can rightly arrange and interpret the allusions which it offers. The author here tries to deal with the topic of Rigvedic Cosmogony.

Chakravarthy (G. N.)—Poetry and Romanticism in the Rg-Veda. *PO*. VII, pp. 49-55. [943]

Chatterjee (Basanta Kumar)—Upanishads and Vedic Sacrifices. *TMR*, LXXI, pp. 174-176. [944]

Examines the question whether in the Upanishads there is any mention of the inefficacy of Vedic sacrifices, and comes to the conclusion that there is no justification for the theory that the authors of the Upanishads had lost faith in the existence of Vedic gods or the efficacy of sacrifices.

Chintamani (T.R.)—Kausitaka and Sankhayana-Upanishads, (Sanskrit text). *AOR*. VII, pp. 18 of Sanskrit section. [945]

Examines the relation between the Upanishads of the two schools.

Coomaraswamy (Ananda K.)—Horse-riding in the R̄gveda and Atharvaveda. *JAO.S.* 62, pp. 139-140. [946]

A Short note to point out that there is a clear reference to horse-riding in the R̄gveda.

Dandekar (R. N.)—Pūṣan, The Pastoral God of the Veda. *NIA. V.*, pp. 49-66. [947]

Vedic gods often seem to possess very complex characters. The descriptions in the Vedic hymns usually bring forth so many different traits of a single god that it is not always easy to determine the original nature and the later development of his personality. In this respect, Pūṣan may be regarded to be a particularly curious and enigmatic figure among the pantheon of the Vedic gods. This god is celebrated alone in eight hymns of the R̄gveda, with Indra in one hymn, with Soma in one, and is mentioned with several other deities in about fifty-eight hymns, his name thus being mentioned about 120 times. He is glorified in the Atharvaveda and the Brāhmaṇas and seems to have played a peculiar role in the Vedic ritual.

A critical study of the passages referring to Indrapusana leads the author to the conclusion that originally the Indra-religion and the Pūṣan-religion were two independent religious cults and that a special effort is made to bring them together. Similar appears to have been the case also with regard to the coupling together of Soma and Pūṣan.

— Twenty-Five years of Vedic Studies. In No. 1183, pp. 1-68. [948]

De (S. K.)—The Vedic and the Epic Kṛṣṇa. *IHQ. XVIII*, pp. 297-301. [949]

Discusses the speculation regarding the identity of the epic Vāsudeva-Kṛṣṇa with the Kṛṣṇa of R̄gveda, whom the *Anukramanī* styles Kṛṣṇa Āṅgirasa, and with Kṛṣṇ Devakī-putra who is described as the pupil of Ghora Āhṛigirasa in the Chāndogya upanishad. *Chāndogya-Upaniṣad*.

Dumont (P. E.)—[Die Yajuś des Aśvamedha], by S. Bhawe (Stuttgart, 1939) See *ABIHI. II*, No. 1027. [950]

.....Most of the opinions of Dr. Bhawe are sound and well presented, but.....I still think that we have good reason to believe that horse which at the time of the Brāhmaṇas was offered to Prajapati originally was offered to Varuṇa. I do not want to repeat the arguments which I have put forward in favour of this

opinion in my work on the horse sacrifice (*L' Aśmedha*, pp.xiii-xv), but I again insist on the fact that, according to many passages of the Brāhmaṇas, the horse is born of the Waters and belongs to Varuṇa".—*JAO.S.* 62, p. 81.

Dutt (K. Guru)—Śakti in the Veda. *TQ.* XIV. pp. 173-177. [1951]

The word *Sakti* means 'energy'. Power or Force is conceived as the active principle in the universe, and is personified as a goddess. Reference is made to some of the well-known cosmic hymns in the Rigveda.

Falk (Maryla)—Amavāsyā in Mythical and Philosophical Thought. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 26-45. [1952]

The subject of this paper is the unnoticed mythical motif concerning the marriage of a feminine deity called Surya. This name evokes in the first place the well-known Suryasūkta, which at some period previous to the reduction of the 10th Mandala of the Rg. Veda was made into a marriage-hymn out of a pre-existing shorter composition describing the marriage of Surya.

Gangoly (O. C.)—The Indian Dragon. A Vedic Motif on Gupta Relief. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 544-547, 4 illus. [1953]

Garge (D. V.)—The Contribution of the Sabara-Bhasya to Rgveda Exegesis: Or the Treatment by Sabara of the Rgveda-Passages cited in his Bhasya. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 4, pp. 531-546. [1954]

Ghosh (Batakrishna)—[Rudra-Śiva] by N. Venkataramanayya. (Madras, 1941). See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1213. [1955]

"The last two sentences of this curious but stimulating little book are : 'All the characteristics which are supposed to be the hall-mark of Dravidism are thus definitely traceable to the Vedas. There are therefore no valid grounds for presuming a non Aryan origin for the Purāṇic Śiva'. But the characteristics of Dravidism not having been accurately formulated by the author or any of his predecessors in the field no one can decide if all of them can be traced to the Vedas, and the Aryan religion reconstructed in outline on the basis of the points of similarity among the primitive religions of Indo-European-speaking tribes showing no god towards whom the attitude of the worshippers can be proved to have been one of *da ut abeas* as towards the Rudra-gods of India and the *Theoi appompaioi*

of Greece, it is quite reasonable to assume as a working hypothesis that the gods of aversion were taken over by the Aryans from the peoples among whom their tribes settled down in historical times. Author apparently does not know Arbman's excellent book on Rudra, and nowhere has he betrayed an intimate knowledge of Vedic text with which he has been operating".—*IC. IX*, p. 409.

Ghoshal (U. N.)—The Gāthās and Nārūśamsis, the Itihāsas and Purāṇas of the Vedic Literature. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 93–100. [1956]

However authentic the genealogies of the Vedic religious teachers and the Vedic lists of *gotras* and *pravaras* might be, they would form at best a skeleton of historical compositions properly so called. A more definite approach of history is marked by some ancillary branches of learning known to the Vedic times, to which the author now refers. These are the *gāthās* and the *nārūśamsis* which may be roughly translated as 'epic song verses' and 'songs in praise of heroes' respectively.

— The Varṇāśas and Gotra-pravara Lists of Vedic Literature. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 20–25. [1957]

A study in the beginnings of Indian historiography.

Jog (D. V.)—Vedasiddha Mayavad (Marathi text). Pub. Author at Anand Press, Poona, 1942. [1958]

The Maya doctrine as deduced from the Vedas, being chapter 4, of the concluding review of a commentary on the Prasthan Traya.

Kanta (Surya)—Atharva Pratiśakhya. (Sanskrit text). Edited for the first time together with an introduction, English translation, notes and indices. With three facsimiles. (Mehar Chand Lachhman Das Sanskrit and Prakrit Series No. 6). 6½"×4"; pp. vi+21+169+65+35, Mehar Chand, Lahore, 1940. [1959]

Karmarkar (A. P.)—The Puruṣa-Sūkta (Rgveda X. 90) and the Mystic Glorification of the Human Victim. *JBBRAS* 18, pp. 91–93. [1960]

The *Puruṣa-Sūkta*, in the opinion of the author, is one of the hymns which has been written mainly with the purpose of depicting the mystic glorification of the human victim sacrificed in days of yore. The author traces the contents of *Puruṣa-Sūkta*.

Karnik (H. R.)—A Legend of Political Wisdom in the Satapatha Brähmaṇa (I.v.4.6.11). *PO.* VII, pp. 217-226. [1961]

Kedar (T. J.)—A New Interpretation of a Disputed Reference in Garga Samhitā. *NUJ.* No. 8, pp. 1-3. [1962]

Scholars differ as to the correct interpretation of the expression *gañdvikapañcadvi* found in the *Gargasamhitā* with reference to the interval of time that elapsed between the reign of Yudhisthira and the beginning of the Saka era. A reading of the expression in the usual reverse order will yield 2526 years. But *dvika* means double or twice and not two. Hence *gañdvika* is twice six or 12 and *pañcadvi* is 52. This gives 1252. Yudhisthira's rule according to this interpretation, ended 1252 years before the Saka era began in 78 A. D., i. e., in 1174 B. C.

Kunhan Raja (C.)—[Women in Rgveda], by B. S. Upadhye (Benares, 1941). See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1207. [1963]

".... One may not accept all the conclusions arrived at by the author on the strength of the premises on which he has based his conclusions. Whether the incident of the love of Yamī for her brother Yama is enough evidence for the existence of an incestuous marriage between brother and sister as a recognised custom and whether the love of Prajapati for his daughter and the love of Pūṣan for his mother are evidences for incestuous marriage between father and daughter and between son and mother, are matters on which controversy will continue. Although in the main, gods are conceived of in the form of man, it is only to a certain extent and not in all details. Whatever is described as existing among gods need not be taken as a reflection of what existed in the Society also. Until evidence is shown about such customs prevailing among men, independent stories about gods, the theory has to remain a bare postulate. The description of divine and supermundane beings moving about in *vimanas* is not in itself a proof of ancient Indians having used means of aerial transport".

Laddu (R. D.)—On the Structure of Atharva-Veda, III, 15. *PO.* VII, pp. 227-231. [1964]

Mehta (R. A.)—Niralambopaniṣad (Gujarati text). pp. 16. Gujarati Printing Press, Bombay, 1942. [1965]

Text of the Niramba Upanisad, translated with commentary.

Mitra Jagadish (Chandra)--A Postscript on the Sāvitrī Upaniṣad. *IC.* X, Pt. 2, pp. 79-82. [1966]

In his article entitled *Sāntipātha and the Affiliation of Upaniṣads*, in *IC.* VIII, pp. 253 ff. the author tried to show that the Sāvitrī Upaniṣad of a later date, as mentioned in the Muktikā Upaniṣad and published in the Nirṇayasāgara Press, is rarely an Atharvaṇic treatise in spite of its Śāma-vedic Śānti. For a discussion of this point he now gives a note which does not run counter to his original proposition that it is in fact an Atharvavedic Upaniṣad.

Narahari (H. G.)--On the Origin of Upaniṣadic Thought. *PO.* VI, pp. 139-148. [1967]

— Designation of Hell in the R̄gveda and the Meaning of the word 'Asat' *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 158-166. [1968]

Discusses the word *Asat* which occurs in the R̄gveda, and which Norman Brown suggested, was the name which the Vedic people designated the place of punishment for the wicked after death. The present writer rejects this view, and keeps the R̄gvedic hell still unnamed.

— 'Soul' in the R̄g-Veda. *RPR.* XI, pp. 51-62. [1969]

Endeavours to prove by quotations that the R̄gvedic seers had a knowledge of Soul as different from the body as eternal, and having the three essential qualities of Sat, Cit, and Ānanda.

Ojha (R.)--The Indra-Vrtra War and the 'Serpent People' *JBORS.* XXVII, pp. 55-64. [1970]

Compares Babylonian and Vedic myths.

Pandey (R. B.)--Atharvavedic Conception of the Mother-land. *JBHU.* VI, pp. 193-204. [1971]

Pillai (P. K. Narayana)--Mantras Cited by Pratikas in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and not traced to the R̄gveda. *BDCRI.* III, Pt. 4, pp. 489-530. [1972]

Prabhu (R. K.)--A Pre-Historic Cry. *VBQ.* VII, pp. 73-85 [1973]

Traces the origin of the joyous cry *Alleluiah*, to *ululu* of Vedic origin. Points out that the cry of *ululu* or *ulu* has been in common use in India since the earliest days of the Vedas down to the present day and that in places where the actual use of that

cry has gone out of practice through one cause or other, traces of the original cry are still to be found in the vocabularies of most of the principal languages of modern India.

Premananda (Swami)—Isha Upaniṣad. Philosophy of God-consciousness. Translated into English from the Original Sanskrit text. Self-realisation Fellowship, Washington, 1942. [974]

Raja Rao (M)—The Eclipse-Code of the Rigvedic Āryans as Revealed in the Sunahsepa Hymns and the Brāhmaṇas. *PO.* VI, pp. 1-28. [975]

Sastri (Dharmendra Brahmachari)—[Samavedasamhitā], by C. Kunhan Raja, (Madras, 1941), See *ABIII*. IV, No. 1181. [976]

“ ... contains only the Purvarecika portion which has been commented upon by both Madhava and Bharatasvamin. Regarding the Uttararecika, Madhava does not comment on it, whereas Bharatasvamin does only partly. The language of the commentaries is simple; and as a rule Madhava’s expositions are clearer and more elaborate than Bharatasvamin’s. As in the case with Sayana, these commentaries intersperse grammatical notes with their exegetical explanation.”—*JBORS.* XXVII. p. 89.

Sehgal (S. R.)—Importance of Account in the Vedas. See No. 541.

Shamasastri (R.)—Agni in the Vedas. *NIA.* V, pp. 90-93. [977]

Agni in the Vedas is identified as the planet Mars.

— Daniel’s Dream in the Vedas. *CR.* 84, pp. 215-220. [978]

Points out that Rigvedic riddle described in 1.164, is identical with the Biblical riddle described in Daniel 8th chapter.

— The Rbus and the Four Sama Cups. *PO.* VII, 177-180. [979]

The Rbhusukta of the Rgveda (I. 161) has been interpreted in the light of the writer’s interesting assertions that many of the stories and statements in the Vedas and Purāṇas have reference to various astronomical phenomena. The Camasa cup

which is mentioned in the *R̥bhu-sūkta* as turning into four is nothing but the celestial sphere or circle divided into four parts each corresponding to the three months.

Shamasastri (R)—Solstices and Equinoxes in the Vedas.

CR. 85, pp. 189-197.

[980]

— Vayu and Vrsakapi. *NIA.* V, pp. 213-216. [981]

Points out that Vayu in the Vedas and also in later Sanskrit literature is said to be of seven kinds, and thinks that the Vedic Vayu is the moon. Then he proceeds to show that *R̥gveda* x. 86, describing dialogue between Indra, Saci, and Vrsakapi, corresponds to a conversation between Rāma, Sītā, and Hanuman after the war about Sita's anxiety during the fire at Lanka.

— Vedic Iconography. *JISOA.* X, pp 74-93. [982]

The Vedic gods and goddesses seem to be or are rather the seven planets, the twenty-seven constellations, and the stars with periodic rising and setting. Cyclic solar and lunar eclipses, occultations of minor planets, solstices and equinoxes form the subject-matter of the Vedic hymns. The Planets are given various names in accordance with changes in their positions and conditions. He enumerates the gods and goddesses.

Singh (Udaiya Narayan)—*Atharvaveda-īya-Kauśika-gr̥hyasūtra*.

Text with Hindi translation. pp. 7+18+263+56.
Madhurpur, 1942. [983]

Sitaramiah (S.)—The Village Vidangas and their Value.

QJMS. XXXII, pp. 375-382. [984]

Srivastava (S. M.)—Woman in Rigveda. *TMR.* LXXI,
pp. 82-83. [985]

Vaidika Śāṁsodhana Maṇḍala—*R̥gveda* Saṁhitā with
Śiṣyāna's Commentary, Vol. III, (Maṇḍalas 6-8), Edited
by the Vaidika Śāṁsodhana Maṇḍala, Poona, 10½"×7".
pp. xvii+64+966. Poona, 1942. [986]

Based on as many as 30 different MSS. The principle adopted here in fixing the text of the *bhaṣya* being uniform with that adopted in the previous two volumes.

Varadachari (K. C.) and Tatacharya (D. T.)—*Īśavāsyopaniṣad-Bhāṣhya*, by Śrī Venkaṭanatha. Translated and

critically edited. (Śrī Veṅkateshvara Oriental Series No. 5). 10½"×6½", pp. xxvi+21+32+viii. Sri Ven. Or. Inst. Tirupati, 1942.

[987]

"... The Upanisad had been published with the commentaries of various schools in several good editions, the particular feature of this publication is the additional exposition of Vedanta Desika's commentary which expounds the Upanishad from the point of view of Visishtadvaita. It is presented in a carefully published edition with the necessary apparatus for study by earnest students of Indian religion who may not have the equipment necessary for the full understanding of the subject. The work of these scholars is the careful edition of the Bhashya and its exposition and translation in English. It is a very satisfactory exposition of the topic and the credit of the publication is due to the newly organised Sri Venkateshvara Oriental Research Institute at Tirupati... There is one point to which attention must be drawn: Vedanta Desika is said to have lived at Satyamangalam on the banks of the Kaveri during his exile. He is not alone in this error but the place of residence of Vedanta Desika was Sattegalla a village on the bank of Kaveri, close to the frontier of Mysore, Satyamangalam being on the Bhavani far from the Kaveri".—*JIH. XXI*, pp. 252-253.

Velenkar (H. D.)—The Family-Hymns in the Family-Māndalas. *JBBRAS.* 18, pp. 1-22.

[988]

The discussion shows that in the Family-Māndalas (II-VII) of the R̥gveda there are hymns which may properly be described as family hymns, because the poets there refer to some unusual exploits of the earlier ancestors and glorify their own families.

— Hymns to Indra by the Bhāradvājas. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 2, pp. 55-72.

[989]

Continuation. See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1211.

Wijesekera (O. H. de A.)—The Philosophical Import of Vedic Yaksā and Pali Yakkha. *UCR.* I, Pt. 2, pp. 24-33.

[990]

The curious term *yakṣa* which makes its appearance for the first time in the R̥gveda and there seems to denote primarily 'the mysterious' has in the latter Samhitās, Brahmanas and Upanisad developed several shades of meaning, the most important of which for the early Indian thought is undoubtedly its philosophical significance. Its commonest sense, however, seems to be

the mythological as denoting a species of certain non-human beings, demons, ogres or spirits—a sense found for the first time in the Grhya Sūtras and become popular in Pāli literature. Several aspects of its Vedic use have been discussed by Hertel, Boyer, Geldner and others, but its philosophical use as found particularly in the Upanisads and early Pāli literature has heretofore received no adequate presentation.

An attempt is made here to trace the evolution of the philosophical import of this term throughout its long history as seen starting most probably in the tenth *mandala* of the Rgveda in a cosmogonic context and developed in the later Sāmbitas, Brahmanas and Upanisads, till it finally assumed its important role as occurring in the early Buddhist work, the Sāta Nipāta, and, to appraise its significance for ancient Hindu thought and for early Buddhism.

Reports and Proceedings

Bombay—Annual Administration Report of the Rural Development Department in the Province of Bombay for the Year 1940-41, 9½"x 6", pp. 42. Govt. Central Press, Bombay, 1942. [991]

— Annual Administration Report of the Rural Development Department in the Province of Bombay for the Year 1941-42. 9½"x 6", pp. 44. Govt. Central Press, 1942. [992]

Bombay—Annual Report of the Department of Industries, Bombay Province, 1940-41 9½"x 6", pp. v+111. Govt. Central Press, Bombay, 1942. [993]

Gwalior State—Annual Administration Report of the Archaeological Department, Gwalior State, For Vikram Samvat 1946, Year 1239-40. 13½"x 8½", pp. 68, 10 pl. Aljah Darbar Press, Gwalior, 1942. [994]

Reports tours of the Directors to various places in the State; Gives list of antiquities collected; list of inscriptions copied; list of books added to the library.

History Congress—Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, Fourth Session, Lahore, 1940. 9½"x 6", pp. ix+309. Lahore, 1942. [995]

Hyderabad—Annual Report of the Archaeological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. For 1937-40. 13"x9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 52, 25 pl. Calcutta, 1942. [996]

Indian Historical Records Commission. Proceedings of Meetings. Vol. XVIII. Eighteenth Meeting held at Mysore, January, 1942. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x6", pp. 14+iv+381+130. Manager of Publications, Delhi 1942. [997]

Madras—Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, for the year 1941-42. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x6", pp. 23, 2 pl. The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, 1942. [998]

Reports the acquisition of top part of an inscribed pillar from the Kachapesvara temple at Conjeeveram containing on its sides fragments of the first few verses of the *Suryasataka* of the poet Mayura. An early Pallava copper plate grant of the Gajapati King Hamvira. A copper plate grant of the Eastern Chalukyan king Vijayadita III. An ivory box richly carved on the top and the sides, believed to have been the household of Purniah of Mysore is illustrated by two plates.

Mysore—Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1941. 11"x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xiv+285, 26 pl. University of Mysore, Government Branch Press, Mysore 1942. [999]

The Report is divided into six parts: (1) Administrative, (2) Conservation of ancient monuments, (3) Study of ancient monuments and sites, (4) Numismatics, (5) Manuscripts, and (6) New Inscriptions, for the year 1941.

In the neighbourhood of the Kolar Mines, a wide field of cromlechs is reported. The ancient site at Hungunda seems to be important like that of Chandravalli; the potsherds, particularly appear to present interesting data for study. The places might mark the pre-Satavhana town. The existence of cromlechs here like those met with at Brahmagiri suggest the possibility of there having been also a prehistoric iron age town in the vicinity, while the series of caves round about Sitagudda appear to have been the dwelling places of Neolithic man. In front of the Sitagudda caves was picked up a neolithic celt and nearby were discovered several cup-like

depressions on the rocks. A tour in parts of the Shimoga district has resulted in the discovery, for the first time, of monuments belonging to the Rāshrakūṭa period.

About sixty inscriptions are said to have been collected, of which four are copperplates records and the rest are stone epigraphs. One of the copperplates is from Kondrahalli, issued in the 39th regnal year of the Gaṅgā king Kongani Muttasaras, perhaps a name of Śripurusha; it records the grant of the village Śūlīggīme to a Brāhmaṇ named Bhūtaśarma. Another copperplate, from the village of Vadanagal records the creation of an *agrahār* named Bukkarāyapura by Bommanā under the orders of Prince Bhūpati Vodeyar, son of Bukka II, who is called heir-apparent. The grant was issued during the reign of the Vijayanagar King Harihara II. Bhtupati, although a son of Bukka II, the eldest son of Harihara II, it is said, did not succeed his grandfather on the throne. His uncle Dēvarāya I, is said to have ascended the throne in 1406, and Bhūpati Vodeyar remained as governor under him till about 1420.

A third copper plate grant from the village Chōleyanahalli, dated Śaka 1381 records the gift of the village Chōlistīpālli, renamed Tryambakapurā Agrahāra, to some Brāhmans by Dāvarāya II of Vijayanagar. The fourth copperplate record of the year is of the reign of the Vijayanagar king Harihara II and mentions the governor of Gōvā named Bāchanna Vodeyar or Bhāskara who granted an *agrahārā* village named Kānyavapura.

Of the stone records, one mentions the name of Vikramāditya, the Chālukya king, and Konguni Arasar, the Gaṅgā king, as engaged in a fight with the Pallavas (Kāḍuvetti). Another stone record found at Bechirak Dēvalipura, belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagar king Sadūsiva and records some grant made for the temple of Mārkandēśvara by Sitāpaka Malika Vodeyar, agent of Dilavarkhaṇ, who was apparently a Musselman. The record is dated Śaka 1479. Another record found at Bēlur records the gift of some lands to the *guru* Surōndratīrth-Śripāda of Bēlur for the worship of the god Rāma and the maintenance of his *matt* by Gundappa-dāṇḍyaka under the direction of Teppada Nāgaṇṇa Vodeyar, subordinate of Harihara II.

In Part V (Manuscripts), is reported a find of a document consisting of an interesting long paper roll containing a letter written by Veer Rajunder Warriar (Vira Rajendra Wodeyar) of Coorg in about 1799 A.D. to the British. It is a roll about 15 feet long composed of about 20 sheets of paper, each 18 inches in length and six inches in width. The language is Kannada. The document is said to be the authentic original copy of a memorial

submitted to the English Government by the Coorg Raj. The Report gives interesting historical account of the Coorg Raja and the English.

The Report is compiled by Dr. H. M. Krishna, the Director of Archaeological Research, Archaeological Survey of Mysore, in his usual thorough manner.

Rajkot—Watson Museum, Rajkot. Report for 1940-41.
 $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 18. Rajkot, 1942. [1000]

— Watson Musuem, Rajkot. Report for 1941-42.
 $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 23. Rajkot, 1942. [1001]

Rajputana—Annual Report on the Working of the Rajputana Musuem, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1940.
 $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 20. 4 pl. 1 illus. Manager of Publications, Delhi, 1942. [1002]

Rangaswami (K. V.)—[Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1940], (Mysore, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV. No. 1232. [1003]

"....The salient features of the Report for 1940 are the detailed description of the temple of Nanjundesvara at Nanjungud and of its images and sculptures; and the brief account of the excavations at the old Asokan town of Brahmagiri and at other sites during two years. The latter makes fascinating reading and makes one wish for fuller accounts of a region ancient even in Mauryan times".—*BmV*. VI, p. 245.

Travancore—Administration Report of the Archaeological Department. Government of Travancore. 1116 M. E.
 $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 23. Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum, 1942. [1004]

Deals with 19 inscriptions which were copied and deciphered. In addition to the collection and decipherment of inscriptions and the examination of old manuscripts, a few works of ancient art were discovered, the most important among them being mural paintings on the outer walls of the Triceakrapuram temple at Puttancira.

Waddington (Hilary)—Preliminary Report on the Excavation of a Mound at Maholi near Muttra, United Provinces 1940. See No. 56.

REGIONAL

Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam

Acharya (P.)—Mayurbhanj During Nawab Alivardi Khan's Expedition to Orissa in 1741 and 1742, In No. 1007, pp. 349-355. [1005]

Avasthy (R. S.)—The Flight of Jalāl Khān Nuhāñi to the King of Bengal *IsC.* XVI, pp. 199-201. [1006]

The chronology of the reign of Sultan Nusrat Shah of Bengal is much confused. In the present paper an attempt is made to determine the date of the flight of Jalāl Khān Nuhāñi to the king of Bengal. Side by side with this it is seen whether Jalāl Khan after his breach with Sher Khan Sūr joined Sultan Nusrat Shah or took refuge with his successor Sultan Mahmūd.

Bagchi (C.)—A New Source of the Political History of Kāmarūpa. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 231-260. [1007]

Bandel—Historical Sketch Relating to the Bandel Church. See No. 188.

Banerjee (Brajendra Nath)—Begams of Bengal. Mainly Based on State Records. With a Foreword by Sir Jadunath Sarkar. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. viv+64. S. K. Mitra, Calcutta, 1942. [1008]

Gives biographical sketches of six ladies of the Murshidabad harem, who played prominent parts in contemporary history.

"... reader will find in this book intense human interest, and the interest is tinged with tragedy of the deepest dye. An aged queen-consort down on her knees before the foreign desolator of her country to secure peace for her noble husband, who had been reduced to utter helplessness in battling long and strenuously for national defence. A queen-mother writhing in the dust of the public streets of Murshidabad, like the meanest beggar woman, at the sight of the mangled remains of her son, -- one day the lord of the two kingdoms of Bengal and Berar. Daughters and consorts of former ruling princes, drowned like blind puppies at the stern bidding of their relentless conqueror, who was also their kin in blood. A widowed queen, reduced to a starving allowance, but still strewing flowers and lighting lamps every night on her murdered husband's grave, Nor are wanting in this company of

heroines--where 'Beauty and Anguish walk arm in arm' some daughters of Eve, whose lives of luxury and vice rivalled the orgies of the baser Caesars of Rome". — *Foreword*.

Basu (Anath Nath)—Adam's Report on the State of Education in Bengal. See No. 279.

Basu (K. K.)—Augustus Cleveland. *JBOBS.* XXVIII, pp. 75-88. [1009]

There are two memorials at Bhagalpur erected in memory of Augustus Cleveland, the late Collector of the district (1779-1783). The writer here recounts Cleveland's administration which is said to have marked an epoch in the district and provincial history of Behar.

Basu (M. N.)—Ethnic Position of the Pods of Bengal. See No. 2.

Life in a Fishing Village of Bengal. See No. 3.

Bhattasali (N. K.)—Early Days of Mughal Rule in Dacca. See No. 213.

The Rajavadi (Bhawal) Plate of Laksmana Sena Deva. See No. 334.

Birmey (William S.)—School Chapel of St. Thomas, now the Parish Church of St. Thomas, Calcutta. See No. 189

Chakrabarty (T. N.)—Transfer of Landed Property in Ancient Bengal. *IC.* IX, Pts. 2-3, pp. 179-186. [1010]

Shows from the meagre details furnished by some of the inscriptions of Bengal as to how land was generally transferred by the State to private persons for the purpose of charity either by way of sale or as the result of free gift during the Gupta and post-Gupta age in Bengal. Excludes all considerations to landed property given to legal heirs by natural right or by way of adoption.

Chakravarti (Tripurari)—The Reserve Powers of the Governor and Responsible Government in Bengal. *CR.* 85. pp. 59-67. [1011]

The prospects of responsible government in India were far from encouraging when Provincial autonomy was inaugurated in the different provinces on 1st of April, 1937. From the very outset, responsible popular ministers had to reckon with two reactionary or adverse forces, namely, the Services, and the special responsibilities or reserve power of the Governor.

Chakravarti (Tripurari)—Double Government in Bengal.
CR. 85, pp. 124-138. [1012]

Chaudhury (P. D.)—Copper-plate Grants of the Kamarupa kings. See No. 337.

Cutta (Elmer H.)—Chinese Studies in Bengal. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 171-174. [1013]

Brief account of the attempts of Claudio Buchanan, Marsman, Johannes Lassar and others, to study Chinese language in Bengal, beginning in 1805. The obvious motive, the author says, was evangelical as is evidenced by the missionary character of the men who undertook the work.

Datta (Kalikinkar)—Exchange of the Dutch Settlement of Baranagore for some lands in the vicinity of Hugli. *BPP.* LXII, pp. 89-91. [1014]

Most probably the exchange took place in 1795.

Dutt (Smarajit)—Secondary Education in Bengal. See No. 280.

Goswami (Prafulladatta)—Assamese Ballads. *TQ.* XV, pp. 164-169. [1015]

— Subjectivism in Assamese Literature. *TQ.* XIV, pp. 107-110. [1016]

The subjective element of the poem or prose-poem is a comparatively later growth. It is the self consciousness or the ego-centric view of things on the part of the author which has given it birth.

Goswami (S. C.)—Land Grant to the Temple of Umananda at Gauhati by Badshah Ghazi Aurangzeb Salar Khan. *JARS.* IX, pp. 1-10, 2 pl. [1017]

This is a document in Persian written on hand made paper. It is dated in the second day of the month of Safar in the ninth year of the accession to the throne by Aurangzeb. It is a grant of certain lands to Sultan Brähmana and his son Kamdev who were managers of the Temple Umananda at Gauhati. The author here gives the purport of the grant, its translation, and family tree of Sudaman and Kamdev.

Harichandan (Lakshminarayana)—Circular Issued by the Maharaja Mukunda Deb of Orissa. *JKRCOI.* XXXV, pp. 1-3, 1 pl. [1018]

The circular contains an order sent to Raglunadha Harichenduha Jagaddeb, the then Raja of Ataghada (1712-1732). Permission is given to the Raja of Ataghada to build a house in Balli Sahi in Puri and to grow a tree in the palace to be called 'Sayed Bag'. He is authorised to act as the Superintendent of the temple of Jagannadh, when he is in Puri.

Heinhard (H.)—[Folk Art in Bengal], by Ajitcoomar Mukerjee (Cacutta, 1939), See *ABIHI*. II, No. 102. [1019]

"The popular art of rural India has always been something of a Cinderella, and is certainly a promising venture to begin a study of it within the limited field of one particular province. The book is short and shows us only a small selection of Bengal folk art. In seven short chapters it deals with tradition in general, with *alipana* or floor designs drawn with rice paste, dolls and toys, painting; metal and cane work, embroidery and textiles, and minor arts. The last chapter includes masks hanging string holders, moulds for cakes, *Lakshmi-sara* or earthern plates with painted pictures of the goddess Laksmi, *Manasa-ghat*, or earthern pots representing Manasa, the protrecess of men from the venom of serpents, and ordinary pottery....Mr. Mookerjee's book contains several other items of general ethnological interest. If on the whole it disappoints expectations, it is to be hoped that it will become the forerunner of more thorough and more comprehensive research into the popular art not only of Bongal, but also of other Indian Provinces".—*Man. XLII*, pp. 17-18.

Hubback (Sir John)—Orissa, Past and Present. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 351-365. [1020]

Khan (Abdul Majed)—Early Medieval History of Bengal: The Khaljis, 1204-1231 A.D. *IC. X*, Pt. 4, pp. 145-157. [1021]

Chronology and political history. Deals with Ikhtyaruddin Muhammad Bakhtyar Khalji; Conquest of Bihar; Raid of Nodia and conquest of Bengal in 1204; Invasion of Jaunagar in 1205; The Expedition and war with Kamarupa in 1206, and the death of Bakhtyar in 1206.

— The History of Ibn Batuta Re. Shamsuddin Firuz Shah the so-called Balbani king of Bengal. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 65-70. [1022]

Concludes that Shamsuddin Firuz Shah was an adventurer and not a member of the Balbani dynasty and that he wrested the

throne of Bengal from the last Balbani ruler Ruknuddin Kikaus between the years 698 H. and 701 H. and founded another dynasty.

Majumdar (Sarit Sekhar)—Where was Serajuddowla Captured? *IHQ*, XVIII. pp. 156-158. [1023]

Points out a verse from the *Tirtha-mangala* wherein it is stated that Suraj was captured at Taliagarhi.

Medhi (K. R.)—Philosophic Aspect of the Assam Brajavali Literature. *JARS*. IX, pp. 13-31; 57-72: X, pp. 1-4; 39-48. [1024]

Mukherjee (K.)—The Baul Singers of Bengal. *NR*. XVI, pp. 296-310. [1025]

The Bauls are a sect of non-conformists, expressing their esoteric and spiritual experiences by means of mystical songs. The author thinks these Bauls had their predecessors in the "Bratyas" mentioned in the *Atharvaveda*, who were a band of freethinkers living in the Vedic age. Deals briefly with their cult and its spread in Bengal.

Rahaman (A. F. M. Khalilur)—Shuja-Ud-Daula as a Diplomat. *IC*. IX, Pt. 1, pp. 87-51. [1026]

Discusses the diplomatic policy of Suja-ud-Daula, who, the writer says, was the cleverest diplomat of the age. He was a man gifted with an exceptional fertile brain. Highly ambitious, he was constantly busy formulating plans to better his own position. He was, however, unable to baffle the government at Calcutta as is generally supposed. Clive had only made a convenience of Suja to give effect to his own policy.

— Najib-ud-Daula, 1739-70. *BPP*. LXII, pp. 1-24. [1027]

Najib Khan was an Afghan who entered the service of the Rohillas and played an important part in the establishment of the Kingdom of Rohilkhand.

Rath (P. C.)—History of the Chauhans. See No. 236.

Reid (Sir Robert)—History of the Frontier Areas Bordering in Assam from 1883-1941. Assam Government Press, Shillong, 1942. [1028]

Rivenburg (Sidney White)—The Star of the Naga Hills: Letters from Rev. Sidney and Hattie Rivendurg, pioneer missionary in Assam, 1883-1923, Edited by Narola Tivenburg. Printed for Miss Tivenburg by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, Chicago, 1941.

[1029]

Roy (M. N.)—Eastern Frontier Aborigines. See No. 26.

Sarkar (Jagadish Narayan)—The Early History of Patna College. *BPP*. LXII, pp. 92-115; LXIII, pp. 31-43.

[1030]

Sarkar (S. C.)—Some Tibetan References to Muslim Advance into Bihar and Bengal and the State of Buddhism thereafter. In No. 1007, pp. 138-152.

[1031]

Sen (Benoychandra)— Some Historical Aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal. See No 360.

Sinha (N. K.)—New Light on the History of North-East India. *CR*. 85, pp. 50-52.

[1032]

Points out the record in the Imperial Records Department which illustrate British North-Eastern Frontier policy from 1772 to 1820.

Srivastava (A. L.)—Shuja-ud-Daula's Policy During the Maratha Invasion of 1770-71. In No. 1007, pp. 332-335

[1033]

Sundaram (Lanka)—Revenue Administration of the Northern Circars. *JAHRS*. XIV, pp. 17-28.

[1034]

Continued from *JAHRS*. XIII, p. 172.

Mitra (Kalipada)—Insurrection of the Coles in Chotanagpur. *BPP*. LXII, pp. 72-88.

[1035]

The Coles live in Singbhum in the wilds of Chotanagpur in a state of savage barbarity. They are described as a tribe of plundering banditti. Singbhum had never been conquered nor reduced by the Mussalmans or Marathas. The Coles often led plundering expeditions into the Neighbouring countries of Chotanagpur.

Bombay Presidency

(*Excluding Gujarat and Kathiawar*)

Hyderabad and Central Provinces

Basu (K. K.)—A Chapter from Golkonda History. *JBORS.* XXVII, pp. 176-189. [1036]

Chaghatai (M. A.)—More About Poona in the Muslim Period. *NIA.* V, pp. 274-275. [1037]

A short note to point out the antiquity of Poona.

Deshpande (C. D.)—Settlement Types of Bombay Karnatak. See No. 393.

Dikshit (Moreshwar G.)—A New Buddhist Sect in Kanheri. See No. 339.

Elwin (Werrier)—Suicide among the Aborigines of Bastar. See No. 5.

A Pair of Drums, See No. 6.

The Agarias. See. No. 7.

The Use of Cowries in Bastar State. See No. 8.

Fuches (Stephens)—Property Concepts among the Nimar Balahis. See No. 11.

The Matriarchal Elements in the Ethnology of Nimar Balahis. See No. 12.

Goetz (H.)—Notes on the Siege of Purandhar. See No. 221.

Jois (H. Sreenivas)—Baichaya Dannayaka. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp.335-337. Officers under the Hoysalas (Vijayanagar) [1038]

Karmarkar (A. P.)—Society and Education in Mediaeval Karnatak. See No. 285.

Kamat (V. V.)—Educational Research in the Bombay Presidency. See No. 283.

Kazi (S. N.)—Dutch Historical Places in Broach of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VII, pp. 300-320. [1039]

Khare (G. H.)—Dr. Chaghati and “Poona in the Muslim Period”. *NIA*. V, pp. 273-274. [1040]

Points out the discrepancies in an article on *Poona in the Muslim Period* by Dr. M.A Chaghtai in *BDCRI*. II, pp. 406-410. (See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 455).

Little (K. L.)—[Anthropometric Investigation of the Madhyandina Brahmins of the Maratha Country] See No. 18.

Marshall (R. R.)—Two Roads of Surat: Rustampura and Nanpura. (Gujarati text). *FGSTM*. VII, pp. 34-36. [1041]

Pawar (A. C.)—English Records on the Conquest of Salsette by the Marathas in 1737. *JUB*. XI, Pt. 1, pp. 29-79 [1042]

The conquest of Salsette by the Marathas from the Portuguese in the year 1737 was one of the most remarkable events in the history of the Western Coast of India. Since their firm settlement in the early years of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese had not suffered such a fatal defeat at the hands of a native power. The easy conquest of Salsette by the Marathas testified as much to the growing strength of their arms as to the decay of the Portuguese power in India.

Moraes (G. M.)—[Source of Karnataka History], by S. Srikantha Sastri, (Mysore. 1940), See *ABIHI*. III, No. 1676. 1043

“.....An attempt has been made in the work under review to collate such passages from the classical writers as have a bearing on Karnataka history and culture, down to the Yadava period. While commending the enormous labour this must have entailed, one wishes the author had not included the extracts from the inscriptions, as they are easily accessible, and devoted the space so saved for a full translation of the literary extracts”. *JBBRAS* 18, p. 103.

Padhye (K. A.)—The Warkari Sect of the Deccan. See No. 165.

Rajchura (Gokuldas)—Soratha ne Simade. (Gujarati text), pp. 160 Golden Jubilee Printing Press, Baroda, 1942. [1044]

On the Frontier of Soratha. It is a semi-historical story relating to the fortunes, in a romantic vein, of some of the members of the Chudasama Rajput families of Kathiawad.

- Sampat (D. D.)**—Mumbaina Mahajano. (Gujarati text). *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 541-550; VII, pp. 57-66; 279-285. (Continued from Vol. VI, p. 369). [1045]

Lives of great men of Bombay.

- Sankalia (H. D.)**—Cultural Significance of the Personal Names in the Early Inscriptions of the Deccan. See No. 355.

- Sarkar (Jagadish Narayan)**—A Few Letters of Qutb Shah and Mir Jumla Relating to the Partition of the Karnatak. In No. 1007, pp. 197-208. [1046]

- Correspondence Between the Deccani Sultanates and Mir Jumla with the Court of Iran. *JBORS.* XXVII, pp. 65-74. [1047]

- Savarkar (V. D.)**—*Hindu-pada-pādaśāhi* or Review of the Hindu Empire of Mahārāstra. end. Edn. pp. xiii+292. M. M. Kelkar, Poona, 1942. [1048]

- Shaikh (C. H.)**—Some Literary Personages of Ahmadnagar. *BDORI.* III, Pt. 2. pp. 212-218. [1049]

- Sherwani (H. K.)**—Muhammad I, Organiser of the Bahmani Kingdom, 11-2-1358 to 20-4-1375. *JOM.* IX. pp. 1-19. Also in *JIH.* XXI, pp. 173-197. [1050]

- Mahmud Gowān: The Great Bahmani Wazir. 8"x6", pp. xiv+267. Kitabistan, Allahabad, 1942. [1051]

"Mahmud Gowān was the greatest of the ministers of the Deccan Sultanate. A full-dress biography of this personage has been a long felt want and has now been supplied by Professor Sherwani in this very readable and instructive book. After detailing the condition of India about the middle of the 15th century in his learned introduction our author draws attention to the fact that in King Devaraya II's time the kingdom of Vijayanagar began to enlist Muslims in its army and taught the troops a better use of the bow and the arrow. The Hindu army thus became knit together as it had never been before, while Malwa and Gujarat

played a most vital part in counteracting the fortunes of the Bahmani kingdom wedged in between them. In this political situation it was the genius of Mahmud Gawan that made good use of the shifting politics of India at that time, first to make Malwa important, next to strengthen the Bahmani hold over the Arabian Coast and then to extend Muslim dominion over the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula".

Sherwani (H. K.)—Some Aspects of Bahmani Culture. *JAH*. XII, pt. 1, pp. 1-14. [1052]

Stewart (P. M.)—Colonels Wellesley and Munro in the Karnataka. *KHR*. VI, Pt 1-2, pp. 32-41. [1053]

A brief survey of the Karnataka interludes in the careers of Munro and of Wellesley, both of whom at that time were mere colonels, both of them showing in this country and in this not very elevated capacity the gifts that were to make them great figures.

Subba Rao (T. V.)—Karnataka Composers. *JMA*. XIII, pp. 44-70. [1054]

Thomas (E. J.)—[Administration and School Life under Vijayanagar], by T. V. Mahalingam. (Madras, 1940), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1291. [1055]

"....treats of central, provincial, and local government, revenue, law, and justice, and of the social aspects under castes and social conditions, religion, education, literature, and art. But this is very far from indicating the wealth of information that he has collected and presented in a clear and attractive manner. He appears to have made a thorough study of the inscriptions [and accounts of travellers. Sometimes he seems to confine himself too closely to these. In describing the method of writing he merely tells us what is said by 'Abdur-razzaq, a Persian ambassador, and not likely to be the best authority. In fact he says (or is made to say) that the people write on the leaf of the Hindi nut, 'which is two yards long', that the characters scratched with an iron style have no colours, and endure but for a little while. Mr. Mahalingam must know that all these statements are inexact, yet he leaves them and tells us no more".—*JRAS*, 1942, pp. 67-68.

Upadhyaya (S. C.)—The Agate Industry of Cambay. *JGRS*. IV, pp. 103-105, 1 pl. [1056]

A short sketch of the agate and agateworkers.

Venn (T. W.)—Bastions and Batteries of Old Bombay. *POB.* IV, Pt. 1, pp. 14-18, 20. [1057]

Narrates the steps taken by the English to defend the island of Bombay, and the origin of the various Bastions and Forts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch

Acharya (G. V.)—Historical Inscriptions of Gujarat. See No. 331.

Altekar (A. S.)—Six Saindava Copper-Plate Grants from Ghumli. See No. 332.

Baroda—Baroda Sahitiya Sabha Rajat Mahotsave Smarak Grantha. (Gujarati text), pp 223. Baroda, 1942. [1058]

Contains contributions from some of the well known writers and research workers of Gujarat. Wholly devoted to Baroda; its antiquity, education, culture, fine arts and reform.

Chaghtai (M. A.)—Muslim Monuments of Ahmedabad. See No. 335.

Dargawala (I. S.)—Fourteenth Century Gujarat (Gujarati text), *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 557-562. [1059]

Dave (T. N.)—Linguistic Survey of Gujarat. See No. 510.

Gujarat—A Draft Scheme for a Comprehensive and Authoritative History of Gujarat. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 38-46. [1070]

Kalapesi (A. S.)—Two Earthquakes in Gujarat. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 240-262. [1071]

First the author gives an explanatory account of the origin of earthquakes and their special features and explains why the actual occurrence of earthquake phenomena are restricted to only certain regions of the world. He then discusses in detail the two great earthquakes: the Cutch earthquake of 1819 and the Paliyad earthquake of 1938.

Kincaid (Charles A.)—Kumar Pal: King of Gujarat, 1143 A. D. *BBCIA*, 1942, pp. 77-81. [1072]

Kokil (M. O.)—Arabic and Persian Inscriptions in Gujarat prior to Fifteenth Century. See No. 348.

Majumdar (D. N.)—The Bhils of Gujarat. See No. 19.

Moses (S. T.)—The Fishers of the Gujarat Coast. *JGRS.* IV,
pp. 61-82. [1073]

Besides the commercial side of fishing industry, the author has much to say about the social position of the fisher-folk of the coast.

Munshi (D. C.)—Spread of Buddhism in Gujarat (Gujarati text), *FGSTM.* VII, pp. 67-85. [1074]

Nilkanth (Vinodini)—A History of Gujarati Surnames.
(Gujarati text), pp. 153. Gujarat Vernacular Society,
Ahmedabad. 1942. [1075]

No such history has been attempted before, and the treatment of the subject—part of it guess work—is interesting. Surnames have crept into Gujarati from various sources, from names of employees, from professions followed, from idiosyncrasies depicted in individuals.

Pandya (A. N.)—Ancient Historical Places around Ghoga and Piram. (Gujarati text), *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 551-556.
[1076]

Pandya (Amrit V.)—Stones of Somnath. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 49-53. [1077]

The genesis of Somnath and Simnath in the age of the Mahābhārata and during the historic period. The temples and the Sompura architects.

Paruck (Furdoonjee D. J.)—Nahapana and the Shaka Era in Gujarat. *FGRS* IV, pp. 149-169. [1078]

The date which appears in the inscriptions of the Nahapana family and in the coin-legends and inscriptions of the Western Kshtranas are all the era which starts from the beginning of the reign of the last king of the Nahapana dynasty in A.D. 78. They range from the year 41 to the year 310 (A.D. 119-388) and from the most continuous and complete chronological series found on the monuments of ancient India. It was in consequence of its origin, and one which has in no small degree perplexed modern scholars in their endeavours to unravel the secret of Nahapana. It would be historically correct to describe this era as the Pahlava era.

That this era is essentially of Southern India is proved by its inscriptional and numismatic history. It is first found in the

inscriptions of the Nahapana family, and then in the inscriptions and coin-legends of the descendants of Chashtana. It must not be assumed that the last Kshaharata Nahapana had the intention to introduce a new era. The records of his family are dated in his regnal years, as was the common practice. He was the founder of the Shaka era in the sense that its opening years were the years of his reign. His direct successor Chashtana continued the reckoning so started, instead of breaking it by introducing another according to his own regnal years. Thus this reckoning was established and set going as an era.

Reu (Bisheswar Nath)—A Letter of Maharaja Abhayasingh of Marwar relating to the Gujarat Affairs. In No. 1007, pp. 328-331. [1079]

Rice (Stanley)—Baroda in 1940-1941, *AR.* 38, pp. 389-394 [1080]

Shah (T. L.)—Abhir, Traikut and Maitrak, (Gujarati text), *FGSTM.* VII, pp. 237-246. [1081]

Describes the three tribes of Kathiawar.

Shukla (Harshadrai Sankleshwar)—Ahmedabad Guide. pp. 296. Nav Prabhat P. P., Ahmedabad, 1942. [1082]

Information regarding the City of Ahmedabad its people and important places.

Thakar (U. G.)—Shri Jagath Mahadev Anand. 16mo. pp. 24. Pub. Author, Charotar P. P., Anand, 1942. [1083]

Historical information about the temple of Jaganath Mahadev at Anand (Kaira District).

Trivedi (A. B.)—To the Kathiawar Coast. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 83-101. [1084]

Political divisions of the coast line; character of the coast creeks; natural harbours; foreign sea-borne trade; and effect of coast-line of the development of the coastal towns.

Wadia (D. N.)—The Geological Evolution of Gujarat. *JGRS.* IV, pp. 215-219. [1085]

Gujarat of the earliest period of geological history, says the author, was composed of a complex of thoroughly crystalline massive rocks—of the type of granite—rocks which form the very corse or foundation of all the continents of the world.

Waknis [T. D.]—Early Printed Books in Gujarati. In No. 566, pp. 64–66. [1086]

Central India and Rajputana

Lakshminarasn (P. S.)—A Note on Sanchi. See No. 46.

Maclagan (E. D.)—[Ajmer, Historical and Descriptive], by Har Billas Sarda. See No. 400.

Majumdar (M. R.)—Mūḍhāvānala-Kūmakandala: A Romance in Old Western Rajasthani by Ganapati, a Kīyastha from Amod. Vol. I. 9½" x 6", pp. xiii+5+509. Gackwad's Oriental Series No. 93. Oriental institute, Baroda, 1942 [1087]

Sarkar (Upendranath)—British Alliance with Jaipur, 1803. CR. 85, pp. 141–143. [1088]

The immediate purpose of the treaty, from the British point of view, was obviously to hamper the movements of Daulat Rao Sindia and Jaswant Rao Holkar in Hindustan.

Sauerbrei (Claude)—Sanchi, Beautiful and Eternal. See No. 54.

Webb (A. W. T.)—Census of India. Vol. XXIV—Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara. 10" x 6½", pp. 179. Census Department of India, Bombay 1942. [1089]

Madras Presidency and Mysore

Achuta Rau (D. S.)—Haidar Ali, His Relations with the Crown. In No. 1007, pp. 301–304. [1090]

Aiyangar (S. Krishnaswami)—Kanthirava Narasaraja Wodayar of Mysore and the Last Emperor of Vijayanagar. In No. 1007, pp. 20–28. [1091]

The first years of Sri Ranga III, the last emperor of Vijayanagar, were eventful years in the critical history of the last years of the empire of Vijayanagar. The writer narrates the events.

Aiyyar (K. R. Venkata)—The Rebellion of the Madura Renters (1755-64). In No. 1007, pp. 363-367. [1092]

Balaratnam (L. K.)—The Thuravoor Temple. See No. 31. Games and Pastimes of Kerala. See No. 1.

Balasubrahmanyam (S. R.)—Nandivarman II and the Siege of Nandipuram. *NIA*. V. [1095]

The Udayendiram plates of the reign of Nandivarman II Pallava Malla contain the information that Nandivarman II was besieged in Nandipuram by the Dramila Princes. Evidence has been adduced to show that this Nandipuram known also as Ayirattali was a fortified Cola capital near Kumbakonam. Palaiaru formed a part of Nandipuram.

— The Original Shrine or Tirukkalukkundram. See No. 32.

Baliga (B. S.)—Humanitarian Ideas in Madras, 1800-1835. In No. 1007, pp. 34-43. [1094]

Banerjee (A. C.)—[Ananda Ranga Pillai, 'Pepys' of French India], by Rao Saheb C. S. Srinivasachchhari, (Madras, 1940), See *ABIHI*. III, No. 1681. [1095]

".....In the *Introduction* we find a short biography of Ananda Ranga Pillai. The Diarist's life was necessarily affected by the dramatic struggle of which he gives us so interesting a picture. The narrative is enriched by a portrait of Pillai, collected from Prof. Jouveoy-Dubreuil. In Chapter I the author gives a detailed account of the vicissitudes through which the *Diary* passed to the stage of its translation into English under the auspices of the Government of Madras. Chapter II deals with the period 1736-1746; the Diarist's entries are very brief. Chapter III introduces us to La Bourdonnais.....Chapter IV gives a vivid account of the capture of Madras. Chapters V-VI deal with the French attack on Fort St. David and Chapter VII with operations round Cuddalore and Pondicherry. Chapters VIII-XI give a stirring account of the fortunes of Chanda Sahib. In Chapters XII-XIII we get a pathetic account of the last phase of Dupleix's career".—*IHQ. XVIII*, pp. 77-78.

Baptneedu (M.)—Andhra Servaswamu. (Telugu text). pp. 576. Visalandra Publishers, Madras, 1942. [1096]

Encyclopaedia of Andhra Desa, the first of its kind in Telugu literature. Social, political and cultural aspects of the country are dealt with and necessary statistical facts and figures are supplied. It is profusely illustrated.

- Barnett (L. D.)**—[Sources of Karnātaka History], Vol. I, by S. Srikantha Sastri (Mysore, 1940). See *ABIIII* III, No. 1676. [1097]

“The design of this source-book is good. The introduction, twenty-six pages in length, comprises outlines of the geography and political history of the ancient Carnatic and brief sketches of its literature, religion, social and economic conditions and culture, with pedigree-tables of the chief dynasties that ruled in it and a useful list of the chief coin-types of the Calukyas and Rāstrakūṭas. Then follow the sources, 138 in all.....” —*BSOS. X, Pt. 4, pp. 1051.*

- [A History of Tirupati], by S. Krishnasvami Aiyangar, Vol. I, (Madras, 1940), See *ABIIII*. III, No. 1629. [1098]

“.....A history of this temple that should be limited to a narrative of what happened to it and in it would therefore be somewhat exiguous, and the learned Dowan Bahadur has accordingly widened the scope of his work so as to include much else, to wit, an almost complete account of South Indian Vaisnavism in general and a series of narratives of the great political development which took place in the peninsula and left some traces, however slight, on Tirupati. In fact, the book might almost be termed a history of South India and its Vaisnavism with special reference to Tirupati”. —*BSOS. X, Pt. 4, p. 1953.*

- Brock (R. W.)**—Mysore: In Peace and war. *AR.* 38, pp. 66-74. [1099]

- Gubil (L. N.)**—The Rock-cut Cave Temples at Trichinopoly
See No. 37.

- Chidambaram. See No. 38.

- Hosain (M. Hidayat)**—Gleanings from Said Nāīmā, a History of SaĀdat Allāh Khān, Ruler of the Carnatic. *ISC.* XVI, pp. 429-448. [1100]

- Iyer (K. V. Krishna)**—The Venganad Nampitas, See No. 16.

Khan (Mohibul Hasan)—Tipu Sultan and his English Prisoners of War. *BPP.* LXII, pp. 124-128. [1101]

It has been generally assumed by the British writers of Indian history that Tipu's treatment of his prisoners of war was not only severe but even cruel and barbarous. These conclusions, says the writer, are not only prejudiced and one-sided but also incomplete, and proceeds to show that Tipu was not only not cruel but was decidedly magnanimous towards his English prisoners.

Krishna (A. N.)—[Historical Method in Relation to the Problems of South Indian History], by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri. (Madras, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1339. [1102]

".....To the student of South Indian history the staggering number of inscriptions now available for study and the scripts in which they are written are a problem by themselves as they number over forty thousand. The great lack of adequate bibliographical aids absorbs the valuable time of each worker which could be spent more profitably. If only the productions of the various departments of Archaeology in Travancore, Mysore, Hyderabad, Pudukkottai and the half-century of work of the Madras Department of Epigraphy were well indexed it would be a great help. Nor is epigraphical evidence very definite in each case. The interrelation of several inscriptions of the several dynasties require a careful and discerning investigation to arrive at the truth of historical transactions".—*BmV.* VI, p. 321.

Krishnarao (B. V.)—A History of the Early Dynasty of Andhradesa, c. 200-625 A. D. pp. xi+716. V. Ramaswami Sastralu, Madras, 1942. [1103]

Presents a detailed and comprehensive history of the early Dynasty of Andhradesa from the downfall of Satavhanas or Imperial Andhras as they are called to the establishment of the Eastern Calukya dynasty.

Kuriyan (George)—Some Aspects of the Regional Geography of Kerala. See No. 398.

Menon (P. K. Karunnakara)—A Short account of the Tellichery Settlement. See No. 247.

Naidu (B. V. Narayanaswami)—The Problem of Rural Credit in the Madras Presidency. See No. 267.

Nainar (S. M. Husayn)—Arab Geographers' Knowledge of South India. See No. 402.

Narasimhachar (L.)—Ikkeri Samsthana Alike Vivara. See No. 581.

Pingaly (Parasuramayya)—The Diamond in Andhra Desa. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 261-263. [1104]

Describes some famous diamonds found in this region.

Ramakrishna (V. G.)—The South Indian Temple. See No. 52.

Rama Rao (R.)—Jhampanna Nayak's Kaifyat of Chitaldrug Palegars. In No. 1007, pp. 305-311. [1105]

Saletore (B. A.)—Queen Balla Mahadevi. *JUB.* XI, Pt. 4, pp. 25-30. [1106]

The epigraphic records show that Balla Mahadevi, the queen of the Alupa ruler Vira Pandya II Alupendra II took up, on the death of her husband in 1277 A. D., the administration of the Tuluva kingdom in her own name. With her capital at Barahakanyapura (Barakuru) she ruled her subjects for about 15 years very successfully in close co-operation with her ministers, holding open darbars and consulting representative citizens in matters affecting them. Her reign lasted till 1292 A.D. when her son Nigadevarasa became king.

— Venkatapa Nayak's Relations with the English; 1619-1620. In No. 1007, pp. 62-75. [1107]

Among the British statesmen and soldiers who have helped to shape the destinies of modern Mysore the earliest and the most distinguished, says the author, were the Wellesley brothers, Richard and Arthur. Three brothers belonging to the Wellesley family were in the service of the E.I. Company at the close of the 18th century. The eventful history of Mysore under the eminent Statesmen is described.

Scherman (Lucian)—Von Ioniens 'Blanden Bargen'. See No. 27.

Sen (Surendranath)—The Cannanore Incident, 1783-84. In No. 1007, pp. 368-382. [1108]

Simon (A. I.)—Language a Clue to History. See No. 543.

Srinivsacharyar (C. S.)—[Haidar Ali, Vol. I, 1721–1779], by Narendra Krishna Sinha, (Calcutta, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1344. [1109]

“...The conquests of Haidar at Dindigul, his subsequent march to Seringapatam, despatch of the Malabar expedition and participation in the palace politics at Seringapatam, have made Dr. Sinha estimate that Haidar was in no way less abroit than the tyrants and usurpers of Ancient Greece in the employment of force and fraud. His usurpation of power in the state and subsequent destruction of the party of Kande Rao that opposed him are explained as constituting thrust and counter-thrust of unscrupulous in which neither side could claim any credit for fair play. The analysis of Khanda Rao's ability and character given on p. 57 is very revealing and instructive; but it is perhaps slightly different from the estimate of Khanda Rao given in the new edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer* (Vol. II, p. 2485). The Gazetteer editor holds that a study of the records at Fort St. George has served to throw new light on the character of the Maharatha officer, and on the part he played in the war against Haidar and that in the new light Khanda Rao is shown to have been neither the Servant of Haidar nor guilty of any treachery to him; but he was a keen soldier and outmanoeuvred Haidar in military abilities though he was no equal to the latter in the art of dissimulation”.—*JIH.* XXI. p. 141.

Srinivasan (V.)—A Famous Governor of Madras. *NR.* XVI, pp. 36–41. [1110]

Deals with the formative period in Madras history and the achievements of Elihu Yale, the Governor of Fort St. George (1687–92), who helped stabilise the finance of the struggling institution in Connecticut (U. S. A.) from which the Yale University has grown.

Tampy (K. P. Padmanabhan)—Thullal. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 245–248. [1111]

The most popular and interesting kind of dramatic story-telling in Kerala, says the author, is *Thullal*. It was originated by Kunjan Nambiyar (A. D. 1705–1770). The author describes the thullal.

— Cape Comorin: The Land's End of India. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 392–396, 12 illus. [1112]

Historical and legendary sketch.

Tampy (K. P. Padmanabhan)—The Cuchindram Temple. *TMR.* LXXII, pp. 237-242, 13 illus. [1113]

Suchindram is 45 miles to the south-east of Trivandrum. There is a hoary temple which has earned an enduring reputation among the great shrines of India. The author describes the architecture of the temple and sculpture.

Vaidyanathan (H. S.)—History of Puli-Nâdu (*Circa A. D. 825 to 975*). *QJMS* XXXIV, pp. 148-158. [1114]

Puli-Nâdu was the country comprising of portions of North Arcot, and Chittoor districts, and lay to the east of the Ganga.

Venkataramanayya (N.)—The Early Muslim Expansion in South India. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. vi+216. (Madras University Historical Series, No. 17.) University of Madras, 1942. [1115]

"...surprising to note that the author has relied on the translations of Elliot and Dowson, Briggs, Ranking and others. He has quoted extensively, and sometimes unnecessarily, from Isami's text, but he has seldom referred to the texts of Barani, Nizam-ud-din, Badauni and Ferishta. But he has given us a fairly full, accurate and readable narrative, which begins with a brief account of the inter-state relations in South India on the eve of Alauddin Khaliji's invasion of Devagiri, and concludes with the disintegration of the Turkish Empire in the Deccan towards the close of Muhammad Tughluq's reign".—A. C. Banerjee, *IHQ.* XIX, p. 191.

"....Though the writer's purpose is to investigate the circumstances under which the great Hindu empire of Vijayanagara came to be established, his material covers a wider field including the Deccan. From this point of view the value of the work is considerably augmented. Though he has drawn copiously from the Muslim contemporary sources, such as Amir Khusrav, Barni, Isamy, etc., he has ignored neither epigraphic evidence nor the Telugu and Kannada materials".—S. R. Sharma, *ABORI.* XXIV, p. 242.

Vriddhagirisan (V.)—The Nayaks of Tanjore. (Annamalai University Historical Series No. 3) Edited by Rao Bahadur Prof. C. S. Srinivasacharyar. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 197+44. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 1942. [1116]

"This is a work which presents the history of Tanjore and of its Nayakas of Vijayanagar. It covers a period of about a century and a half including in it the half a century of turmoil which ended in the disappearance of the empire of Vijayanagar. The work actually presents the history of an important part of the Coromandal Coast of South India with a fullness not hitherto attained. It gives ample evidence of a more or less complete exploitation of the material which has so far become available and a continuous account of the history of the dynasty that held rule over it. This dynasty began with the reign of the great king of Vijayanagar, Krishnadeva Raya, whose glorious reign was to some extent marred by two important rebellions in the last years of the reign. One of these happened to be that of the veteran Nayak, Nagama Nayaka, who had been entrusted with the rule of the south. This meant in those days practically the whole of the Tamil region. The other was set up by another governor almost as influentially placed holding the governorship of the central region much nearer the headquarters of the empire. Both of these men were masterful governors who exhibited a tendency to exercise power sometimes even overriding the central authority. They were brought under curb again each in a way characteristic of the persons concerned"—*JIH. XXII*, p. 153.

".....Tanjore forms a glorious part of Maratha history in the 17th and 18th centuries. In fact, the small Tanjore Principality represents the ideals of Shivaji's Maratha State better than its original in the Maharashtra country itself. A wrong impression of the aims of the Maratha State has been formed from its actual working in the 18th century. But what the sons of Shahaji intended is correctly represented by the Tanjore activities. We are happy to note that Mr. Vriddhagirisan has very fairly pointed this out in this study of the earlier times".—*ABORI. XXIV*; p. 259.

".....removes a long-felt want by its complete and critical study of all the sources that are available for its purpose. Besides its wealth of details and data of political history and events, its interest is heightened by the account given by the author of the general features of the administration of the Nayak rule".—*JUPHS. XVI*, p. 241.

".....Shri Vriddhagirisan is not carried away by the material of his gleaning. He does not over-assess its historical significance. "The Nayak rule in Tanjore", he concludes with commendable moderation, 'forms from the cultural point of view, a most pleasing epoch in the history of the South Indian people'.—*Bhabani Bhattacharya, AP. XIV*, p. 471.

The Punjab, United Provinces, Kashmir and Oudh

Anderson (Emma Dean)—In the Shadow of the Himalayas. See No. 187.

Aziz (Wahida)—Historic Multan. See. No. 385.

Banerjee (S. N.)—Patiala and General Perron. In No. 1007, pp. 341-348. [1117]

Barton (Sir William)—Kashmir, 1939-40. *AR.* 38, pp. 90-94. [1118]

Bisheswar Prasad.—A Narrative of the Kingdom of Oudh. In No. 2007, pp. 101-103. [1119]

Chopra (G. L.)—Death of Kanwar Nanu Nihal Singh. In No. 1007, pp. 29-33. [1120]

Some Scholars are of the opinion that the Kanwar's death was the result of an accident; others that it was the outcome of a design engineered by the ministerial party of the Dogras who were then in ascendancy at the court of Lahore. The Kanwar's death following so closely upon that of his father, occurred in such a strange way as to cause all kinds of speculation amongst the people. The writer examines the evidence and comes to the conclusion that the death was caused by accident.

Day (U. N.)—The Provinces of the Delhi Sultanate. *JBHU.* VI, pp. 110-114. [1121]

Ghoshal (U. N.)—The Dynastic Chronicles of Kashmir *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 195-207; 302-341. [1122]

Deals, hiefly with Kalhana's *Rajatarangini*.

Gupta (Hari Ram)—Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart in Sikh Captivity, from 3rd January to 24th October, 1791. *CR.* 82, pp. 58-66. [1123]

Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart was the Commander of a detachment of British troops stationed at Anupshahr on the Ganges to guard the fords leading from the Maratha country in the Doab into the territory of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, an ally of the British Government, whose dominions served as a buffer state in those days.

Gurbax (Gope R.)—Sa'ādat Āli Khān, Nawab-Vazir of Oudh and Wellesley. In No. 1007, pp. 246-249. [1124]

A Persian account of the discussion between Henry Wellesley and the Nawab-Vazir about the Treaty of 1801, and of the meeting between the Nawab-Vazir and Lord Wellesley.

Kapur (G. C.)—A Visit to Kashmir. *IGJ*. XVII, Pt. 2, pp. 137-146. [1125]

Keny (L. B.)—The Nagas in Magadha. *JBORS*. XXVIII, pp. 152-175. [1126]

Misra (B. R.)—Tenancy Legislation in United Provinces. *JBHU*. VI, pp. 180-192. [1127]

Qureshi (I. H.)—Two News-papers of pre-Mutiny Delhi. In No. 1007, pp. 258-260. [1128]

Roy (N. B.)—Princess Krisnakumari and the Conflict amongst the Princes of Rajasthan. *TMR*. LXXI, pp. 369-375. [1129]

Princess Krisnakumari was the daughter of Rana Bhim Sinh of Udaipur and was first betrothed to Raja Bhim Sinh of Jodhpur, but the Raja died prematurely in 1804. On his death the Princess was affianced to his successor Raja Mansinh. But the latter offended the Rana of Udaipur by ejecting his relation Kishwar Sinh, from the appanage of Khalirao which was obtained as a gift from the ancestors of Rana Bim Sinh. Exasperated by this conduct of Raja Man, Rana Bhim Sinh proposed the hand of his daughter to Raja Jagatsnh of Jaipur. This marriage proposal was accepted by Jaipur and Khusah-hal Sinh was sent with an army to Udaipur in July 1805 for a final settlement of this matter. These developments galled the pride of Raja Man and he appealed to Sindia for assistance. Such was the beginning of the conflagration which enveloped the whole of Rajasthan in flames and laid it desolate. The author narrates the subsequent events.

Saksena (Banarsi Prasad)—Chandrabhan on the Mewar Episode of 1654. In No. 1007, pp. 104-107. [1130]

Rai Chandrabhan was Brahman by caste and a resident of Lahore. He attracted the attention of Dara Shikoh and Shahjahan. He wrote a number of short treatises and pamphlets.

Saran (P.)—Sultan Nasir-Uddin Mahmud, The Slave, And his two Ministers: General Survey and Estimate. *JUPHS.* XV, pp. 70-79. [1131]

Imad-uddin Raihan, the Hindu converted to Islam, and Ghiyas-uddin Ralban, the Turk, were the two great personalities who played a prominent role in the politics of the Sultanate of Delhi during the reign of Sultan Nasir-uddin Mahmud, the Salvo.

Sinha (Sachchidananda)—Kashmir: The Playground of Asia. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. xi+345. Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad, 1942. [1132]

Gives at adequate length such sound and up-to-date information as may be of assistance to those who have never visited that most delightful land. The book is divided into five parts: Introductory and Informative; Practical and Statistical; Descriptive and Reflective; Referential and Tabular, and Bibliographical.

Waddington (Hilary)—Preliminary Report on the Excavation of a Mound at Maholi near Muttra, United Provinces, See No. 56.

Sind, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province

Advani (A. B.)—The Lion's Last Roar. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 299-302. [1133]

Mir Sher Muhammad Khan of Mirpur was known as the "Lion". The author describes the Sind campaign in which the "Lion" fled and crossing the Indus, escaped in the mountains, taking refuge with the hill tribes there.

Banerji (S. K.)—A Historical Outline of Akbar's Dar-ul-Khlafat, Fathpur-Sikri. See No. 33.

Berton (Sir William P.)—India's North-West Frontier. See No. 387.

Billimoria (N. M.)—Census Report of Sind for the Years 1931 and 1941. A Comparison. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 301-387. [1134]

— Criminal Tribes in Sind, *JSHS.* IV, pp. 313-325. [1135]

Billimoria (N. M.)—Devastation of Indus Floods (1826, 1837, 1841, 1858 and 1861). *JSHS.* IV, pp. 184-192. [1136]

— Disastrous Consequences of the Severe Earthquake felt on the Frontier of Upper Sind on 4th January, 1852. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 193-195. [1137]

— The Iranians in Sind. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 8-11. [1138]

Deals with a manuscript, said to be the oldest Iranian brought to India, and describes the distribution of Parsis in India.

— The Sumra and Summa Dynasties in Sind. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 88-103. [1139]

The lineage of the Sumra dynasty and the proper period of their rule in Sind, is said to be the most difficult problem in the history of Mohammedan India. The Summa dynasty, he says, was a branch of the great stock Yadava Rajputs. Their ancient capital was Samanagar on the Indus. The writer notes what historians have to say about these two dynasties.

Cadel (P. R.)—[Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit], by H. T. Sorley (London, 1940), See *ABIHI.* III, No. 1722. [1140]

"It may seem ungracious to quarrel with Dr. Sorley for giving us so much, but the elaborate study of the history and conditions of Sind, valuable as it is in itself, seems to destroy the balance of the book. Much of it, moreover, can have only a very remote connection with the poet's life and writings. As Dr. Sorley observes, there is an almost entire absence of reliable contemporary record for the period of Abdul Latif's life. Of the four foreign travellers whom Dr. Sorley quotes for the 17th and 18th centuries only one, Alexander Hamilton, visited Sind in the poet's life time. He had only a cursory acquaintance with the country between Tatta and the sea and lively observer though he was, it may be doubtful whether his observations were always correct".—*JSHS.* IV, p. 350.

Gidwani (Manoo T.)—Notes on Nicholas Withington's Route between Nagar Parkar and Tatta in 1613-14. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 19-22. [1141]

Husain (Mahdi)—Agra before the Mughals. See No. 44.

Krishnadas (Rai)—A Kinnara-Mithuna Terracotta. See No. 45.

Lambrick (H. T.)—Amateur Excursions in Archaeology, Lower Sind, 1941. *JSHS.* IV; pp. 104-112. [1142]

Examines some of the Stone enclosures of Sind, which Mazumdar says, may have been caravanserais of pre-British days. Also notes antiquities of Kafir's Graves, Waghodar, Orangi, Amilano, Tharri Gujo and Budh-jo-takar.

— Charles Mason's Detention in Quetta, September 1840-January 1841. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 71-87. [1143]

Masson's reward for the exertions as a volunteer in the defence of Kalat, was a five months' detention in Quetta under suspicion of treachery. The author narrates the episode.

— The Mirs and the Indus Tolls. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 196-210. [1144]

"The levy of tolls by the Mirs of Hyderabad on boats plying on the Indus, is alleged contravention of the treaty of 1839, though not one of the main grounds on which Lord Ellenborough sought to impose a further and penal treaty on them, was one of the complaints preferred against them by Sir Charles Mapier in 1942.

— The Sind Battles, 1843. *JSHS.* IV.
Battle of Miani, pp. 260-298.
Battle of Hyderabad, pp. 393-424.
Battle of Pir Ari, pp. 425-438. [1145]

Mariwalla (C. L.)—Akbar and his Connection with Sind. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 131-144. [1146]

"Akbar's connection with Sind started from the very time he saw the light of day in this world till he himself became the light of the world. But his real and effective connection commenced from the time he coveted the Province of his birth till his last days. Akbar was born in Sind in October 1542, and remained in this Province only for ten short months enjoying the hospitality of Rana Trasad at a time when none in India would venture to give quarter to his father, the vanquished Humayun, and the salubrious sights round Jun..... Hence Akbar could hardly recollect the events which marked the turn of the tide, in the fate of his father in Sind, after his death".

The writer deals with the events leading to the conquest of Sind and the condition of the Province as a part of the Mughal Empire under Akbar.

Mariwalla (C. L.)—[British Policy Towards Sind], by P. N. Khera (Lahore, 1940), See *ABIHI.* III, No. 1714. [1147]

"It has been the Author's special attempt to show how two rivals, Ranjitsingh on the one hand and Hon. the East India Company on the other, cast covetous eyes on Sind and each in his own way tried to annex it, but the Hon. Co., succeeded in the attempt being the more powerful of the two rivals, inspite of Ranjitsingh having better reasons for invading Sind.....The author like many of his predecessors has failed to realize that active British political interest in Sind started with the Residency of Mr. Nathan Crowe in Sind in 1799, though the East Indian Company cast covetous eyes on the province much later. We would refer the author on this point to the Journal of the Sind Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 1, June, 1942. The author has disposed of Crowe's mission in just a few lines. As a matter of fact his treatment of the subject upto 1832 is not very satisfactory and has some blank spaces to be filled in to make the picture complete. He has totally neglected to notice the Amir's point of view in seeking alliance with the British in preference to their powerful neighbours avowing the same faith".—*JSHS.* IV, p. 127.

— Commercial Navigation of the Indus, 1820-1832
N. D. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 223-251. [1148]

— Treaty and Travel in Sind, 1800-1820. *JSHS.* IV,
pp. 113-126. [1149]

Traces the British connection with Sind between 1800-1820 as a result of the general North-West Frontier policy adopted by the Governors General in the first quarter of the 19th century.

Merriman (R. D.)—The Indian Navy: A Review of its Activities in Sind and on the Adjacent Coasts 1615-1863.
JSHS. IV, pp. 211-222. [1150]

Mirchandani (B. D.)—The Pirates on the North-West Coast of India. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 12-18. [1151]

— Sind in 1809: Extracts from Henry Ellis' Account
JSHS. IV, pp. 252-259. [1152]

Nagar (R. N.)—The Kanungo in the North-Western Provinces (1801-1833). In No. 1007, pp. 116-120. [1153]

The Kanungo was an important link in the Indian Revenue system. He bore considerable responsibilities; his main duty being to provide the Government with, and to keep a record of the fullest details regarding the land, its owner, and cultivator.

Nagar (R. N.)—The Subordinate Services in the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Province: 1801-1833. *JUPHS.* XV, pp. 125-131. [1154]

Seddon (C. N.)—[The Chachanama (Persian Text)], Edited by Umar bin Muhammad Daupota (Hyderabad, 1940), See *ABIHI*. III, No. 1710. [1155]

"This is the history of the conquest of Sind by Muhammad bin Qasim, who was sent by Hajjaj bin Yusuf and invaded Sind by way of Shiraz and Mekran in 92 A. H., during the Khalifat of Abdul-Walid bin Abdul Malik. There had been previous attacks on Sind, dating from as early as 15 A. H. The Chachanama relates the course of events during Kukhammad bin Wasim's successful introduction but a considerable introduction describes the rise of the Brahman adventurer Chach who became Chamberlain to King Sahasi and on that King's death succeeded him and married his widow—a lady who had fallen in love with him during her husband's lifetime. How far the chronicle is trustworthy is not known".—*JRAS.* 1941, pp. 171-172.

Sinha (N. K.)—The North West Frontier Tribes under Ranjit Singh's Sway in 1837. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 269-271. [1156]

A brief account of the dealings of Ranjit Singh with the Frontier tribes.

Sundaram (V. A.)—Benares Hindu University. See No. 291.

Upadhyaya (B. S.)—On the River Sindhu of the Malavika-gnimitra. *JBHU.* VI, pp. 171-179. [1157]

Nepal and Bhutan

Chakraverti (Bishnupada)—Maulavi Qader's Nepal Embassy, 1795: A Forgotten Episode. *CR.* 85, pp. 43-49. [1158]

However important the successes or failures of Nepal adventures of Cornwallis and Wellesley may be, the commercial gamble of Shore to capture a free market in Nepal through Maulavi Abdul Qader's embassy is no less important. The records in the custody of the Imperial Records Department have brought this forgotten episode into the lime-light of history.

Chapekar (N. G.)—हिमालयांत (Marathi text) pp. 120 L. N. Chapekar at Aryasamakriti Press, Poona, 1942. [1159]

An account of travel in Nepal, Tehri Garhwal etc., including information about local languages, usages, etc.

Gunpat Rai—Lord Mayo's Diplomacy. In No. 1007, pp. 250-257. [1160]

Lord Mayo's diplomacy and foreign policy with reference to Anglo-Bhutanese relations from 1869 to 1870.

Mitra (K. P.)—Anglo-Nepalese Relations in the Last Decade of the Eighteenth Century. In No. 1007, pp. 153-163. [1161]

Regmi (D. R.)—Art and Architecture in Nepal. *NR.* XV, pp. 369-385. [1162]

— English and Bhutanese in the 18th Century. *NR.* XV, pp. 236-246. [1163]

— The First Anglo-Nepalese Trade Pact. *NR.* XVI, pp. 130-141. [1164]

The idea of signing a Trade Pact with the British Government of Bengal was intolerable to the sentiments of the Gorkhalese and they had shunned and evaded the attempt on the part of the British to carry trade negotiations till as late as 1791. In that year, however, taking advantage of the repeated requests of the Gorkhalese for British intervention in the Tibeto-Nepalese conflict, the Government of Bengal attempted, though unsuccessfully, to impose a trade pact on Nepal. The author gives a full account. Two Appendices are added. I Text of the Trade Pact of 1792 and II Heads for the improvement of the Treaty of Commerce with the Nepal Government, as submitted to Bahadur Shah by Dinanath Dopadhyaya.

— Sources for a History of Nepal (880 A.D.-1680 A.D.). *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 24-42. [1165]

The period covers eight hundred years of Nepalese history from the time of Raghavadeva to that of the Pre-Gorkha Malla Karnatakes.

GENERAL

Abbott (J.)—Inundation of the Indus Taken from the lips of an Eye-Witness A. D. 1842. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 259-360.

[1166]

Aiyangar (T. K. Gopalasami)—Are Karmendriyas Accepted by Aksapāda? *JSVOL.* III, pp. 204-214. [1167]

Discussion regarding the number of Indriyas, since the logicians such as Vācaspatimīśra and the subsequent advocates of the system maintain that six alone can lay claim to be Indriyas and that the so-called motor-organs (Karmendriyas) do not deserve inclusion under the category of Indrayas, inasmuch as they do not satisfy the definition of an indriya.

Ajwani (J. H.)—Immortal India or India's Deathless Heritage and Priceless Contribution to the World. pp. 196. Educational Publishing House, Karachi, 1942. [1168]

The twelve chapters into which the book is divided, contain short sketches on India's fundamental unity, heroic role, way of life, wisdom, sages, women, arts and sciences, kings and warriors, past and present, as well as new awakening.

Ali (S. Wazed)—Bhabishyater Bangali (Bengali text). pp. 112. Prabartak Publishing House, Calcutta, 1942. [1169]

Seven essays on various topics: economic, political and religious, of the Bengalees—Hindus and Muslims.

American Council of Learned Societies,—Studies in the History of Culture: The Disciplines of the Humanities. pp. xxiv+343. Published for the Conference of Secretaries of the American Council of Learned Societies, Menasha, Wisconsin, 1942. [1170]

Collection of essays in honour of Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies. Contains papers by different authors.

Apte (Balvant D.)—Rectification of Intercalary months in the Indian Calendar *BISMQ.* XXII, pp. 60-64. [1171]

The Modak or Sewell-Dixit Calendars note the Adhik months. But in some rare cases Adhikas noted in reliable contemporary sources such as the Peshwa Diaries in the Peshwa Daftari are found to be different. This article gives useful tables of Adhik months during the Peshwas period as noted in original sources and urges further study.

Banerjee (Indubhusan)—A Short History of the Origin and Rise of the Sikhs. An English Translation with an

Introduction and notes of the *Hakikat-I-Binā wa Uruj-I Firkah-I Sikhān*. *IHQ.* XVIII, Supplement pp. 24.

[II72]

Basu (K. K.)—An Account of Some Cases of Sati. In No. 1007, pp. 164–165. [II73]

Beaton (Mrs. Maude Hill)—From Cairo to Kaiber to Celebes. Liveright Publishing Corporation, New York, 1942. [II74]

Bhattacharyya (B.)—A Note on Royal Epistles. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 442–445. [II75]

Points out instances showing the methods and channels through which letters were presented to the Kings.

Bhayee (Haridhan Singh)—Was Banda a Sikh Guru? In No. 1007, pp. 126–128. [II76]

Brown (Michael)—India's Famous Warships: The Romance of Indian-built Ships that Sailed the Seven Seas. *BBA.* 1942; pp. 18–24. [II77]

Chakrabarti (B. B.)—Introduction of Tea Plantation in India. No. 1007, pp. 44–52. [II78]

Chakravarti (Chintaharan)—[Iranian and Indian Analogues of the Legends of the Holy Grail], by J. C. Coyajee, (Bombay, 1939). See *ABIHI.* II, No. 683. [II79]

"The Grail legend, in its different forms, is one of the most elusive but fascinating studies in the realm of folklore and mythology. Scholars have attempted to track it down to its source, and on the evidence stray parallelisms have ascribed its origin to Greek mythology, to the Eleusinian mysteries, to the cults of Samothrace and Crete. There have also been occasional admissions of the fact that the idea of the Grail or Royal glory was probably not European in its origin, but was common to the Aryan races and as such its earlier manifestations should be sought in the rich mass of allegorical stories of ancient India and of Iran. It is these two sources that the author analyses in this neatly printed volume. The Iranian folklore, as embodied in the *Avesta*, the *Yashts*, and the *Sabhamana*, afford the closest analogy to the Arthurian Cycle of the Grail romance and explain many hitherto unintelligible features and incidents".—*IHQ.* XVIII, p. 180.

Chaturvedi (S. P.)—Itsing's Journey through India: A Reference to a Sanskrit Grammatical Work. (Hindi text) *NPP.* 46, pp. 45-53. [1180]

Chaudhuri (Jatindra Bimal)—Muslim Patronage to Sanskrit Learning, Part I. With two Supplements: (1) Text and Translation of some Laudatory verses on the Muslim Patrons of Sanskrit learning and (2) The *Asaf-vilasa Akhyayika* of Jagannatha Panditaraja. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ ", pp. 135. Pub. Author at the Calcutta Oriental Press, Calcutta, 1942. [1181]

Presents a systematic history of the contribution of Mahomedan rulers and scholars to Sanskrit learning and the manifold attempts of several Mahomedan rulers to spread the same during their rule in India. Facts that at once lead to the conclusion that there is no internal reason for any communal tension between the Hindus and the Muslims. The author proves that there flourished in Muslim Courts such great Sanskritists and rhetoricians as Bhanukara, Jagannatha Panditaraja, Akbariya Kalidasa, etc.

Coomaraswami (Ananda K.)—Spiritual Authority and Temporal Power in the Indian Theory of Government. (American Oriental Series No. 22). pp. iv+87. American Oriental Society, New Haven, 1942. [1182]

"Here the author has discussed—I doubt if at all seriously—the relation between Brahman and Ksatra in ancient Indian political theory, starting, apparently, with the assumption that the same relation between spiritual authority and temporal power was maintained unchanged from the Rigvedic age to age of Kautilya. Even granting this, it is not easy to see eye to eye with the author, for the very good reason that he has nowhere stated or clearly suggested what that immutable relation in his opinion really is! But he is by no means equally evasive in his rejection of accepted theories".—*Batakrishna Ghosh, IO. IX*, p. 132.

"In the Indian theory of Government, the exact relationship of the spiritual authority and the temporal power has not been properly understood or has been misunderstood. Even an Indologist like A. B. Keith has gone wrong when he states that the connection of royalty with the priestly rank had long disappeared before the time of the Samhitas. Dr. Coomaraswamy has in this

book endeavoured, with ability and success to show the mutual relationship that existed between the King and the Purohita during the Vedic age and thereafter".—*V. R. R. Dikshitar, A.P. XIV.* p. 428.

Dandekar (R. N.)—*Progress of Indic Studies 1917-1942.* (Government Oriental Series, Class B, No. 8). pp2+ii+406. Bhandarkar Or. Res. Institute, Poona, 1942. [1183]

Contains a survey of the progress made in Indic studies, by competent scholars, on various subjects.

Dasgupta (A. P.)—*Studies in the History of the British in India.* pp. xiii+165. University of Calcutta, 1942. [1184]

"This small volume of 160 pages is a collection of papers published in various periodicals during the last ten years. These papers deal with some important topics in the history of the British in India in the eventful period from 1757 to 1784. The paper entitled "The Select Committee in Bengal and its conflict with the Council in 1770" deals with an interesting aspect of the early history of British administration in Bengal. The paper on "Nawab Najimuddowla and the English" shows that 'months before the English obtained the dewany from the Emperor of Delhi, they had started taking a hand in the revenue administration of Bengal and that the formal grant by Shah Alam on the 12th August, 1765, only legalised the existing position. These two papers constitute a really valuable contribution to modern Indian history. "A note on the personal relations of Warren Hastings and Sir Thomas Rumbold", analyses some hitherto unpublished letters written by the latter to the former and throws some light on the causes of their quarrel. "A peep into the Macartney papers in the Historical Museum, Satara", gives a brief account of some English manuscripts belonging to Lord Macartney and relating to the period of his Indian administration as well as his subsequent career. The author examined the papers at Satara, but they have now been transferred to the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute at Poona. The Treaty of Mangalore", analyses the circumstances leading to that famous treaty between Tipu Sultan and the East India Company and vindicates the Madras Government against the charge of having concluded the Second Mysore War with unseemly haste and accepted terms disgraceful to the British. All the papers are based on a careful study of unpublished documents".—*A. C. Banerjee, IHQ, XVIII,* p. 382.

"It will be seen that only problems of detail of British Indian history have been dealt with in this book, so that the author can

offer us no great discovery. Yet in dealing with his material he has shown a sober judgment that is highly commendable and a passion for absolute accuracy which is not to be found in every historian. His conclusions are therefore not only well established but seem fairly irrefutable".—*Batakrishna Ghosh, IC, IX, p. 134.*

Das (Taraknath)—[Modern India and the West]. by L. S. S. O'Malley, (London. 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1454.

[1185]

"The main thesis is that the transformation of modern India has been due to the contact with the West; but progress in modernisation has been slow and today India is still far behind some of the progressive western states. There is no disagreement on this point. Some of the chapters of this painstaking and scholarly work are excellent, while others are full of information; but many of the conclusions are not beyond criticism. I cannot agree with various conclusions on fundamental issues and on the nature of western contact with India—with the political, economic and racial imperialism of British in India....Mr. O'Malley and some of the other contributors indicate that conceptions of civic sense, rule of law, promotion of national unity and greater happiness of the people are special attributes of Christian ethics introduced into India through western contacts. This is not true. The ethics and the political philosophy of Buddhism, Confucianism and other eastern religions have advocated the same principles. In this connection the excellent work, *Civilisation in East and West*, by H. N. Spalding, may serve as a corrective".—*Asia, XLI*, p. 8.

H. N. Spalding, *Civilisation in East and West*. See *ABIHI*, II, No. 1139a.

David (Fr. H. S.)—The Persian or Iranian Origin of the word "Hindu". *ILQ*. XIII, Pt. 2, pp. 119-121. [1186]

De (J. C.)—[The Minister as a king-Maker], by Isvara Topa (Allahabad, 1941), See *ABIHI*, IV, No. 1502. [1187]

"The Arthashastra is not so much a work on political science as it is on governmental art. Dr. Topa has undoubtedly succeeded in embodying the principles underlying the governmental precepts in simple and elegant style and presenting a valuable running commentary on Kautilya's monumental sashtra. But one would have wished the author to notice the different chronological theories relative to Kautilya in his introduction.

It is certainly helpful to grasp the full significance of

he governmental maxims when once the epoch of the political background against which they stand is at least reasonably determined. The author has, however, taken 'Viśnugupta Kauṭilya' as 'the minister of Chandragupta Maurya'. But he has not given us any full reason for his arriving at this conclusion.

Secondly, the student of the subject would have liked him to refer more to the original Sanskrit text than to the translations of the same".—*JRASB. VIII*, p. 385.

Desai (Jehangir M.)—The Deluge. *JKTCOI*. XXXV, pp. 58-70. [1188]

Compares the Biblical version of the Deluge with the version of other religions.

De Souza (P. V.)—The Goan Abroad: A Graphic and Thrilling Record of the early Goan Emigration into British India. 8½"×5¼", pp. 17. *Goa Times* Press, Bombay, 1942. [1189]

Diskalkar (D. D.)—The Indore Museum. 7"+4¾", pp. 28, 10 pl. The Indore Museum, Indore 1942. [1190]

A short account of the archaeological collection of the museum.

Elwin (Verrier)—The Sago Palm in Bastar State. *JBBRAS*, 18, pp. 69-78. [1191]

Narrates legends and stories woven round the sago palm.

Falk (Maryla)—Nāma-Rūpa, and Dharma Rūpa, (Origin and Aspects of an Ancient Indian Conception. pp. 189. University of Calcutta, 1942. [1192]

Fyze (A. A. A.)—[Modern India and the West], Ed. by L.S.S.O 'Malley, (London, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1454. [1193]

"The general standard of the essays is high, and each author, in his attempt at objectivity, has given us a comparatively sober and workman-like account of his own subject. The most valuable essays from the point of view of the general student may be mentioned. The editor, in an historical background extending over 40 pages, gives us a very good bird's-eye view of the whole problem and is refreshingly free from the patronising attitude which is the distinguishing feature of some members of the Civil Service".—*JBBRAS*, 18, pp. 117-118.

Ganguli (Kalyan K.)—Early Indian Jewellery. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 46-59; 110-127. [1194]

— Jewellery in Ancient India. *JISOA.* X, pp. 140-159, 25 illus. [1195]

In ancient literature personal ornaments are frequently mentioned. These were known in numerous varieties; they had beautiful names and were almost universally worn. More important is the evidence furnished by numerous specimens of sculpture which survived in stone and clay.

Ganguly (D. C.)—The Historical Value of *Diwān-i-Salimīn*. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 423-428. [1196]

Ghosh (Batakrishna)—[Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism], by S. M. Katre, (Bombay, 1941), See *ABIHI*, IV, No. 1433. [1197]

"Dr. Katre has given here a lucid exposition of the technique evolved by Dr. Sukthankar and his collaborators, and he has also drawn upon the relevant section in the Companions of Greek and Latin Studies and works on higher textual criticism like Brit's *Kritik und Hermeneutik* in Iwan Müller's *Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft*. His book would have further gained in value if he had not ignored Esteller's *Die Alteste Rezession des Mahanatakam* (Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes XXI.7; Leipzig 1936) which is certainly one of the most remarkable works we have to date on Indian textual criticism".—*IC.* IX, p. 405.

Ghosh (Manomohan)—The Date of Subandhu. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 373-375. [1198]

From the consideration of data discussed it seems possible to place Sabandhu between 375 and 450 A.D.

— [Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism], by S. M. Katre, (Bombay, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1433. [1199]

"....The volume under review, an excellent small manual for which the author has drawn materials from various standard works on the subject will go a great way indeed to remove a longfelt want of Indians in the field of Indology. In his introduction (Ch. I) he defines the subject and gives a short history of writing in ancient India together with an account of writing materials as well as the relation between oral and written tradition of different works".—*IHQ.* XVIII, p. 381.

Gopal Das,—India in 1942. IR. 43, pp. 66-69. [1200]

Gore (N. A.)—[Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism], by S. M. Katre, (Bombay 1941,) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1433. [1201]

"Oriental scholars have brought out critical editions of different Sanskrit works up to now. But no single edition has aroused such a great, world-wide interest as the Critical Edition of the *Mahābhārata* which is being prepared at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, under the General Editorship of Dr. V. S. Sukthankar. For it is here for the first time that the principles of Textual Criticism are being applied in the constitution of a Sanskrit Text on a thoroughly systematic plan. These principles have been ably set out, in detail, by Dr. Sukthankar in his Prolegomena to the *Adiparvan*, and in a way it forms the basis for future Indian Textual Criticism. But as it forms a part of the great edition, it is not easily accessible to all scholars intending to edit Sanskrit texts in a critical manner"—*JUB. XI*, Pt. 2, p. 151.

Gour (Sir Hari Singh)—India and New India. CR. 82, pp. 105-110. [1202]

Guénon (Rene)—East and West. Translated by William Massey. 6"×5½", pp. 257. Luzac, London, 1941. [1203]

In a vein reminiscent of Cardinal Newman and Dean Inge but not as lively, M. René Guénon tilts at the vulgar ideas of progress. He demolishes the equally vulgar pretensions of modern science in a way that has long commended itself to such high priests of the subject as Sir James Jeans. He ridicules the popular fear of a Pan-Islamism that dies with Sultan-Hamid of Turkey. One rubs one's eyes and wonders if one is back in the France before 1914. When one reads that the East, which propagated Buddhism, Christianity and Islam, regards proselytism as a proof of ignorance and incomprehension, one wonders if the author heeds this world at all. And surely the analytical method is avenged for his contempt of it, when he lumps together as the Oriental mind the mind of Arab and Malay, Persian and Chinese Afghan and Tamil, though even he boggles at including the Japanese. For him Europe's road to salvation is by return to the "traditional science of the Middle Ages", which explicitly is neither Occultism nor Catholicism and implicitly is a Hindu transcendentalism. But the constructive side of this book reveals Gallic mind

entering a quite Teutonic fog of vagueness and incomprehensibility. The translation seems excellent"—R. O. Winstedt, *JRAS*, 1942, p. 151.

Guha (Satya C.)—Advancement of Knowledge by Means of Writing Printing. *JBHU*, VI, pp. 56-62. [1204]

Provides interesting particulars of the development of printing in India.

Gunther (John)—Inside India. Revised Edn. 8" x 5½", pp. 411. Hamish Hamilton, London, 1942. [1205]

A summary of the Eastern Problem; describes the basic trend and the dominant chords in the complex Asiatic problem, and gives a bird's-eye-view of the East.

Gupta (J. P.)—The Fifty Facts about India. pp. 57. Hamara Hindustan Publication, Bombay, 1942. [1206]

The booklet is intended to serve as a reply to the pamphlet on India entitled *Fifty Years about India*, published in the U. S. A. by the British Information Service. The editor of this booklet has sought to prove, by facts and figures wherever necessary that the 'facts' suggested in the Government pamphlet are not facts.

Gurner (C. W.)—Contact Between Kautilya and Vatsayayana *IC*. VIII, pt. 4, pp. 391-394. [1207]

Kautilya is concerned with the study of Artha as represented in political science, Vatsayayana with the study of Kama in the specialised form of Erotics. Each leaves the opposite field pretty well clear for the other but there are points of contact which the author points out.

Gyani (R. G.)—[Studies in Indo-Muslim History], by Shahpurshah Hormusji Hodivala (Bombay, 1939) See *ABIHI*. II, No. 1103. [1208]

"...Every one of the 705 closely printed pages of the book testifies to the arduous work that must have been done by Prof. Hodivala in sifting a large amount of historical and other material and in comparing it with Elliot and Dowson's work and like a true investigator the author does not claim infallibility. Everywhere he has given reasons for his criticism and quoted authorities for his statements. We are sure that read with this now indispensable volume of corrections and additions by Prof. Hodivala, Elliot and Dowson's memorable translation will be more useful to the writers of Indian history than before".—*JBBRAS*. 18, p. 122.

Heimann (Betty)—[East and West, by Rene Guenon, Trans. by William Massey], (London, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1416.

[1209]

".....though he has published beforehand some monographs on the Vedanta and other Hindu doctrines, provides in this book a more general exposition without adding detailed concrete facts for his conclusions. In contrast to the two other authors, he limits his scope by confronting only the modern West with the East. His main dogma is the thesis that the only decisive canon of value is the respective attitude towards metaphysics, which he defines as the knowledge of universal principles on which all phenomena depend directly or indirectly (p. 57). He maintains that only the East has gained and retained this true knowledge, of which religion and philosophy are but a part. In his enthusiasm for this true metaphysic he deprecates modern Western trends of thoughts. He goes even so far as to deny any permanent value to Western science and scholarship. He voices his plea in such an uncompromising way that even one who takes, for instance, philology more as a necessary and reliable means than as a final aim in itself, feels inclined to take the part of his opponents".—*BSOS.X, Pt. 4, p. 1047.*

Heras (Rev. H.)—Jesuit Letters and Accounts. In No. 1007, pp. 1-19.

[1210]

Points out the various letters and accounts written by Jesuits as a source of information for building up the history of India.

Hornell (James)—The Chank Shell Cult in India. *Aty. XVI*, pp. 113-123, 6 illus, 4 pl.

[1211]

Imperial Records,—Calendar of Persian Correspondence. Being letters which passed between some of the Company's Servants and Indian Rulers and Notables. Vol. VII, 1785-7. 9" x 6", pp. 468+xxxviii. Calcutta, 1942.

[1212]

Indian History Congress,—Presidential Address Delivered by Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari. *ER. XLVIII*, pp. 1-14.

[1213]

Iyengar (P. T. Srinivas)—Advanced History of India (Hindu Period). Revised and Edited by Gurty Venkata Rao. pp. xiv+521. Andhra University, Waltair, 1942.

[1214]

The work is not a very comprehensive text-book on the subject, but on certain topics it gives clear and detailed account. The author holds in particular distinctly un-orthodox views on the pre-Aryan culture. He says: "The chief difference between the Dasyus and the Aryans was one of cult and not of culture or race".

Iyer (K. A. Subramania)—The Conception of Guna among the Vaiyyākaraṇas, *NIA.* V, pp. 121–130. [1215]

Among the general notions which crop up frequently in connection with the explanation of forms is that of 'Guna' with which is closely connected that of 'Dravya'. The word 'Guna' occurs in many of the sūtras of the *Aṣṭādhyayī* but it is not merely in the course of the explanation of the implication of the word in these sutras that Patañjali discusses the notion of 'Guna'. But he does not propose any definition of 'Guna' which will fit well into all the sutras where the word Guna occurs. The author here studies the definition.

Jagan Nath,—The Hūnas in India. *NIA.* V, pp. 249–250
[1216]

In an article in the *NIA.* IV, Mr. K. S. Sankar has discussed two important questions of Ancient Indian History, (1) the date and extent of the Hūna invasion, and (ii) the nationality of Toramāṇa and Mihirakula. Regarding the first his conclusion is that the only Hūna invasion of India took place in the reign of Skandagupta and it was repulsed, and 'there is no indication that the Hūna ever succeeded in conquering the lands east of the Indus'.

It is true, says the author, that the Hūna invasion which took place in the reign of Skandagupta was repulsed, but there is sufficient evidence to prove that a second Hūna invasion took place sometime after Skandagupta's rule, and this time the Hūnas succeeded in establishing an empire in India to the east of the Indus. He examines the evidence and Mr. Sankar's arguments and comes to the conclusion that both Toramāṇa and Mihirakula were Hūnas, and the Hūna rule in India is not a myth. Like so many other foreign tribes, Śākas, Parthians, and Kusāṇas, the Hūnas also became entirely Indianised. They adopted Indian culture, Indian religion and Indian language. Under the influence of the Indian culture they lost those barbaric characteristics, which are associated with the name Hūna, and it is no matter

for surprise that during their rule in India donations were made to Buddhist monasteries, and temples dedicated to various gods of the Hindu pantheon.

Jinavijayaji (Acharya)—Bharateshvara Bahubalirasa. Oldest Gujarati Poems (Old Gujarati text) $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. 24. Barathiya Vidhya, Bombay, 1941. [1217]

Johnston (E. H.)—Ctesias on Indian Manna. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 29-35; 249-250. [1218]

"Little attention has been paid by Sanskrit scholars to the fragments of Ctesias's account of India since McCrindle brought out a translation of them in the *Indian Antiquary*, x, 296-323 but though later classical writers chose their excerpts almost entirely for their 'news-value' as fairy tales of a distant and little-known land, it is to be hoped that they will be re-examined when Dr. F. Jacoby's new edition is published. This paper attempts to show that such an inquiry might well prove instructive, particularly with regard to Greek methods of reporting Indian names".

Joseph (T. K.)—Malabar and China. *TMR*. LXXII, pp. 85-86. [1219]

A short note on Chinese intercourse with Malabar.

Joshi (Genesh Narayan)—Bharat Kāl Sampurna Itihas, (Complete History of India), Hindi text. pp. 640. L. S. Kelkar, Poona, 1942. [1220]

Joshi (V. V.)—The Problems of Historical Knowledge. *JUB*. XI, Pt. 1, pp. 17-28. [1221]

There are two reasons why historical knowledge is desired, says the author, one is the fascination that the past invariably has for the human mind, and therefore, history in its origin grew out of a desire to rescue from forgetfulness, man's personal and collective past. The Second is the desire to see if the past can inform and instruct man so as to prepare him to face the future with confidence.

Kavi (M. Ramakrishna)—Venkatadri's Grant to the son of Doddacharya (1524 S. S.-1602 A. D.) *JSVOI*. III, pt. 1, pp. 117-123. [1222]

Khera (P. N.)—Civic Rights of Women in British India. *IJPS*. IV, pp. 35-63. [1223]

Kokil (M. O.)—Invasion of Somnath by Mohamed of Gazni (Gujarati text.). *FGSTM.* VI, pp. 481-490. [1224]

Krenkow (F.)—The Chapter on Pearls in the book on Precious Stones by Al-Berūnī. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 21-36. [1225]

This article is continued from *IsC.* XV, p. 421. See *ABJHI.* IV, No. 1437.

Kunhan Raja (C.)—[Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism], by S.M.Katre, (Bombay, 1941). See *ABJHI.* IV, No. 1433. [1226]

“....The....book is a great help in guiding students who undertake to edit Sanskrit works”—*BmV.* VI, p. 254.

—. Kālidāsa and Astronomy. *JUPIIS.* XV, pt. 2, pp. 5-23. [1227]

Kālidāsa had a good knowledge of astronomy and this point the writer here presses to show that Kālidāsa must have lived after Aryabhaṭa.

Kunst (Arnold)—An Overlooked Type of Inference. *BSOS.* X, pt. 4, pp. 976-991. [1228]

Whether the similarity of inferential procedure between the Jews and the Indians was a result of mutual influence, or whether it was only an expression of a common human tendency to eulogize great things by comparing them with smaller, or to raise the value of small things by juxtaposing them with greater—this problem is left to further historical researches. The author would rather vote for the latter alternative.

Kuriyan (K.)—The International Status of India: Present and Future. *AR.* 38, pp. 113-124. [1229]

Discusses the international status of India, not only as it exists at the present moment, but as it may exist in the future. The forecasts are based upon the assumption that the present struggle will end in a complete victory for the democratic Powers. The author's endeavour is to provide an interpretation of the main facts relative to India's international status in an objective manner.

Leach (F. Burton)—India's Warrior Sons. *GM.* XV, Pt. 6, pp. 270-273. [1230]

Linlithgow (Lord)—Speeches and Statements. Bureau of Public Information, Government of India, 1942. [1231]

Majumdar (Bimanbehari)—[Clash of Three Empires], by V. V. Joshi, (Allahabad, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1428. [1232]

“.....The book bristles with self-contradictory statements. In page 49 the author says that the Maratha nation-state ‘was responsible for the exhaustion of the Mughal power’, in page 59 he states that the Maratha ‘power was suffered to remain and even secretly approved of by the Mughals’. In page 69 he denies that the religious movement in the Maharashtra was anti-Islam and that ‘the Maratha power was not a religious reaction amongst the Hindus against the tide of Islam’. In page 80, however, the writer says that Rāmdās was chiefly responsible for the anti-Muslim propaganda in the Maharashtra. The writer subscribes to the view of John Katz that the ‘Indians are the most defeated of all the defeated civilised peoples of the world’. His book will strengthen that feeling of defeatism”.—*JBORS*. XXVIII, pp. 332-333.

Malhan (P. N.)—The Two Councils Theory of Lords Macaulay and Dalhousie. *CR*. 85, pp. 12-20 [1233]

A study of the text and implications of the Charter Act of 1833 (3 and 4 Mill. IV, Cap. 85) and 1853 (16 and 17 Vict. Cap. 95) so far as they provide for two separate and independent councils of the Governor-General, namely, the Executive and the Legislative.

— Authority of the Speaker in an Indian Legislature of Contumacy on the part of a Member. *IJPS*. IV, pp. 86-94. [1234]

Mankad (D. R.)—The Yugas. *PO*. VI, pp. 206-216. [1235]

Considers the question of the real sense of word *yuga* and the number of years given to each *yuga* in the ancient Indian literature.

Meherally (Yusuf)—Leaders of India. Vol. I, 2nd Edn. 7½"X 5". pp. 74. Padma Publications, Bombay 1942. [1236]

Pen picture of eight of India's front rank leaders written in a beautiful and racy style.

The 1st Edn. was published in 1940.

Menon (K. Achuyuta)—Ship-Building in Ancient Malabar.
BRVRI. X, pp. 1-11 [1237]

Miles (George C.)—Tutush, Ephemeral Sultan. In No. 1170,
pp. 98-102. [1238]

Minorsky (V.)—Sharaf Al-Zamīn Tahir Marvazī on China,
the Turks, and India. Arabic text with an English trans-
lation and commentary. (James G. Forlong Fund, Vol.
XXII), $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 170-73. Royal Asiatic Society,
London, 1942. [1239]

"....Perhaps the most important thing in the work is the account of the migration of the Turks across Asia and Europe. Professor Minorsky does his best to make the very dry bones of the brief Arabic statement live".—A. S. Tritton, *A.R. XL*, p. 110.

"Muslim geography and history are spheres of study over which Professor Minorsky reigns with acknowledged mastership, and the text which forms the nucleus of this affords full scope for the exercise of his vast and accurate knowledge. From Tāhir Marvazī's great Arabic encyclopaedia of the natural sciences, the *Tabā'īl-hayawān*, he has extracted 'chapters viii, ix, xii, xiii, and xv, which deal respectively with the Chinese, the Turks, the Indians, the Abyssinians'. (*Habasha* really the African negroes), and the outlying countries (largely a miscellany), giving the text (in a facsimile of a neat transcription made by himself, for he is a *khwushnaris* as well as a profound scholar) with translation, commentary, and of course a good index. Some of these chapters fully merit the attention bestowed on them, for they are, as Professor Minorsky says, 'rich novelty' supplying many hitherto unknown data collected from original reports and early written sources, especially Jayhani's lost *Kitib al-masūlik wa'l-mamālik*".—L. Giles and L. D. Barnett, *BSOS.* XI, p. 232.

Mitra (Sisirkumar)—The Future of India, $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$,
pp. 66. Sri Arabindo Library, Madras, 1941. [1240]

Modak (Cyril)—Cultural Re-Interpretation. *CR.* 83, pp.
29-50. [1241]

Moitra (Akhil Chandra)—Position of the Federal Court in
the Constitutional System of India. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 95-100
[1242]

Montmorency (Sir Geofrey De)—The Indian States and Indian Federation. $6\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. viii+165. Cambridge University Press, London, 1942. [1243]

Moraes (F. R.)—The Story of India. $7'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. viii+196+iii. The Noble Publishing House, Bombay, 1942. [1244]

Moran (M. D.)—[East and West. by René Guénon], (London, 1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1416. [1245]

"By way of negative criticism it is a duty to point out that Guénon has exposed himself perhaps to misunderstanding as he makes his thesis too simple and his solution too easy. Besides this, he says the West alone has the monopoly both of the vice of arrogance and also the virtue of humility. The last he hardly admits to be a virtue. Furthermore the need of moral purification and training of will that religion can bring is scarcely mentioned. The rich, sublime, fundamental, truths that religion can teach to those who wish to believe is not emphasised, but lightly passed over. This affinity of metaphysics to religion is mentioned in passing and he says if both can develop independently of one another the result could only end in harmonizing. There is a vagueness and lack of practical application in some other most important aspects of his thesis that baffles one. But this thirst for more is certainly proof that Guénon has stimulated ideas and aroused the will to get down to the exalted task of uniting the East and West".—*JBORS. XXVIII*, p. 322.

Moses (Angelo)—Cow-Protection in Mughal India. *JIH. XXI*, pp. 216-220. [1246]

Mukerjee (Radhakamal)—The Economic History of India: 1600-1800. *JUPHS. XV*, pp. 102-124. [1247]

Munshi (K. M.)—Akhand Hindustan. $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. 273. New Book Co., Bombay, 1942. [1248]

Contains several articles written and speeches delivered by the author in 1938. Though varying in the aspects which they deal with, they are all the outcome of an effort to study and present the unity which runs through the history, culture and life of India.

Nadvi (Sayyed Sulaiman)—Arab Navigation, *IsC. XVI*, pp. 72-86; 182-198; 404-422. [1249]

Nag (Kalidas)—[East and West], by Ré
1941) See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1416. énon, (London,
[1250]

"The title of the book is banal, but its contents as well as the personality of the author is a direct challenge to the Western World....East alone seems to have preserved a continuity of that glorious Tradition of serving Humanity silently like the Rsis of our Indian *Tapovana* hermitages. The true and abiding *rapprochement* between the East and West cannot result from a crude Theosophical type of 'fusion', but from real understanding of the fundamental unity of being which was the greatest discovery of Vedāntic India. The book will shock many, but may cure also like a galvanic battery of spirit".—*JGIS*. IX, pp. 144-145.

Nageswara Rao (S.)—The Prince's Crime: A True Romance of India from Rajasthan. *ER*. XLVIII, pp. 15-21. [1251]

Nair (Lajpat Rai)—Sir William Macnaghten's Correspondence Relating to the Tripartite Treaty. pp. 111. Lahore, 1942
[1252]

The author's conclusion cannot be ignored by students, interested in the origin of that melancholy piece of folly known as the First Afghan War (1839-1842).

Nehru (Jawaharlal)—Glimpses of World History. Being further letters to his daughter written in prison, and containing a rambling account of history for young people. 8½"×5¾", pp. 993, 50 maps. The John Day Company, New York, 1942. [1253]

*First published in England in 2 vols. in 1934.
Revised English Edition in one Vol. in 1939.*

— The unity of India. Collected Writings, 1937-1940. 8½"×5½", pp. 432. Lindsay Drummond, London, 1942.
[1254]

Pandeya (Sarma L. P.)—The Three Sons of Mahāsudevarāja of Sarabhapura. *QJMS*. XXXIII, pp. 249-251. [1255]

Refutes the theory of S. V. Vishvanatha in *QJMS*. xxxiii, pp. 84-88, that Mahāsudevarāja's three sons were progenitors of the Rastrakutas. S. V. Vishvanatha relies on *QJMS*. xxxii, 251-252.

Parker (R. H.)—India and the Japanese Adventure. *AR.* 38, pp. 125-134. [1256]

Parkhi (R. S.)—Early Marathi Printing in India. In No. 566, pp. 61-64. [1257]

Perumalil (Rev. A. C.)—The India of the Early Greeks and Romans from the Time of Alexander's Invasion till the Fall of Alexandria, 326 B.C. to 641 A.D. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 225-265. [1258]

Deals with the geographical knowledge of the Greeks consequent to the invasion of India by Alexander and of the period following the invasion; Rome's contact with India, and geography of Persia and Arabia Felix. Frequently scholars of India, says the writer, have made the following typical statements: 'India was a name applied indifferently by Greeks and Latin writers to Arabia, Ethiopia, Libya, Parthia, Persia, and the lands of the Medes'. Early Greek and Latin authors on the contrary, have very clearly defined, like those of India, the boundaries of Persia and Arabia Felix.

— A Few Christian Writers on Early India. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 341-383. [1259]

Continued from the previous issue of the Journal, the paper shows that the Greek and Roman writers of the early period ranging from the time of Alexander the Great to the fall of Alexandria in 641 A.D. had a fairly accurate knowledge about the geography of India. Their writings contain description of plants, animals, and people of the country. Accounts left by several ecclesiastical writers have been discussed in this instalment of the paper, showing that these authors committed no mistake in regard to the identity of India as some modern European writers have opined.

Phaltan,—The Government of Phaltan Act 1942 (With the Legislature Council Electoral Rules and Regulations. 1942). 9½" × 6½", pp. 93. The Dewan of Phantan State at the Rajamdranalaya, Phaltan, 1942 [1260]

Pithawalla, (Maneck B.)—Physiographic Division of India, Burma and Ceylon. *SC.* VII, pp. 533-543. [1261]

Primrose (J. B.)—History of Early Printing in Western India: The First Printing Press in India. In No. 566 pp. 53-56. [1262]

Points out the first printing introduced by the Portuguese in Goa, and the subsequent development.

Printing—The Preparation of copy for Printing. Instructions to Contributors. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. 15. Deccan College, Poona, 1942. [1263]

Puri (Baij Nath)—The Identification of Soter Megas and his Relation with Wima Kadphises. *IC.* IX, Pt. 1, pp. 107-111. [1264]

The identification of Soter Megas has so far remained a mystery. At the same time his relation with Wima Kadphises has not seriously engaged the attention of scholars. The author discusses this matter and concludes: 'He seems to be a foreigner who came to power after the extinction of Sodasa's family sometime about 22-3 A. D., and must have ruled for a sufficiently long period. It is however clear from the Lucknow Museum inscription of the year 299 that he was definitely ruling in the year 52 A. D., but we would rather presume that he continued to rule till the year 78 A. D., when he was supplanted by Wima Kadphises. We have therefore come to the conclusion that Soter Megas was none else than the Maharaja Rajatiraja of the Girdharpur of the Mathura Museum inscription and he ruled as a ruler from the year 24 A. D. to 78 A. D. when he was defeated by Wima Kadphises who appointed somebody else as his viceroy'.

Radhakrishnan (E. P.)—Narendrapuri, a Forgotten Advatin
PO. VII, pp. 71-84. [1265]

Narendra is quoted in the *Sarvadarśanasamgraha* as a commentator on Prakāśtman's famous *Vivarana*. He is also known to have written on the Sārasvata system of grammar. It is conjectured that he had commented on the Upanisaddhāsyas of Śankara. A manuscript of a *tippana* definitely written by him on Śankara's *bhāṣya* on the *Chāndogyopaniṣad* is available in the Madras Oriental MSS. Library. This work of Narendrapuri deserves a careful study inasmuch as the author is earlier than Anandagiri, the well-known interpreter of Śankara's *bhāṣyas*.

Raman (T. A.)—India. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. 120 8 illus. 2, maps. Oxford University Press, London, 1942. [1266]

Mr. Raman is a staunch Indian nationalist who is known and respected by the British Administration, and combines love of his countrymen with political wisdom. He has maintained close personal contact with Indian leaders from Gandhi downwards, and, at

the same time, with the India Office, the Foreign Office, and other departments of the Administration. He was in France at the time of the invasion. His dispatches from that country, and his broadcasts from London, created much interest in India, and he has been the subject of bitter Nazi radio attack. In fact, he can claim to be one of those who are most violently and most consistently abused by the Berlin radio — a distinction which he values.

Publishers' note.

Ranade (Ram Keshav)—Indian Charity. *P.O.* VI, pp. 37-42.

[1267]

Rao (C. Hayavadana)—Jaganmohan Palace Chitrasala, Mysore, Gallery of Historical Portraits, Catalogue. With short sketches of the Indians and Europeans in the Portraits. 2nd. Edn, 10"×6½". pp. 113, Mysore, 1942. [1268]

Rao (H. Srinivasa)—A Little-known Raft from Central Provinces, India. *Man.* XLII, p. 72. [1269]

Rao (P. Kodanda)—[A Cultural History of India, During the British Period], by A Yusuf Ali (Bombay, 1940). See *ABIHI*. III, No. 1737. [1270]

"Mr. Yusuf Ali has written a book which needed writing. In some ways his is a pioneer attempt at this type of book. By the word 'culture', Mr. Yusuf Ali has rightly meant all those movements which deal with a people's mind and its social organisation. He has used it in a most comprehensive sense. It is not an easy job to compress into about 300 pages the cultural history of India, if only of the British period."—*TMR.* LXXII, p. 78.

Rao (U. Venkatakrishna)—Panditarāya: A Poet-cum-Critic of South India. *AP.* XIII, pp. 307-310. [1271]

The South Indian poet Panditarāya, is alleged to have won not a little from Shāh Jehān but also a royal bride. The tradition, if true, throws an interesting light on Hindu-Muslim relations in seventeenth-century India.

Rawlinson (H. G.)—Makers of India: Asoka Maurya, Sri Harsha of Kanauji, Akbar the Great Mogul, Sivaji the Maratha, Maharājā Ranjit Singh, Sir Sayid Ahmed Khan, Mahatma Gandhi. 7½"×5", pp. 80. Oxford University Press, 1942. [1272]

Ray (H. C.)—The Word Ba'urah in Muruj ul-Zahab of Al'Ma'sudi. *IHQ.* XVIII, pp. 369-372. [1273]

According to Ma'sudi, the word Ba'urah is a title of the king whom he refers, and not the name of the king. Exact identification of this name remains a difficulty.

Rizvi (S. N. Haidar)—Nasiruddawllah Bakhshi-Ul-Mamalik Nawab Sayyid Ali Khan Bahadur Asad Jang. *CR.* 83, pp. 273- 284. [1274]

Nasiruddawallah was a courtier of the Timurid Court and played important parts in Indian History.

Roy (S. K.)—Mineralogy and Mining in Ancient India. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 266-284. [1275]

Saksena (S. K.)—Indian and Western Idealism: A Contrast -I. *RPR.* XI. Pt. 4, pp. 46-54. [1276]

Argues that Hindu Idealism differentiates transcendental consciousness from phenomenal consciousness and regards both mind and matter—which are sharply distinguished by Western Idealism—as conscious and unconscious.

Sarkar (Benoy Kumar)—The Last Phases of Tagore's Social Philosophy. *CR.* 82, pp. 76-84. [1277]

The social philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) is as old as his first creations in poetry and prose.

Sarma (Sri Ram)—The Indian States. *NR.* XV, pp. 513-521. [1278]

Sastri (K. S. Ramaswami)—The Evolution of Indian Mysticism VIII: Mediaeval Mysticism, West and South, and the outlook Today. *AP.* XIII, pp. 26-30. [1279]

— The Evolution of Indian Mysticism. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. 129. International Book House, Bombay, 1942. [1280]

The above appeared in serial form in *AP*, XIII. See No. 1279 above.

Sastri (R. Sharma)—Kalpa or the World-Cycle. *JGJRI.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 7-20. [1281]

Concludes that a *Kalpa* in its origin meant an eclipsecycle of nearly 19 years and not a period of 1000 divine Yugas of 4,32,000 years, as believed by the commentator Skandasvami and the authors of the astronomical *Siddhanṭas*.

Sastri (S. S. Suryanarayana)—Prayer. *JUM.* XIV, pp. 65-72. [1282]

The forms of supplication have varied in different ages and climes; later day analysts have fancied the discovery of commands in some, and entreaties in others; and they have accordingly distinguished the spheres of magic and religion, true religion manifesting itself only at the stage of entreaty and culmination in communion with the Supreme. It is the object of this paper to show that there is one common purpose running through the different forms and that it is as profitless to make hard and fast distinctions as it is improper to ignore difference of levels.

Sathianathair (R.)—A College Text-Book of Indian History Vol. III (A.D. 1700. to 1941. pp.x+592+xxvi. Rochouse, Madrass, 1942.) [1283]

Vol. I (Down to A.D. 1200), See *ABIHI.* III, No 1876.
Vol. II (A.D. 1200 to 1700), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1482.

“Evidently he doesn't belong to that school of historians who maintain that the true history of a people is nothing but the lives of its great men. The author evidently doesn't believe in a synthetic history of the whole of India. Like most of his predecessors in the field, he has treated every province of India as an independent country constantly at war with its neighbours. But an imaginative historian should also consider that political quarrels are not always born of malice. Oftener than not, they are due to the frustration of cherished ideals. In the case of India the ideal that always lured the people but was never realised was the political unity of the whole of this subcontinent. Every competent ruler of every small province aspired to rule the whole of India. No competent monarch was satisfied with a part only. But the whole was too big even for the most competent monarch of those days! This has been the eternal tragedy of Indian history, and this point should be made clear to all our students”.—Batakrishna Ghosh, *IC.* IX, p. 135.

Sen (Amiyakumar)—The Sociological Outlook in Literary Criticism. *CR.* 82, pp. 67-75; 138-144. [1284]

The sociological school of criticism is mainly concerned with the inter-relation between literature and its environment. It is the cultural background which conditions literary taste both of the artist and of the common people and thus influences literature.

- Sen (Surendranath)**—A Note on General Ventura's *Jahgir*.
CR. 84, pp. 249–256. [1285]

Of the four military adventurers who learnt their trade in Napolian's army and earned their bread in Ranjit Singh's service not the least fortunate was General Jean Baptiste Ventura, Conte de Mandy.

- Pracīna Bāngilā Patra Sañkala (A Collection of Old Bengali Letters). Records in Oriental Languages Vol. I. Bengali Letters. 9½"×6", pp. 501, 10 pl. Calcutta University, 1942. [1286]

- Two Sanskrit Memoranda of 1787. *JGJRI.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 32–47. [1287]

When Warren Hastings was being impeached in England for his alleged misdemeanours in India, many of his Indian admirers came forward with their testimonials about the good works of the ex-Governor-General. Two such testimonials issued from Benares were written in Sanskrit, one with 178 signatories belonging to the provinces of Gujarat and Maharashtra, and the other signed by 112 persons belonging mainly to Bengal. These memoranda show that Sanskrit served as a sort of *lingua franca* for the Indians even in the 18th century.

- Seth (H. C.)**—Khāravela and Gardabhila. *NUJ.* No. 8, pp. 4–11. [1288]

Assigns king Khāravela of the Hathigumpha inscription to the early part of the 1st century A. D., and identifies him with Gardabhila of the Jain and Purāṇic traditions. Vakadepasiri or Sri Vakradeva of the Manapuri inscription, surmised generally as the son of Khāravela, is taken here as Vikramāditya Sakari, the traditional founder of the Malava era in 58–55 B. C. It is stated in Jain works that the Śakas once defeated Gardabhila, but were after sometime themselves driven out of Ujjain by Vikramāditya who afterwards removed the seat of his dynasty from Kalinga to Ujjain, and established an era in commemoration of his victory over the Śakas.

Shah (Chunilal)—Rupmati, (Gujarati text), pp. 336. Prajanbandhu Press, Ahmedabad, 1941. [1289]

The romantic love episode of Baz Bahadur of Mandu and Rupamati; the daughter of a Hindu Gosain Vaishnav.

Shah (T. L.)—Samrat Priyadarśī, or the Emperor mistakenly supposed to be Aśoka, or the Jain Emperor Samprati. 9"×7", pp. 422, pl. and maps. Sashikant, Baroda. 1942.

[1290]

The work seeks to shake the foundation of early Indian History. The author tries to prove that Priyadarśī, the author of numerous inscriptions carved on rock and pillars almost all over India was Samprati who was the grandson of Asoka, and not Asoka himself. The book is divided into four parts, Part I deals with chronology; Part II - Rock and Pillar Inscriptions, all attributed to Samprati. Part III - Other works of Samprati. [Part IV - Life of Samprati.

Sharadamma (Miss M.)—The Historical Importance of the Abbe Dubois: Alexander Read Correspondence, published in the Baramahal Records. In No. 1007, pp. 297-300. [1291]

Studies historically the Dubois-Read correspondence in 1797 and arrives at one or two conclusions which may throw fresh light on the religious policy of the English in India before 1800.

Sheldon (F. L.)—Parbhū Singh. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 208-211. [1292]

Mentions the deeds of bravery of Parbhū Singh during the Boer War in South Africa.

Shelvankar (K. S.)—The Problem of India. 7"×4½", pp. 254. Published as a 'Penguin Special' by Penguin Books, New York, 1940. [1293]

Divided into four parts: (1) Introductory, (2) Mainly descriptive, (3) Analytical and constructive, and (4) The Struggle against Imperialism.

Sinha (Narendra Krishna)—The Writing of Indo-British History. *CR.* 84, pp. 235-239. [1294]

Sinha (Nirmal Chandra)—Some Features of Lord Auckland's Statesmanship. *CR.* 82, pp. 163-170. [1295]

Discusses two topics in which Auckland's Whig creed and Liberal outlook expressed themselves clearly. First, treats his relationship with the Christian missionaries and Christianity in India, and secondly, proves how he strove to win over the subject nation through social and political measures of both public and private nature.

Singh (Jangir)—Raja Todar Mal's Sons, *JUPHS.* XV, pt. 1, pp. 55-64. [1296]

Although the sources of knowledge about the sons of Raja Todar Mal, the minister of Akbar, are very limited, yet there is enough authentic material to satisfy the curiosity of those who like to know whether any of them rose to distinction.

Srinivasachari (C. S.)—The later Representatives of a Great Family of Courtiers of Pondicherry: Wiwan Savarimuthu Mudaliar and Appaswami. In No. 1007, pp. 53-61, [1297]

In a paper submitted to the 17th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, the services of the first three generations of a noted Indian Christian family to the French at Pondicherry, in its formative period, 1674-1746, were detailed by the author. Now the association of some of the members of the succeeding generations of that family with the French is traced.

— The Case of Sir Thomas Rumbold (1781-83). *CR.* 85, pp. 208-217. [1298]

Rumbold began his career as a writer at Fort St. George. He was present at the operation round Trichinopoly and at the recapture of Calcutta by Clive in 1756. In the latter action he performed a feat of remarkable intrepidity and got promotion as Captain by Clive to whom he acted as *aide-de camp* at Plassey, wherein he was seriously wounded. He resumed his civil employ in the Madras Presidency, but was subsequently called from Madras by Clive to take his seat in the Council of Bengal, where he remained for a few years and where he also held the post of the chief of Patna.

Srinivasan (V.)—Madura and Tamil Literary Tradition. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 270-275. [1299]

Srivatsa,—India and World Order. *TMR.* LXXI, pp. 25-30. [1300]

Discusses the problem and concludes that wars though unjustifiable, are not wholly evil. They indirectly serve the cause of justice by strengthening the subject people for the assertion of their freedom.

Stoll (Dennis)—India's Early Influence on Mediterranean Music. *AP.* XIII, pp. 23-25. [1301]

Feels that if Indians could know more of European music and Europeans about Indian music, they would be brought together in closer cultural communion.

Taraporewala (I. J. S.)—Pahlavi Numeral Symbols. *BDCRI.* III, pt. 2, pp. 394-396. [1302]

Tin (U Saw Ohn)—The Hyderabad Court in the Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute. *IAL.* XVI, pt. 1, pp. 21-24, 2 pl. [1303]

Tripathi (Rama Shankar)—History of Ancient India. pp. xxix-+555, Nand Kishore, Benares, 1942. [1304]

"....Dr. Tripathi has tried his best to make the work up-to-date. It is however almost improbable in these days to keep abreast with the gradually increasing literature on the history and culture of India published every month in different parts of the world, especially in the periodicals. By way of illustration it may be pointed out that the recent discovery of some records of the Vākataka dynasty ruling from Bāsim (ancient Vatsngulma) has escaped the author's notice. It has been proved by recent researches that at the time of Pulakesin II the 'province of Vengi' (p. 446) was certainly under the Visnukundins and not under the Pallava king of Kāñci. The author deals with the history of Kalinga and Odra (e. g. the account of the Eastern Gangas) in a section entitled 'Medieval Hindu Dynasties of Northern India'. The account of Kalinga and Odra, however, ought to have been placed in the section on Daksinapātha".—*IHQ.* XVIII. p. 383.

Tritton (A. S.)—Non-Muslim Subjects of the Muslim State. *JRAS.* 1942, pp. 36-40. [1305]

The law books tell how the state should treat its subjects who were not of the Muslim faith, the *dhimmis*: it does not follow that the laws were observed.

Upadhye (A. N.)—Some of the Latest Institutions and Journals and their work in the Field of Prakrit Studies Etc. *JA.* VIII, Pt. 1, pp. 1-7. [1306]

U. S. Hydrographic Office—Sailing directions for the Bay of Bengal, the coasts of India, Burma, and Thailand, from Calimere point to Salang Island, the Adaman Island, Nicobar Islands, and the Mergui Archipelago. 3rd Edn. Issued under the authority of Secretary of the Navy, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1941. [1307]

— Sailing directions for the west coast of India, from point Calimere to Cape Nonze, including the island of Ceylon and the Maldives and Laccadive Islands. 3rd Edn. Issued under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1942. [1308]

Vaidya (Sunderrao Bhaskar)—Devanagiri Typography in India and Bombay. In No. 566, pp. 57-64. [1309]

A short study of the introduction of Devanagri type in Bombay.

Vaidyanathan (K. S.)—The Members of the Ancient South Indian Army (*senai*): Their Assembly and its Functions. *QJMS.* XXXII, pp. 293-303; 399-407. [1310]

Varadachari (K. C.) —[Three Lectures: Kannada Research Lecture Series No. 2], by Subrahmanya K. V. Aiyar, (Dharwar, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 290. [1311]

"What we notice as the chief merit of these lectures is that the lecturer has been more than successful in following the instructions he had given in the first lecture. He has taken into consideration even the so-called spurious documents, and has tried to show that these 'spurious' documents are capable of throwing sufficient light on certain aspects. 'Even supposing the records are really spurious or forged, one has to see in what respect they are unworthy of credence' (italics mine). It is a favourite device of a class of thinkers to dub anything that does not fit in with their pet theory or is unintelligible to them, as interpolated, forged or spurious. It is against this that Mr. A. Subrahmanya Aiyar warns the researcher".—*JSVOI.* III, p. 292.

Wadia (D. N.)—The Making of India. *IGJ.* XVII, Pt. 2, pp. 89-99. [1312]

Presidential address delivered at the 29th Indian Science Congress, Baroda, 1942.

Wadia (Sophia)—The Language of Symbols. *QJMS.* XXXIII, pp. 1-14. [1313]

Year Book—The Indian Year book, 1941-42, and Who's Who. Vol. XXVIII, $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$, pp. 1433. 28th Edn. Bennett Coleman, Bombay, 1941. [1314]

Statistical and historical annual of the Indian Empire, with an explanation of the principal topics of the day.

Yeh (George K. C.)—India and China. *AR.* 38, pp. 337-351. [1315]

The introduction of Buddhism into China and its subsequent influence on Chinese culture. Gives a picture of the relative parts played by Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism.

Yunus (Mohammad)—Frontier Speaks. Foreword by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Preface by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, pp. 248. Minerva Book Shop, Lahore, 1942. [1316]

The book besides giving the history and evolution of a great race of India gives a vivid picture of the sufferings and sacrifices of the Pathans and their problems: social, political and economic.

Zamin Ali (S. M.)—Urdu Marsiya (From Earliest Time up to 1840 A.D.) *JGJRI.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 71-94. [1317]

Marsiyyas are involuntary ejaculations or sighs, the outbursts of excessive joy or intense pain. The author discusses the subject and gives examples of Urdu marsiyas.

SECTION II

FURTHER INDIA AND INDONESIA

Burma and Ceylon

Banerjee (Anil Chandra)—The French Menace in Burma.
In No. 1007, pp. 92-98. [1318]

Bhattacharyya (K. K.)—Overland from Burma. *CGR.* IV,
pp. 70-71. [1319]

Describes briefly the routes taken by the Indian evacuees
from Rangoon.

Brodbeck (Emma)—Chicago Missionary on the Burma Road:
Letters of Emma Bradbeck, Ipin, Szechwan, West China,
edited and published by Louise Hayes. Chicago, 1941. [1320]

Chiahg (Yee)—The Men of the Burma Road. Transatlantic
Arts, New York, 1942. [1321]

Christian (Le Roy John)—Modern Burma: A Survey of
Political and Economic Development. Issued under the
auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations; 9"×6",
pp. x+382, University of California Press, Berkeley and
Los Angeles, 1942. [1322]

A survey of political and economic development in modern
Burma. Mr. Christian who was in Burma for eight years, has here
given a very comprehensive account of that country in recent
times.

Craw (Sir Henry)—Burma. *AR.* 38, pp. 259-271. [1323]

Deals with: The Army in Burma; The composition of the
army; The terrible war; Fall of Rangoon; Road communications,
and Thakin Fifth Columnists.

— The Burma Road. *GJ.* pp. 238-246, 1 pl, sketch-
map. [1324]

Crowther (S. J. K.)—The University of Ceylon. *NR.* XVI, pp. 398-405. [1325]

A brief narrative of the creation of the University. The first academic year of the University of Ceylon began on July 1st, 1942, with 628 students on the rolls.

Davis (Hassaldt)—Land of the Eye. A Narrative of the labours, adventures, alarms and excursions of the Denis-Roosevelt Asiatic Expedition to Burma, China, India and the lost kingdom of Nepal. H. Holt, New York, 1940. [1326]

De Silva (Colvin R.)—Ceylon Under the British Occupation, 1795-1833: Its Political Administrative and Economic Development. 2 vols. (Vol I, second Edn. Vol II, first Edn.) pp. vii+291 and v+321-616. Colombo Apothecaries'. Colombo, 1942. [1327]

"The narrative of this work covers the first four decades of British rule in Ceylon and is based upon record material available both in Colombo and in London. It was written—more than 10 years ago and constituted the thesis for which the author was awarded the Ph. D. Degree of the University of London and which was undertaken under the guidance of N. P. Newton...The history of the Portuguese and Dutch occupation of Ceylon is treated in a summary form as an introduction, and the lesson is put forward that the Dutch power collapsed, on account of its intrinsic weakness and hastening decay, at the very first touch of the advancing English. The British occupation of the Maritime Provinces in 1795 is detailed at considerable length; it exposes the semblance of defence which the Dutch Governor, Van Angelbeek, contrived to put up against the threatened English attack of 1795...It is not too much to say that the foundation of the present day political and economic structure of Ceylon were laid during the period 1796-1833 and the reforms of the latter year completed and rounded off those foundations and they thus began a new era in the history of the Island, and this is the main justification and view of this important and informing work".—*JIH.* XXII, pp. 161-194.

De Silva (D. A.)—A Chapter in the History of Lanka: Introduction of Buddhism and the Building of Buddhist Monuments. *M-B.* 50, pp. 88-94. [1328]

Friberg (Hans Daniel)—West China and the Burma Road. Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minn., 1941. [1329]

Kyin (U.)—The Burma Court in the Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute. *IAL.* XVI, Pt. 1, pp. 25-27. [1330]

McLeish (Alexander)—Burma: Christian Progress to the Invasion. World Dominion Press, New York, 1942. [1331]

Nanawimala (Kirielle)—The Ancient Documents of Sabaragamuwa. pp. xx+208, (Sinhalese text). Colombo, 1942. [1332]

“....The documents included in this collection belong mainly to the Kandy period. Some of them are of rare type, though not in themselves historically or linguistically very important. Reference has been made to one or two records to which great importance must be attached. Vellakkattu Mudiyunse's old Diary, for instance, from which several historical dates are quoted (p. 7), is one of uncommon interest. It is to be hoped that the author will some day publish the text of this valuable historical Manuscript. He speaks also of a sannasa inscribed on a piece of sandal-wood (p.154). According to his information, the *nilakaraya*s of the temple to which it had been granted had not long ago bartered it for five krunis of paddy! If this information is correct there seems to be no reason why further effort should not be made to recover this rare type of document”.—*Julius de Lanerolle UCR. I, Pt. 1, pp. 107-108.*

Narayan (J. S.)—Tricomalee. *NR.* XVI, pp. 155-160. [1332]

Noronha (Castilho de) and Pissurlencar (P.)—Padre Jácome Gonçalves. *BEAG.* I, pp. 25-31. [1333]

A study of Fr. Gonçalves' missionary labours in Ceylon. Copies of letters from Goa archives in connection with Fr. Gonçalves are given. Fr. Gonçalves died on 17th July, 1742.

Shency (Bellikpeth Raghunath)—Ceylon Currency and Banking. Foreword by Sir Cecil H. Lisch. Longmans; Green, New York, 1941. [1334]

Sinha (N. K.)—Ranjit Singh's Relations with Some Indian Powers and with Burma. In No 1007, pp. 82-84. [1335]

Smith (Nicol)—Burma Road, with Illustrations from Photographs by the author. Garden City Publishing, New York, 1942.

[1336]

Spate (O. H. K.) Trueblood (L. W.)—Rangoon: A Study in Urban Geography. *GR.* XXXII, pp. 56-73. 9 sketch maps.

[1337]

Deals with the ancient city, the modern city, Demography, etc.

U Tha Zan U,—Burma: The Land of Pagodas. *M-B.* 50, pp. 115-121.

[1338]

Warnasuriya (W. M. A.)—Inscriptional Evidence bearing on the Nature of Religious Endowment in Ancient Ceylon. *UCR.* I, pt. 1, pp. 69-74; Pt. 2, pp. 74-82.

[1339]

Shows that the policy in religious endowment first by kings, and then by the rest of the country, was to endow the Sangha with 'source of revenue' from which the monastic establishment could maintain themselves, as far as it was possible, unhindered by State interference. The endowment of useful and meritorious public service by ancient Sinhalese kings was by this method of alienating sources of revenue, and hence so far as the State was concerned it was no new departure from existing public policy. But so far as the Sangha was concerned this acquisition of property was certainly not in conformity with its early life of self-denial and so it carried with it consequences of a far-reaching nature.

Wijayaratne (D. J.)—Some Observations. On the Inter Vocalic Sonant Sinhalese Inscriptions. *UCR.* I, pt. 1, pp. 102-107.

[1340]

The representation of the original vocalic sonant by the corresponding non-aspirate surd is a strange but very interesting phenomenon occasionally occurring in the orthography of the Brahmi inscriptions of Ceylon. Does this phenomenon represent a few instances of phonetical hardening of the intervocalic soft consonant with no historical value in the phonological development of the Sinhalese? If they are actual instances of hardening, what were the causes which led to such a change which to all appearances seems contrary to the normal course of development? If it is purely a graphical convention, what were the circumstances in which such a convention arose and persisted for about eight centuries? In any case why has the same orthographical treatment not been applied to all such soft intervocalic consonants, as are found in similar

circumstances in the very same records? What are the causes that led to the final disappearance of this phenomenon in the later epigraphical records? All the data on this problem available from published records of Sinhalose inscriptions are presented in a tabulated form.

Thailand

- Coray (Francis)**—The Thai: Our Neighbours. Palmer, Kuala Lumpur, 1941. [1341]
- Gordon (Wilhelm Friedrich)**—Thailand, Danneue Siam. Goldman, Leipzig, 1942. [1342]
- Hutchinson (E. W.)**—Adventures in Siam in the Seventeenth Century. pp. xxvii+283, maps and illus. Royal Asiatic Society London, 1940. [1343]
History of Siam, particularly of the activities therin of Dutch, English, and French adventurers in the seventeenth century.
- Jaiyanama (Nai Direck)**—Thailand: The Frontier of a State. Department of Publicity, Bangkok, 1941. [1344]
Concerns the Siam-Indo-China boundary dispute.
- London (Kenneth Perry)**—The Chinese in Thailand. Oxford University Press, London, 1941. [1345]
An examination of the social and economic conditions and the legal status of the Chinese in Siam. A report in the research series of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
- Le May (Reginald)**—Siam and Penang in the Eighteenth Century. *JRAS.* 1942, Pt. 1, pp. 48-49. [1346]
Points out some letters of Captain Francis Light, entirely devoted to matters of trade..
- Siam**—Comment des Territories de la Thailande ont été Enlevés par la France. Dept. of Publicity, Bangkok, 1941. [1347]
— Commercial Directory for Thailand, B. E. 2484.
5th Edn. Dept. of Commercial, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Bangkok, 1941. [1348]

Sivaram (M.)—Mekong Clash and Far East Crisis: A Survey of the Thailand-Indo-China Conflict. Bangkok, 1941. [1349]

Stamp (Dudley)—Siam Before the War. *GJ.* 99, pp. 208-224, 6 pl., Sketch map. [1350]

Vadakarn (Luang Veditr)—Thailand's Case. Thai Commercial Press, Bangkok, 1941. [1351]

Siam's foreign relations with France, with special reference to Indo-Chinese-Siam border dispute.

Indo-China and Annam

Brodrick (Alan Houghton)—Little China: The Annamese Lands. 8½"×5½", pp. xii+332., illus., sketch map. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1942. [1352]

The Annamese lands are the plain of Tongking in the north and the coastal strip reaching down to Cochin China in the south; the lands which received and retain a Chinese culture. The author shows how this culture follows the flat lands where rice can be cultivated and fails to penetrate the forest-clad mountains of the jungles of the south. A section is devoted to the Imperial Sacrifice to Heaven and Earth still maintained by the Court of Annam at Hue, the capital. These rites, a strict reproduction of the Imperial Sacrifice of old China, are of immense antiquity, and since the fall of the Manchu empire they have been discontinued in China and are now only performed by the Annamese court. The author also has some interesting observations to make on the psychology and temperament of the Annamites.

Clune (Franks)—Isles of Spice, Dutton, New York, 1942. [1353]

An informative account of a trip made by the author from Australia to Indo-China by way of the Dutch East Indies, including some of the lesser-known islands such as Timor, Celebes and Borneo.

Gordine (Dora: Hon. Mrs. Richard Hare)—A Lecture on the Sculpture of Indochina, Siam and Java. *JRAS.* 1942, pp. 132-138, 5 pl. [1354]

"The Indianisation of East Asia was a more far-reaching event in the history of culture than the Hellenization of Asia

Minor. In the early centuries of the Christian era Indian culture swept like a great fertilizing stream, forming the unity of inspiration out of which arose the great sculpture of Java, Indo-China, and Siam.... The finest sculpture of every region and period that was inspired from India possesses the same basic qualities. All the works are strongly conceived sensitively modelled, and combine an architectural sense of proportion with a weight and dignity. Their serenity is not cold indifference but the expression of an intense inward life. Without such depth of feeling sculptures, however skilful, is dead. One feels that this art rose to greatness because it was not a closed preserve for a few connoisseurs but rooted in the wants of the people, a part of the daily life of every temple-goer and every person, high and low, who found in it inspiration, joy, relaxation, and peace".

- Le May (Reginald)**—[*L'Art Khmér Classique*], by Henry Parmentier. (Paris, 1939), See *ABIII*. III, No. 1940.
[1355]

"For the purpose of his present study, Mr. Parmentier has, in default of any known political or geographical division of the country, cut it into four quadrants, taking the city of Angkor itself for a separate volume. The work under review deals with the north-eastern, which is one of the richest in remains of the classic period". *JRAS*, 1941, pp. 184-187.

- Roth (Andrew)**—French Indo-China in Transition. Part II. IPR Inquiry Series. International Secretariat of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941.
[1356]

- Sastri (S. Srikantha)**—*Sri Samkara in Cambodia?* *IHQ*. XVIII, pp. 175-179.
[1357]

After discussing epigraphic records concludes: "However flattering to our pride in Sri Samkara it may be, to be told that his influence extended almost in his own lifetime to the lands beyond the seas, the chronological and doctrinal anachronism cannot be overcome and the identification of Bhagvat Samkara, the guru of Siva Soma, with Adi Samkara should be rejected".

Malaya

- Bartholomeusz (A. E.)**—*Singapore NR*. XV, pp. 386-393.
[1358]

Cator (G. E.)—Malaya: A Retrospect. *AR.* 38, pp. 375–379.
[1359]

A broad review of the Malayan campaign.

Chadwick (Mrs. N. K.)—Poetry and Prophecy 8"×5", pp. xvi+110. Cambridge University Press, London, 1942.
[1360]

"I once wrote a book to show that what was termed Malay magic by Sir James Frazer and others was flotsam from Mongolian, Indian, Persian and Arabic sources. To-day I would adduce as corroborative evidence of borrowing the fact that since the fifteenth century nearly the whole of Malay folk-lore and literature and medicine can be traced to great foreign sources (*JRAS.*, Malayan Branch, XVIII, 1940), and why imagine that man's borrowings have not been continuous from time immemorial? Mrs. Chadwick's inevitable corollary is 'to abandon the assumption that the culture of the most backward communities of the present day bears any relationship to that of truly primitive or early man'... *R. O. Winstedt, JRAS*, 1942, pp. 75–76.

Clark (Elizabeth Allerton)—These are Brother Malays. *Asia*, XLII, pp. 21–24.
[1361]

Ninety million Malayas look to the Filipino for political inspiration and leadership. The seventy million Malays in the Netherlands East Indies do not have the same loyalty towards their Dutch rulers as the Filipinos have for the United States.

Dobby (E. H. G.)—Settlement Patterns in Malaya. *GR.* XXXII, pp. 211–232, 26 sketch maps, 12 illus.
[1362]

The Malayan environment, communities, settlement of indigenous people, settlement of immigrants, Primitive settlement forms, settlements associated with rice cultivation, settlement on Levees, settlements and rubber, mining settlement, East-Coast settlements, West-Coast settlements, and Malayan towns.

Mee (Wong Fook)—Buddhism in Malaya. *M-B.* 50, pp. 50–52.
[1363]

Mills (Lennox A.)—British Rule in Asia. A study of Contemporary Government and Economic Development in British Malaya and Hong Kong. Institute of Pacific Relations International Research Series. 9"×5½", pp. viii+581, 3 maps. Oxford University Press, London, 1942.
[1364]

"Never before perhaps have so many official reports and blue-books been condensed between two covers. The author is infinitely painstaking, meticulously accurate, almost invariably sound. His book will be a standard work of reference, but few will have patience to struggle through its jungle of figures and facts. Even those who have known Malaya and Hong Kong well will hardly be able to see the wood for the trees. And the book lacks the background and perspective of Mr. Furnivall's really great work on *Netherlands India*. The maps are amateurish". — R. O. Winstedt, *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 139-140.

- Morrison (Ian)**—Malayan Postscript. 8"×5½", pp. 196. Faber and Faber, London, 1942. [1365]

".....this book by a young war correspondent with barely a tourist's knowledge of Malaya, and no particular eye for terrain, a book so vivid one would like to see it printed, shorn of its inconsistencies and errors". — R. O. Winstedt *JRAS*, 1943, p. 125.

- Swettenham (Sir Frank)**—Footprints in Malaya. 8½"×7½", pp. 176, 35 pl. Hutchinson, London, 1942. [1366]

".....to those few who have studied the sources for that history during the last seventy years, the book will illustrate the truth of the view that the history of a period cannot be written in perspective by those that make it. No one will turn to those pages, for example, for a full unbiased account of the circumstances of the Pangkor treaty that led to our first protection of a Malay State, — though even from the Malay standpoint the end came to justify the means. At the time the deference paid to Abdullah and the neglect of the just claims of Sultan Ismail and of the Mantri of Larut appear to have been partly due to ignorance — though that ignorance was convenient. Sir Frank, as a very junior officer, naturally accepted the views and policy of his seniors without having the means then to scrutinize them, nor has he troubled since to study the abundant evidence available in official reports and other documents and publications ... His remarks at the end of chapter 15 that the Malay rulers of the Federated States are not familiar with English (when one of them is a barrister and all of them now speak our language) illustrates the strange omission in an alert brain to have accumulated accurate information about Malaya after its own day". — R. O. Winstedt, *JRAS*, 1942, p. 140.

- Tweedie (M. W. F.)**—Prehistory of Malaya. *JRAS*. 1942, pp. 1-13, 3 pl. [1367]

Describes the excavation carried by the Raffles Museum, Singapur, and the discoveries of crude and primitive type stone implements...The order in which the bearers of the successive cultures entered the country is fairly clear, and they are described in this order.

Indonesia

Bagchi (P. C.)—[India and the Pacific World], by Kalidas Nag, (Calcutta, 1941), See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1554. [1368]

"Dr. Nag is without doubt one of the most widely travelled Professors and has seen things with his own eyes in both the hemispheres. He is thus in a far better position than many of us to compare things which are of interest to the present day India... He has dealt with almost all the important countries in and around the Pacific viz., Polynesia, the Maori land, the Philippines, Malayasia and Indonesia, the Thailand, Indo-China, Java and Sumatra, China and Japan. He has surveyed the civilisation of all these countries, in all its important aspects; Pre-history, Anthropology and modern history. He has given in each of these branches a complete account of the important works done, the materials available for further studies and has appraised in a popular style the part played by the peoples of all these countries from the pre-historic ages up to the most recent times". *IHQ. XVIII*, p. 183.

Bake (A. A.)—The Javanese Shadow Play. *TMR*. LXXII, pp. 317-320, 5 illus. [1369]

Boeke (Jan Otto Marius)—The Economic Development of the Netherlands Indies. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1370]

Though this work covers some of the same ground as does Prof. Boeke's *The Structure of the Netherlands Indies Economy* (New York, 1942), its stress is rather on the international aspects of the East Indian economics and trade.

Boeke (Julius Herman)—The Structure of the Netherlands Indies Economy. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1949. [1371]

A comprehensive study stressing internal economic and social questions.

Emerson (Rupert)—The Netherlands Indies and the United States. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1942. [1372]

The opening chapter gives a lucid and concise analysis of the past and present of Indonesia.

Ghoshal (U. N.)—Progress of Greater Indian Research. In No. 1183, pp. 253-320. [1373]

— Progress of Great Indian Research During the Last Twenty-Five Years (1917-42). *JGIS*. IX, Pt. 2, pp. 59-142. [1374]

Hart (G. H. C.)—Recent Development in the Netherlands-Indies. *GJ*. 99, Pt. 2, pp. 81-102. [1375]

Muhlenfeld (A.)—Native Co-operation in Netherlands East Indies Government. *AR*. 38, pp. 379-384. [1376]

Vandenbosch (Amry)—The Dutch East Indies: Its Government, Problems, and Politics. 3rd Edn. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "×5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xiv+458, 1 map. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1942. [1377]

Contains some interesting comparisons with other colonial dependencies, explaining the particular characters of Indonesian Nationalism

1st Edn. published in 1933; second edn. in 1941.

Van Der Laan (J. J.)—Art in the Life of the Inhabitants of the Netherlands Indies. *IAL*. XVI, Pt. 1, pp. 7-18. [1378]

Verdam (R. J.)—Causerie on the Dutch Colonial Empire *AR*. 38, pp. 82-89. [1379]

Verhoeven (F. R. J.)—Landsarcief van Nederlandsch Indie 1892-1942. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "×6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", pp. 16, 1 pl. Batavia, 1942. [1380]

SECTION III

ADJOINING COUNTRIES

Afghanistan

Foucher (A.) avec la collaboration de Bazin-Faucher (Mme. E.)--La Vieille Route de l'Inde de Bactres à Taxila (*Mémoires de la Délegation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan*), Vol. I. $15\frac{1}{4}'' \times 11\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. 173, 32 pl. Les Éditions D'Art et D'Histoire. Paris, 1942. [1381]

Gupta (Hari Ram)--Afghanistan at Shah Zaman's Accession, 1793. In No. 1007, pp. 129-137. [1382]

Central Asia and Turkestan

Allen (W. E. D.)--The Caucasian Borderland. *G.J.* 99, pp. 224-237. [1383]

Cable (Mildred)--A New Era in the Gobi. *G.J.* 100, pp. 193-205. [1384]

Cable (Mildred) with French (Francesca)--The Gobi Desert 9" \times 6", pp. 304, illus, maps. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1942. [1385]

The authors make no pretence of elaborate scientific equipment or training. Their discussion, however, of such phenomena as the musical sands, progressive desiccation, and desert encroachment on ancient settlements, are marked by shrewd commonsense and illuminated by careful observation. The physical basis of life in this austere environment is most realistically portrayed and it would be hard to improve on the excellent chapter called 'What the desert can supply', which surveys its botanical resources in relation to man's needs. In the Gobi as an archaeological treasure-house, concealing in remote caves and shrines exquisite specimens of Islamic and Buddhist (including Graeco-Indian) art, they show

deep interest and appreciation. For interpretation in those matters they rely mainly on Sir Aurol Stein, but they definitely add to the data on which future archaeologists can draw.

Datta (Bhupedranath)--The Ethnology of Central Asia, *MII.* XXII, pp. 243-253. [1386]

Hedin (Sven Anders)--The Wonderful Lake. Translated from Swedish by F. H. Lyon: With 32 illustrations, 76 sketches and 110 maps. Dutton, New York, 1940. [1387]

Lamb (Harold)--The March of the Barbarians. 9"×6", pp. 348. Sketch maps. Robert Hale, London, 1941. [1388]

The author is said to have travelled through much of the Mongol territory, worked hard at languages, and cultivated acquaintances with many authorities on kindred subjects. The book is an account of the Mongols. The Mongols who have been nomads for four and a half centuries are no more barbarians than the Europeans. Nomadism and the settled life are both modes of civilisation.

Morant (G. M.)--The Earliest Known Inhabitant of Central Asia. *Man*, XLII, pp. 71-72. [1389]

Points out the discovery by the Anthropological Institute of Moscow State University, the indisputable evidence of palaeolithic man in Central Asia. Draws attention to the *Proceedings of the Uzbek Republic Branch of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R.* Series I. *History and Archaeology*, Part I (Tashkent, 1940) in which the discovery is mentioned.

Sigg (Horace Abram)--Sargon's Eighth Military Campaign *JAOS.* 62, pp. 103-138. [1390]

One of the most interesting and important texts published is that on a tablet from Ashur and now deposited in the Louvre. It is a letter recounting the events of Sargon's eighth military campaign. As first published by M. Thureau-Dangin, *Une Relation de la Huitième Campagne de Sargon* (Paris, 1912), it was incomplete. Some of missing portion was found by the German excavators at Ashur and published by Schroeder. This letter is dated in the eponymy of Ishtarduri, the governor of Arrapha in 714 B. C. At the close of the campaign the great scribe of Sargon, Nabu-Shallimshumu, sent this letter to the god Ashur and also, for 'home consumption in Assyria'. It contains a detailed description of the campaign. The author here gives

general considerations which have led him to reject certain prevailing notions about this letter, and bases on an analysis of the text certain suggestions, particularly geographical, for a better understanding of it.

Schaefer (Herwin)--Hellenistic Textiles in Northern Mongolia. *AJA.* 47, pp. 266-277, 17 figs. [1391]

Stein (Sir Aurel)--From Swat to the Gorges of the Indus. *GJ.* 100, pp. 49, 56, 8 illus. [1392]

— Note on Alexander's Crossing of the Tigris and the Battle of Arbela. *GJ.* 100, pp. 155-164. [1393]

Iran

Agrawal (V. S.)--Inscriptions from Susa of the Iranian Empire, (Hindi text). *NP.* 46, pp. 97-112. [1394]

Arberry (Arthur J.)--British Contributions to Persian Studies. Published for the British Council by Longmans, Green. London, 1942. [1395]

"....Britain's Persian scholars from Anthony Shirley to Edward Fitzgerald and E. G. Browne, have all something uncommon and even picturesque about them. In tracing their work up to the present day, Dr. Arberry's scholarly and illuminating digest performs a most useful function. It is to be hoped that the book will induce British readers to take a greater interest in the important subject of our cultural relations with Oriental peoples". — *AR.* 38, p. 427.

— [Pre-Mughal Persian in Hindustan], by Muhammad Abdul Ghani, (Allahabad, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1574. [1396]

"....large volume covering the period from the emergence of modern Persian as a literary language down to the end of the Slavo dynasty. Such an undertaking is bound to involve a good deal of overlapping with already published material, but the author seems to have gone out of his way to discuss subjects, interesting enough of course, which have no real bearing on his special theme". — *JRAS.* 1942, p. 142,

Arsanjani--Nameh-hai Irani. Letters Persian by Montesquie. Translated into Persian by Arsanjani. 8"×4½", pp. 115 Teheran, 1942. [1397]

Bulsara (Sorab J.)—The Religion of Zarathustra Among the Non-Iranian Nations. *JKRCOI.* XXXV, pp. 71-129. [1398]

Deals with religious propaganda by Iranians of Pro-Zarathustrian epoch. The spread of Zarathustra's faith throughout the world; Zarathustra's preaching to the Turanians; the faith spreads among the Iranians and other nations; Zarathusrianism in Babylonia; Continuity of the religion among the ancient nations; spread of the faith among prehistoric Ionians and Indians; Zarathusrianism in India in historic times; Spread of Zarathusrianian philosophy and faith in ancient Europe; The vast domain of a Zarathusrian cult in Asia, Europe and Africa; Zarythusrianism in China, and the faith of the Hungarian and allied peoples through considerable ages was the religion of Zarathustra.

Burgess (Charles Henry)—Letters from Persia Written by Charles and Edward Burgess, 1828-1855. Edited by Benjamin Schwartsh. The New York Public Library, New York, 1942. [1399]

Coyajee (Jehangir C.)—The House of Sasan: The Last Phase. *JKRCOI.* XXXV, pp. 43-51. [1400]

Points out the various facts that contributed to the downfall of the Sasanians.

Duchesne-Guillemain (J.)—Indo-Iranica. *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp: 925-931, (French text). [1401]

Hamzavi (A. H. K.)—Recent Cultural Activities in Iran. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 420-424. [1402]

A cursory glance at the evolutionary stages through which Iranian culture has moved during the ages.

Harrison (J. V.)—Some Routes in Southern Iran. *GJ.* 99, Pt. 3, pp. 113-129., 7 pl., sketch map. [1403]

Henning (W. B.)—Mani's Last Journey. *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 941-953. [1404]

The most detailed account of Mani's last days is contained in the Coptic 'Narrative of the Crucifixion'. The narrative had been quoted by the Christian Jibra'il in his anti-Manicaean book which was available to al-Beruni.

Herzfeld (Ernst E.)--Iran in the Ancient East. Archaeological Studies presented in the Lowell Lectures at Boston. 10"×6½", pp. 374, 131 pl. (8 in colours), 421 figs. Oxford University Press London, 1942. [1405]

Embodies the findings of many years of direct observation and study of the remains of successive phase of Iranian civilisation from prehistoric times to the Sasanian era. The author presented the main substance of this work in his Lowell Lectures in Boston during the autumn of 1936, but publication of the result of more recent excavations has necessitated certain expansions, especially in the prehistoric section.

The edition is limited to 300 copies

Holscher (U.)--The Mortuary Temple of Ramses III, (Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. liv) pp. 102. University of Chicago Press, London, 1942. [1406]

Kasravi (Syed Ahmad)--Tarikh Mashrutah Iran. History of the Persian Constitution (Persian text). 2nd Edn. 8"×5½", pp. 400. Teheran, 1941. [1407]

Lambton (Ann K. S.)--Modern Persia and the Future. *AR.* XXXVIII, pp. 431-436. [1408]

McCown (D. E.)--The Comparative Stratigraphy of Early Iran (Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilisation, No. 23) pp. xvi+65, 18 figs., 1 map. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1409]

Minorsky (V.)--Some Early Documents in Persian (I). *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 181-194. [1410]

Minovi (M.)--A Note on Persian Grammar. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 41-37. [1411]

Points out how wrong it is to use plural verbs for plural or several subjects in Persian, if the subjects be inanimate or abstract nouns.

Nizamuddin (Muhammad)--Durar-i-Farsi, Part I. Revised Edn. (Persian text). 7½"×4¾", pp. 116. Azam Steam Press, Hyderabad Deccan, 1942. [1412]

Selections from classical and modern poets and prose-writers of Iran suitable as a text-book for the matriculation examination with short biographical sketches of the poets etc.

- Riza-zadah**,—Farhang i Shah-namah. A Dictionary of Firdausi's Shah-namah. With introduction on Firdausi and his works, etc. (Persian text). 8"×5½", pp. 52+279, 1 Pl. Teheran, 1942. [1413]

- Sarkar (Jagadish Narayan)**—Mir Jumla: Iran Correspondence. *JBORS.* XXVIII, pp. 190-197. [1414]

This paper consists of three letters; two written by Mir Jumla to Khalifa i Sultan, the Wazir of Persia, under Shah Abbas II, are taken from Tabrezi's Golkonda Letters, while the third, the reply of Shah Abbas II to Mir Jumla's offer to joining Persian royal service, is from *Rugnati Shah Abbas Sani* by Muhammad Tahir Wahid. A comparative study of all these letters clarify many points regarding Mir Jumla's diplomacy and actions and Mughal-Deccan and Mughal-Persian relations in 17th century.

- Schreoder (Eric)**—Persian Miniatures in the Fogg Museum of Art. (Harvard-Radcliffe Fine Arts Series), pp. xiii+166, 34 illus. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1942. [1415]

- Shajarah (Hussain)**—Omar Khayyam, Tahqiq dar Rubayyat wa zindegani Khayyam. An Introduction to Khayyam's Rubayyat and Life. (Persian text) 8"×5½", pp. 380. Teheran, 1942. [1416]

- Shuhab (Taheri)**—Dudman Alavi. History of the Akavi Dynasty of Mazandaran. Translated from the English into Persian by Taheri Shuhab. 8"×5½", pp. 106. Teheran, 1942. [1417]

The translation is from *Topography of and Travels in Mazandaran and Astarabad*, by H. L. Rabino (Gibb Memorial New Series No. 7).

- Siddiqi (A. H.)**—The Caliphate and Kingship in Mediaeval Persia. 8½×6", pp. xi+189. Ashraf, Lahore, 1942. [1418]

"The Caliphate was for long the pivot in the history of the political theory of Islam; though the Caliph ceased, by the end

of the ninth century A. D., to be administrative head of expanding Islam and only continued to serve as the symbol of the unity and brotherhood of Islam. Dr. Hasan Siddiqi surveys the relations between the Caliphs and the independent dynasties of Persia down to 1258 A. D., and supplements his survey with a discussion of contemporary political theory. The Shi's movement and the ascendancy of the Turks were the two main features of the third century of Islam; and the theory of the Caliphate, as exposed by Marwardi, representing the juridical view of the pre-Buwayhid period of jurists is recommended for acceptance and urged for analytical study. The Tahirids were staunch supporters of the Abbasid Caliphate, but the Saffarids first occupied an anomalous position and then set the way for curtailing the temporal power of the Caliphs. The Samanids were always champions of orthodoxy and were duly rewarded for their loyalty. When the Buwayhids captured Bagdad, the Caliphs were deprived of a number of their prerogatives, though allowed to retain their *de jure* sovereignty. The Buwayhid Amirs even proceeded to do away with the formal ceremony of election of the Caliph and to depose him at will".—*JIH.* XXII, p. 61.

"The author has traced the various stages in the development of Sultanate of Persia. He has discussed the theories of Caliphate and Sultanate thoroughly; and has proved that the establishment of Sultanate was a necessary consequence of the farcical institution of the Caliphate as it existed in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of Islam". —*LOL.* LIII, p. 90.

Sykes (P. M.)—[South-West Persia: A Political Officer's Diary,] by Sir Arnold Wilson, (London, 1941), See *ABIHI.* IV, No. 1610. [1419]

"The late Sir Arnold Wilson started his military career in the 32nd Sikhs. He was ambitious and after passing his Higher Standard in Perisan, decided to travel in Iran, as it is now called. Landing at Bandar Abbas he followed the little known route to Shiraz via Lar, mapping and writing reports. Thence he travelled across Iran to the Caucasus and so to England". *JRAS.* 1942, pp. 59-60.

Tavadia (J. C.)—Some Indo-Iranian Researchers. *JKRCOI* XXXV, pp. 4-40. [1420]

Unvala (J. M.)—A Survey of Iranian Studies In No. 1183, pp. 69-99 [1421]

Visal (Gulshan)—Selections from the Works of Visal Shirazi and his sons. (Persian text), 8"×5½", pp. 780, Teheran, 1942. [1422]

Wilkinson (J. V. S.)—Fine Persian Manuscripts in the Chester Beatty Collection. *IAI*. XVI, Pt. I, pp. 1-6, 8 pl. [8423]

Wilson (C. E.)—Contributions to the Classical Persian-English Vocabulary. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 94-114; 213-233; 301-315. [1424]

This article is continued from *IsC.* XV, p. 509. See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1611.

Zaden (Kazim)—Tajalliat ruh Iran. On the Periodical Renaissance of the Persian Spirit. (Persian text). 8"×5½" pp. 96. Teheran, 1942. [1425]

Tibet

Ekvall (Robert B.)—Tibetan Pilgrim's Progress. *Asia*, XLII, pp. 11-14; 111-114. [1426]

Adventures of seven days on the trail to the Yellow River crossing where Lamas and laymen meet to travel in caravan on the three months' journey to Lhasa.

Gergan (Rev. J.)—A Thousand Tibetan Proverbs and Wise Sayings with short Explanations of Obscure Phrases. English Translation by Rev. Walter Asboe. *JRASBL*. VIII, pp. 157-276. [1427]

Gould (Sir Basil)—Elementary Colloquial Tibetan. 8½"×6¾", pp. 600. London, 1942. [1428]

The object of this book is to help people to understand and talk Tibetan as spoken by people in Lhasa today. The plan followed is to take common Tibetan syllables separately, to discover the meaning of each, to see how syllables unite to form words, and finally, how words and sentences can be analysed back into syllables. The volume is divided into two parts: (a) Word Book; (b) Common Syllables arranged in phonetic order". —*LOL*. LIV, p. 22.

Hamond (Capt. Robert)—Through Western Tibet in 1939
G.J. 99, Pt. I, pp. 1-15, 6 pl., 1 map. [1429]

"Describes his expedition to Western Tibet—from Gartok westward to the Shipki pass and Simla in mid-winter."

The first European explorers to these parts were the intrepid Jesuit missionaries, Father Antonio de Andrade and Brother Manuel Marques, who on 30th March 1624 set out from Agra to search for the Christians reported to be living in Western Tibet. After considerable hardship they crossed the Mana pass, 17,890 feet, and reached Tsaparang on the Sutlej, some miles downstream of Daba. On 12th April 1626 a church was founded and for four years the mission flourished; but a revolution broke out in 1630 and the king and the two Jesuits in charge were carried off captive to Leh. The church and mission were sacked and the four hundred converts reduced to slavery. When Francisco de Azavodo, the Visitor, reached Tsaparang in August 1631, he met considerable hostility from the new governor, and with John de Oliveira, crossed the plateau northwards, passing through Shangtse, Haule, and Gya on their way to Leh...At Leh they obtained permission to preach Christianity in Western Tibet, but the mission seems to have eventually come to an end about 1640, Manuel Marques being last heard of as a prisoner in Tsaparang in 1641".—Lieut.-Colonel Mason, *G.J.* 99, p. 13.

Regmi (D. R.)—The Second Trade Mission to Tibet. *N.R.* XII, pp. 406-411. [1430]

The Second Trade Mission to Tibet started in 1779 under Mr. Bogle's leadership, but was obliged to return to Calcutta without achieving the end of his mission. The negotiations and the subsequent events are narrated.

For the First Trade Mission to Tibet, see *IHQ* IX, pp. 420-30.

Roerich (George N.)—The Epic of King Kesar of Ling. *JRASBL*, VIII, pp. 277-311. [1431]

For more than a century the Kesar Epic, the heroic saga of Folklore, but up to now our knowledge of the various versions of this epic, its genesis, and its influence on the epos of Tibetan and Mongolian nomad tribes, has not advanced very far. The main episode indicates the existence of a primitive Kesar Epic which must have originated among the Tangut and Tibetan tribes of the north-East. The author here gives the various stages in the evolution of the Kesar Epic.

Simon (Walter)—Tibetan *dan*, *chin*, *khin*, *vin* and *ham*.
BSOS. X, Pt. 4, pp. 854-975. [1432]

U. S. Work Projects Administration—Sino-Tibetan Linguistics. Produced on a Work Projects Administration Project. Sponsored by University of California through A. L. Kroeber, Dept. of Anthropology. Supervised by Robert Shafer and Paul K. Benedict. Berkeley, Calif., 1937-41. [1433]

Mesopotamia, Syria, Asia Minor, Palestine

Hyatt (J. P.)—The Treatment of Final Vowels in Early Neo-Babylonian. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 7\frac{1}{4}''$, pp. ix-1-58. Yale Oriental Series, Vol. XXIII. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1941. [1434]

“...investigates in detail some grammatical forms of the Akkadian language in the later Babylonian period (between the twelfth and seventh centuries B.C.), including also a selection of the late Assyrian letters. Its special purpose is to deduce from variant methods of writing the extent to which final vowels in nouns and verbs were still preserved in speech at this period”.
C. J. Gadd, JRAS, 1942, p. 74.

Kurdian (H.)—An Important Armenian MS in the Greek Miniatures. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 155-162. [1435]

Albright (W. F.)—Archaeology and the Religion of Israel, (The Ayer Lectures of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1942). pp. xii+238. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1942. [1436]

“....The account of prehistoric art which follows is of interest to the archaeologist and the student of cultural history, though again its bearing on the religion of Israel is somewhat remote. An imaginative-aesthetic stage, from Aurignacian to late Magdalenian in Europe, is first distinguished and shown to be characterised by accuracy of observation and a realism promoted by the magical purpose of this early art, together with a grace and economy of distinctly aesthetic value. The early Chalcolithic art of southwestern Asia also is classified as imaginative-aesthetic fertility of invention and skill in geometric design being noted as its distinctive qualities”.—*Millar Burrows, JAOS*, 62, p. 343.

Albright (W. F.)—The Role of the Canaanites in the History of Civilisation. In No. 1170, pp. 11-50. [1437]

Berytus,—Archaeological Studies. Published by the Museum of Archaeology of the American University of Beirut. Vol. VII, Fascicules I and II. pp. 1-138, 18 pl. E. L. Hildreth, Brattleboro, Vermont, 1942. [1438]

Boneschi (Paulo)—Three Coins of Judaea and Phoenicia. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 262-266. [1439]

A short account of two coins of Judaea and one of Phoenicia preserved in the Numismatic Cabinet of the Museu Historico Nacional (Rio de Janeiro). The first coin is assigned to Simon Maccabaeus the real founder of the Hasmonean dynasty; it is of 142/1-135/4 B.C. The second is a small bronze piece belonging to the Roman Procurators of Judaea, struck between A.D. 6/7 and 58/9. The third is a beautiful specimen of the autonomous drachms of Attic, issued at Aradus during the year 174-110 B.C.

Bowman (H.)—Middle East Window. Longmans, London, 1942. [1440]

The memoirs of a British educationalist who had a distinguished career for 40 years in the Middle East—accounts of educational and national movement in Egypt and Palestine in the early 20th century and of the manner and humour and of the peoples and personalities with whom the author worked.

Blake (Frank R.)—Studies in Semitic Grammar. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 109-118. [1441]

Broneer (O.)—The Lion Monument at Amphipolis. pp. xix+76, 11 pl., 37 illus. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1941. [1442]

Buchthal (Hugo) and Kurz (Otto)—A Handlist of Illuminated Oriental Christian Manuscripts, (Studies of the Warburg Institute Vol. 12). pp. 120. The Warburg Institute, London, 1942. [1443]

“....a first and successful attempt to collect the illuminated East Christian manuscripts other than Greek to the year 1500 together with the chief bibliography about them. It comprises as completely as possible the manuscripts with figural compositions

but those with ornamental decoration only in accordance with their importance and elaboration from the artistic point of view. Whoever has worked in this field and knows how scattered is the material as well as the references to it, will greatly appreciate the task accomplished by these two authors.

The limitation of the list to manuscripts prior to the year 1500 is based on Buchthal's and Kurz's notion 'that after the fifteenth century the main stream of Byzantine art ceased'. 'Although it is to be admitted that the production of East Christian book-illumination after 1500 declines in quantity and quality, nevertheless the idea of a 'break in the tradition' seems to us not quite justified. The usage of the term 'break' is clearly an application of an historical concept which fits the Latin West by characterizing the great differences between the Mediæval and the Renaissance periods, but in the Christian East the Mediæval ages did not come to an end around 1500 and in the field of manuscript illumination the evidence is manifold that miniature cycles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and occasionally even of the eighteenth merely continued as older, indigenous tradition'.—Kurt Weitzmann, *AJA*, 48, p. 101.

Cassute (U.)—The Palace Baal. *NR.* XV, pp. 132–138. [1444]

One of the most interesting episodes in the epic about Baal and Mot—that remarkable mythological poem of the ancient Canaanites, written about four milleniums ago, parts of which were unearthed in recent years, together with many other old texts, by the French Archaeological Expedition at Ras Sharma in Syria,—is that telling us about the construction of the Palace of Baal, the great and mighty god of the Canaanites.

Chakravarti (S. N.)—The Origins of Civilisation in Mesopotamia. *JUB.* XI, Pt. I, pp. 1–15, 1 sketch map 6 pl. [1445]

The beginning of the dynastic period of Mesopotamia may be dated to about 3400 B. C. Since at Warka, the ancient Uruk, in Lower Mesopotamia seventeen successive layers of protohistoric remains have been found beneath the layer representing the earliest historical times, the date 4500 B.C., may be assigned to the beginning of the predynastic period in Mesopotamia. The last of the prehistoric periods in Babylonia is known from Jemdet Nasr, Kish, Akshak and Eshunna in Akkad, and from Erech Ur, and Shuruppak in Sumer. The Jemdet Nasr period ended in catastrophe. At Jemdet Nasr itself ruins of houses indicate that there was a general outbreak of fire. But at Kish, Shuruppak

and Erech the Jemdet Nasr period is separated from the early dynasty, or archaic Sumerian, period to be identified with the Flood of Sumerian legend, on which is based the Biblical Deluge story, than that discovered by Sir C. L. Wooley at Ur, for Utanapishtim, the Sumerian Noah, came from Shuruppak.

The lower Mesopotamia, the early dynastic period is preceded first by the Jandet Nasr period, then by the Uruk and finally by the Al'Ubaid. In India, the Mohenjodaro period has been found to correspond with the early dynastic and the Amri with the Jemdet Nasr. Thus working back from the third millennium B. C., the civilisation of India and Mesopotamia tend to converge. This seems to indicate that they were differentiated from a common stock. As pointed out by Dr. H. R. Hall (*The Ancient History of the Near East*, London, 1932), in anthropological type the Sumerians of Mesopotamia resemble closely the Dravidians of India, the *Dasa* or *Dasyus* whom the Vedic Aryans encountered when they entered India about 1400 B. C. As there are good reasons for supporting that the Sumerians represented an intrusive element in Mesopotamia, as Sir John Marshall says, the possibility is clearly suggested of India proving ultimately to be the cradle of their civilisation, which in its turn lay at the root of Babylonian, Assyrian and Western Asiatic culture generally. The fact that the Sumerians settled on the plain near the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers suggests that they came by sea. The writer concludes: that the earliest Indian civilisation was not an importation, but grew in the Indus valley itself.

Conant (K. J.)—A Brief Commentary on Early Mediaeval Church Architecture. With Especial Reference to Lost Monuments. (Lecture given at The John Hopkins University in November 1939). pp. xi+34, 50 pl. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1942. [1446]

Crowfoot (J. W.)—Kenyon, (Kathleen M.) and Sukenik (E. L.)—The Buildings at Samaria. Report of the works of the Joint Expedition in 1935, No. 1. 11"×8½", pp. xvi+139, 90 pl., 55 text figs. Palestine Exploration Fund London, 1942. [1447]

"In the thirty and first year of Asa King of Judah began Omri to reign over Israel, twelve years: six years reigned he in Tirzah. And he bought the hill Samaria of Shemer, for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the

city which he built, after the name of Shemor, owner of the hill, Samaria" (I Kings xvi, 23.4.). The report deals with the Israelite period; the Hellenistic period; Late periods, and the summit buildings and constructions.

- Crowfoot (J. W.)**—Syria and the Lebanon: The Prospect. *GJ*. 99, Pt. 3, pp. 130-141. [1448]

- Delougaz (Pinhas) and Lloyd (Seton)**—Presargonic Temples in the Diyala Region. With chapters by Henri Frankfort and Thorkild Jacobsen. (The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. lviii), pp. xvii-+320, 213 figs, 28 maps, 1 chart. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1449]

A study which gives a clear idea of the development of the Sumerian temple.

- Painted Temple**—Discovery of the Oldest Wall-Painting in the World. *ILN*. 200, pp. 752-753. [1450]

The wall-painting has been discovered in the "Painted Temple" at Tell Uqair in Iraq.

- Faust (David Earl)**—Contracts from Larsa Dated in the Reign of Rim-Sin, (Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian text Vol. viii), pp. ix-+37, 88 pl. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1941. [1451]

Larsa is the ancient site covered by the ruins of Senkerah in the southern part of the land first known as Sumer and later as Babylonia. The contents of the book: seventy-six selected contract tablets. With the exception of three, all dated from the reign of Rim-Sin, the last independent ruler of Larsa, who reigned sixty-one years until he was finally vanquished by the great Hammurabi of Babylon.

- Field (Henry) and Prostov (Eugene)**—Excavations in Uzbekistan, 1937-1939. *AI*. IX, pp. 143-150, 18 illus. [1452]

- Epstein (Louis M.)**—Marriage Laws in the Bible and the Talmud. (Harvard Semitic Series, 12), pp. x-+362. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1942. [1453]

- Genz (Ignace J.)**—Hittite Hieroglyphs. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Studies in Ancient

Oriental Civilisation, No. 21), pp. xix+75. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1454]

Ginsberg (H. L.)—Aramaic Studies Today. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 229–238. [1455]

Discusses Franz Rosenthal's *Die Aramaistische Forschung seit Th. Nöldeke's Veröffentlichungen*, (Leiden, 1939).

Glidden (Harold W.)—A Comparative Study of the Arabic Nautical Vocabulary from Al-'Aqabah, Transjordan. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 68–72. [1456]

Goetze (Albrecht)—The So-Called Intensive of the Semitic Languages. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 1–8. [1457]

Goitein (S. D.)—Travels in Yemen: An Account of Joseph Halevy's Journey to Najram in the year 1870 written in San'ani Arabic by his Guide Hayyim Habashush. Edited with detailed Summary in English and a glossary of vernacular words. 9½"×6", pp. vi+102 English text; vi+138 Arabic text in Hebrew characters. Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem, 1941. [1458]

"A debt is owing to the editor of this remarkable work. Halevy wrote no book on the journey during which he recorded six hundred and eighty-five Sabaeon inscriptions (thereby increasing more than six-fold the number known) and covered country previously untouched, much of it still untrodden, by Europeans.... It may be noted that Habashush and not Halevy copied most of the inscriptions. Many of them were in places where Halevy had to lie hidden in such accommodation as could be found, where he could not openly have conducted archaeological investigations, nor even in his guise of a rabbi from Jerusalem collecting alms for the poor of the Holy City; for his journey was a hazardous undertaking even in a day of adventurous journeys".—Hugh Scott, *G.J.* 99, pp. 272–273.

Gordlevsky (V.)—The Selkuk State in Asia Minor. (Russian text), pp. 199. Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. Vol. xxxix. 1941. [1459]

Deals with the Mongol conquest after the battle of Kose-Dagh; the tribal organisation of the Oghuz; feudalism in Asia Minor; the sultan and his subjects; artisans and their guilds trade; town-folk; the art of the Seljuks; administration and tribunals; army; court; religious beliefs, etc.

Gordon (Cyrus H.)—[What Mean These Stones?] by Millar Burrows, (New Haven, 1941.), See *ABIII*. IV, No. 1621.

[1460]

"For more than a century excavations in Bible land have been remarkably fruitful. During the last few decades alone, new branches of art, new scripts and languages, and indeed whole civilisations have been recovered from the mounds of the near East and brought to bear on the Bible...The book lucidly covers the methodology, written sources, topography, chronology, history, architecture, artifacts; arts and crafts, institutions, religion, ethics, etc. To those primarily interested in archaeology in the narrower sense Chapter IV will be particularly welcome. It deals with the material and secular background of Palestine from Paleolithic times to the close of the New Testament age....Dr. Burrows is to be congratulated on writing a first-rate book that will be indispensable for those studying the Bible or the archaeology of the ancient Near East".—*AJA*, 46, pp. 287-288.

Guillaume (Alfred)—Magical Terms in the Old Testament. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 111-131.

[1461]

A study of some Hebrew words of magical import is a sequel to the writer's *Prophecy and Divination* (London, 1938). The purpose is to supply philological evidence for the existence of sorcery and magic in Israel.

Hayes (William C.)—Ostraka and Name Stones from the Tomb of SenMut (No. 71) at Thebes. (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Egyptian Expedition Publication. Vol. XV), pp. viii+57, 33 pl. New York, 1942.

[1462]

"The Senmut concerned in this volume is the well known architect of Queen Hatshepsut's Deir el Bahri temple. Before his death he constructed for himself a tomb, the burial chamber of which lay under the very temple.... The author has fortunately been able in various instances to see much more than can safely be read from the plates, excellent as they are. He has done a very thorough job of identifying the individual designs and inscriptions giving appropriate reference to parallels elsewhere". —T. George Allen, *AJA*, 47, p. 248.

Heidel (Alexander)—The Babylonian Genesis: The Story of Creation. pp. xi+131, 17 illus, and map. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942.

[1463]

".... Heidel, however, was fortunate enough to be in a position to utilise to the full the lexical material collected in the Assyrian Dictionary room of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. His translation, therefore, is not noteworthy for its simplicity and lucidity alone; it contains not a few improvements over its predecessors and will prove of considerable value even to the export Assyriologist. In the second chapter Heidel gives a translation of the numerous other creation texts current in Babylonia; their brief and usually fragmentary contents have all been translated by various scholars in the course of the past fifty years".—*S. N. Kramer, JAOS. 63, p. 71.*

- Herzfeld (Ernst)**—Damascus: Studies in Architecture. Pt. I. *AI. IX*, pp. 1-53, 78 illus. [1464]

The materials here presented were surveyed and collected between 1908 and 1930 as part of a broader project, sponsored by the Institut de France.

- Hyamson (A.)**—Palestine: A Policy. Methuen, London, 1942. [1465]

The author was for a considerable period in the Immigration Department in Palestine. He therefore writes with knowledge of the Palestine problem.

- Ingholt (Harald)**—Archaeological Notes: The Danish Excavations at Hama on the Orontes. *AJA. 46*, pp. 469-476, 16 illus. [1466]

During the years 1931-38, a Danish archaeological expedition, sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation of Copenhagen, Denmark, worked in Syria. The site chosen was Hama on the Orontes, the Old Testament Hamath. The author presents a brief sketch of the main finds.

- Ireland (Philip W.)**—The Near East: Problems and Prospects. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1467]

Addresses delivered by several noted authorities on the Near East at the Harris Institute.

- Johnson (Allan Charles) and Goodrich (S. P.)**—Papyri in the Princeton University Collection, Vol. III. 9"×6", pp. 135. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1942. [1468]

- Langsdorff (A.) and McCown (D. E.)**—Tall-i-Bakum A,

Season of 1932, (Oriental Institute Publications, lix), pp. xi+81, 85 pl., 19 figs. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1469]

Leslau (Wolf)—Documents Tigrina; La Societe de Linguistique, Vol. xlviii), pp. 388. Klinckshiek, Paris, 1941. [1470]

Grammar and texts of Akkolo Gouzay dialect. The grammar is arranged according to subjects and is purely descriptive. The texts are given in Latin script, provided with a word-for-word version and a translation.

— South-East Semitic (Ethiopic and South-Arabic). *JAOS.* 63, pp. 4-14. [1471]

It is generally admitted that Ethiopic and South-Arabic form a dialectual unity within the Semitic languages, but the problem has not yet been examined in its entirety. The author here examines the problem in details and produces proofs for the dialectual unity of both groups.

Lieberman (S.)—Greek and Jewish Palestine: Studies in the Life and Manners of Jewish Palestine in the II-IV Centuries. C. E. pp. ix-237. The Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, 1942. [1472]

Liebesny (Herbrt)—The Administration of Justice in Nuzi. *JAOS.* 63, pp. 128-144. [1473]

Lloyd (Seton)—Ruined Cities of Iraq. pp. 112. Oxford University Press, 1942. [1474]

Introduces the traveller in Iraq to the principal ancient sites of the country. It gives brief historical and topographical information about the most important cities of Old Mesopotamia. The ruins and excavations of Ur, the dwelling place of Abraham are described with fuller details.

Ludwig (E.)—The Mediterranean: Saga of the Sea. (Translated from the German by Barrows Mussey). pp. 635, Whittelsey House, New York, 1942. [1475]

Montgomery (James A.)—Ras Sharma Notes VII: The Ugaritic *Fantasia* of the Gracious and Beautiful Gods. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 49-51. [1476]

The Ugaritic composition here partly presented in translation was first published by Virolleaud, under a title of which the above is a translation, in Syria, 1933: 128 ff. It has been republished in all the several subsequent *collectanea* of the Ugaritic texts.

Myers (George H.)—The Dating of Coptic Textiles in the Light of Excavations at Dura-Europos *AJ. IX*, pp. 156-157. [1477]

Nadel (S. F.)—A Black Byzantium. The Kingdom of Nupe in Nigeria. pp. xv+428, 15 pl., 2 maps. Oxford University Press, London, 1942. [1478]

Neilsen (Ditlef)—Der Dreieinige Gott in Religionshistorischer Beleuchtung. Vol. II, Pt. 1, 9"×8", pp. xvii+250. Copenhagen, 1942. [1479]

Treats with the most complicated and controversial subjects, that of the nature of early Semetic religion in the north-west and its relation to Sumerian and Accadian cults.

Orlinsky (Harry M.)—An Indexed Bibliography of the Writings of William Foxwell Albright. pp. xxii+66. American School of Oriental Research, New Haven, 1941. [1480]

The bibliography consists of 473 items. It gives a complete list of Albright's contributions to near East studies.

Parker (Richard A) and Dubberstein (Waldo H.)—Babylonian Chronology 626 B. C.-A. D. 45. (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilisation, No. 24), pp. xviii+46. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1481]

"The purely practical value of this book, quite apart from the value of the new material collected in the course of the computations, should commend it to every student of Babylonian, or rather New Eastern, history, especially those interested in the chronology of this period".—Francis Rue Steele, *AJA. 47*, p. 256.

Peirce (H.) Tyler (R.)—Three Byzantine Works of Art. Dumbarton Oaks Papers 2. pp. v+26, 68 illus. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass, 1941. [1482]

Perlmann (M.)—Notes on Anti-Christian Propaganda in the Mamluk Empire. *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 843-861. [1483]

The Jihad spirit of the closing stages of the struggle against the Crusader and the Mongols also played its part in creating agitation against the Christians. It is instructive to find that after about 1250 the tide of theological polemical literature against Christians and Christianity rose to its highest. These movements were fostered with the express purpose of whipping up popular antagonism. Speeches, pamphlets, *forums* were used to stir the people in the struggle against the Copts, and in particular those holding office of the estates of the emirs.

Pfeiffer (Robert Henry) and Lacheman (Ernest Rene)—Excavations at Nuzi. (*Harvard Semitic Series*, 13), pp. xiv + 104, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1942. [1484]

Poliak (A. N.)—The Influence of Chingiz-Khan's Yasa upon the General Organization of the Mamluk State. *BSOS.* X, Pt. 4, pp. 862-876. [1485]

The Great Yasa was not only merely a code of criminal and civil law but a system of rules governing the entire political social, military, and economic life of the community which adopted it. The expansion of this system outside the Mongol nation was due to the belief that it was responsible for the extraordinary military success of the mongols in the thirteenth century, and that it might be regarded as a talisman ensuring victories on the battle-field. The general organisation of the Mamluk state was based upon the Yasa.

Schaeffer (C. F. A.)—Excavations at Ras Sharma in North Syria. *Man.* XLII, pp. 91-92. [1486]

Summary of a Communication, in connection with ten seasons of excavations ended with the last pre-war campaign at Ras Sharma, the North Syrian Canaanite Bronze Age town, and the capital of the Kingdom of Ugarit.

Scott (Hugh)—In the High Yemen, Murray, London, 1942. [1487]

A profusely illustrated and highly informative account of exploration in the Yemen highlands and the Aden Protectorate.

Speiser (E. A.)—Some Sources of Intellectual and Social Progress in the Ancient Near East. In No. 1170, pp. 51-62. [1488]

Speiser (E. A.)—An Intrusive Hurro-Hittite Myth. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 98-102. [1489]

Sukenik (E. L.)—Studies in Jewish Archaeology. pp. vii+105. Azriel Press, for the Museum of Jewish Antiquities, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1942. [1490]

Tin Soldiers and Noah's Ark Six Hundred Years Ago. *ILN.* 200, pp. 108--109. [1491]

Statuettes found in the excavations at Wasit in South Iraq.

Van Buren (E. Douglas)—A Collection of Cylinder Seals in the Biblioteca Vaticana. *AJA*, 46, pp. 360-365. 2 pl. [1492]

In the third decade of the nineteenth century, the R. P. Maximilian Ryllo, a Polish Jesuit, was sent on a mission to the Near East, including Mesopotamia. Upon his return to Europe in 1838 he offered the small collection of antiquities he had acquired during his travels in homage to the reigning Pontiff, Gregory XVI, who gave orders that they should be placed in the Museo Etrusco of the Vatican which he had recently founded.

The collection comprises fragments of clay tablets and brick-stamps to illustrate the different types of cuneiform characters, and a fragment of a stone relief. An inquiry into the origin of this little collection fills one with admiration for the skill and perspicacity of the reverend Father, which are worthy of the highest praise, for at a time when Assyriological studies were in their infancy, he chose just those seals which would serve to illustrate the art of every period of Babylonian history, from the Early Dynastic to the Neo-Babylonian period, finally making a representative selection of choice Sasanian examples.

Whittemore (Thomas)—The Unveiling of the Byzantine Mosaics in Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. *AJA*. 46, pp. 169-171. [1493]

A thousand years and more before St. Peter's was consecrated at Rome, Justinian had built his great church at Constantinople and dedicated it to Divine Wisdom, the title of the earlier church on the same site. It was converted into a mosque when Turks conquered the city. Mosaics have now been uncovered which the author describes.

Henning (W. B.)—An Astronomical Chapter of the Buhashin. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 229-248. [1494]

Worrell (William H.)—Coptic Texts in the University of Michigan Collection. With a study in the Popular Traditions of Coptic (University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series, Vol. 46). 11"×8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. xiii+375, 11 pl. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1942. [1495]

This volume combines publication of two types of texts, those from written sources and those from living information. Parts I-V deal with the written sources, Part VI-VII with living tradition. Each of the seven parts is a separate study. The topical headings are: (1) Bible; (2) Apocrypha Literature; (3) Liturgical Texts; (4) Homilies, Martyrodoms, etc.; (5) Magic; (5) Secular Literature; (7) Documents, and (8) Letters.

Eastern Asia and Pacific Islands

Coulter (John Wesley)—Fiji: Little India of the Pacific. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1496]

A study of the human geography of the Indian population in the Fiji Islands

Decker (John Alviu)—Labour Problems in the Pacific Mandates. Oxford University Press, New York, 1941. [1497]

This study deals largely with the mandates of Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Buss (Claude A.)—War and Diplomacy in Eastern Asia. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941. [1498]

Based on the author's researches in American, French, and German Libraries, from his field observations made while attached to the foreign service of the United States Government and from impressions formed at various times, in Moscow, Berlin and London.

Callis (G.)—Foreign Capital in South East Asia. International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1499]

A comparative survey of the amount of and kinds of foreign capital invested in the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies, Formosa; British Malaya; Thailand, French Indo-China and Burma up to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Edwards (Edward J.)—*Thy People, My People.* Bruce, Milwaukee, 1941. [1500]

A personal history illustrating Catholic missionary work in the Philippine Islands.

Enders (Gordon Bandy)—*Foreign Devil: An American Kim in Modern Asia.* Simon and Schuster, New York, 1942. [1501]

Field (Frederick Vanderbilt)—*An Economic Survey of the Pacific Area.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941–42. [1502]

A useful series which contains a wealth of factual information arranged by countries. The area surveyed includes the eastern as well as the western shores of the Pacific Ocean. The following titles appeared: part I, Population and Land Utilisation, by Karp Joseph Peizer (1941). Part II, Transportation, by Katrine R. C. Greene, and Foreign Trade, by Joseph D. Phillips (1942). Part III, Industrialisation of the Western Pacific, by Kate L. Mitchell (1942).

Greene (Katrine) and Phillips (Joseph D.)—*Economic Survey of the Pacific Area. Part II—Transportation and Foreign Trade.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1503]

Hayden (Joseph Ralston)—*The Philippines: A Study in National Development.* Macmillan, New York, 1942. [1504]

Gives a very good account of the development of the various political institutions in the Philippines since 1898 and a very good analysis of their working since the inauguration of the Commonwealth in 1935. It includes important notes to every chapter which contain a mine of bibliographical information as well.

Heras (H.)—[India and the Pacific World], by Kalidas Nag, (Calcutta, 1941). See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1554. [1505]

....Dr. Nag had been one of the founders of the Greater India Society of Calcutta; this research tour gave him an opportunity to realise the extraordinary sea-faring activities of the ancient Indians in the Pacific once more. His tour, as reflected in the book under review, clearly shows how vast was the area covered by the activities of the ancient Indians throughout the

East. The *Greater India* of the East does extend practically through the whole Pacific world. Relics of those ancient Indian migrations are found not only in the shape of archaeological remains lately discovered in those countries, but also in many interesting anthropological data and not less absorbing linguistic relics in the languages of those islands. The influence of Sanskrit, for instance, over the *Tagalog* (p. 72), the most common language of the Philippines, is a fact which may arouse great interest in India and may eventually lead to most extraordinary discoveries. These Indian influences on the Pacific are clearly admitted by Dr. Nag to be of Dravidian origin to a great extent (e.g. on p. 128). The worship of Siva under different names in the Philippines by both the *Tagalog* and the *Visayas* is also a confirmation of this Dravidian influence in the Pacific islands".—*JIH.* XXI, pp. 248-249.

Horn (Florence)—*Orphans of the Pacific*. Reynal, New York, 1941. [1506]

A report on Philippine politics, economics, public opinion, social and other problems just before the Japanese invasion, by a member of the staff of *Fortune*.

Hudson (Geoffer Francis) Rajchman (Marthe)—*An Atlas of Far Eastern Politics*. John Day, New York, 1942. [1507]

A convenient source of information on maps and in accompanying text.

Karp (J. Pelzer) *Economic Survey of the Pacific Area*. Part I. Population and Land Utilisation, Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1508]

Krieger (Herbert W.)—*Peoples of the Philippines*. (Smithsonian Institute) War Background Studies, Washington, 1942. [1509]

MacFadden (Clifford Herbert)—*A Bibliography of Pacific Area Maps*. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941. [1510]

A valuable list with comments and descriptions.

Miller (Charles Constant)—*Black Borneo*. Modern Age Books, New York, 1942. [1511]

Light on the people and country of darkness Borneo by an explorer born in Java, according to whom the Island is a treasure-house of all sorts of natural wealth.

Mitchell (Kate L.)—Industrialization of the Western Pacific. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1512]

Useful contribution to the study of industrialisation in the Western Pacific.

Peffer (Natheniel)—Basis for Peace in the Far East. New York, 1942. [1513]

Lays down what he believes to be the essentials of a sound peace settlements in the Far East, the complete destruction of Japan's military and political power, accompanied by an assurance to the people that once their political ambitions have been forsaken they can have access to raw materials and trade outlets of the Orient, the recognition of the complete international areas in South-eastern Asia; and independence for India.

Porter (Catherine)—Crisis in the Philippines. Knopf, New York, 1942. [1514]

A compact handbook of the political and economic information up to the Japanese invasion.

Quigley (Harold Scott)—Far Eastern War, 1937-1941. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1942. [1515]

Review of events in China from July 1937 to December 1941, with maps, documentary appendices and bibliography.

Romulo (Carlos P.)—I Saw the Fall of the Philippines. Doubleday, Garden City, 1942. [1516]

A vivid and first-hand description by an eminent Filipino of the Japanese attack and of the gallant defence of the Islands by the Filipinos against heavy odds on Bataan.

Rupert (Emerson), Mills (Lennox A.) and Thompson (Virginia)—Government and Nationalism in South-East Asia. I. P. R. Inquiry Series. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1942. [1517]

Prof. Mills has written the section of the Government of South-East Asia, in which he gives a relatively short description of the governmental structure in the various countries of the region. Miss Virginia Thompson writes a section on what was the logical and necessary consequences of foreign control and the introduction

of Western principles into Eastern society, namely, the development of nationalism and the nationalist movement among the native peoples. Both sections are brought together by a general introduction by Rupert Emerson.

Shepherd (Jack)—Industry in South-East Asia. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York, 1941. [1518]

Industrial development in South-East Asia before the war.

Toledo Museum of Art,—North eastern Asiatic Art, Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet. Catalogue on an exhibition at the Toledo Museum of Art. 47 pp. unnumbered, 11 pl. Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio, 1942. [1519]

“....No attempt has been made to point out the culture interrelations which were particularly significant between Tibet and Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea. Moreover, like so much that has been written on Oriental Art, this leaves one with an impression of beautifully worded descriptions in which the author has sought to create a pleasantly exotic atmosphere, with little regard for facts. This is particularly apparent in the Tibetan portion where quantity and quality of the inaccuracies render the description completely valueless for reference.”—Schuyler Cannmann, *JVOS*. 62, pp. 317.

SECTION IV

Islamic World

Abbott (Nabia)—Aishah, The Beloved of Mohammed. pp. xi + 230, 1 pl., 1 map. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942.

[1520]

"....The fact is that Mohammed's favourite wife is not of sufficient importance to deserve a book to herself, and the only way to make such a book is to retell Muslim history, though nothing is known of Aishah's share in it or feelings about it. Aisha is the only proper name which is not carefully translated; it should be A'ishah, but this would not look well on the title-page and would have put off the general public. There is a lot of padding, 'Little did this young Aishah with her zest for a full life, then know that she was destined to outlive her one aged husband by nearly half a century to be spent in childless widowhood in a still much-married society'. Miss Abbot seems to think that Mohammed was the only elderly man to marry a very young wife. He was not, but his child-wife was more lucky than many".—A. S. Tritton, *BSOS.* XI, p. 221.

Abdul-Hakim (Khalifa)—Religious Experience or the Prophetic Consciousness. *IsC.* XVI. pp. 153-160. [1521]

All the mystics of Islam have believed in the validity of religious experience. Religious experience has been examined from the psychological and metaphysical as well as the exiologial point of view. In this paper the author attempts to give a sketch of the points of view adopted by some of the chief thinkers and mystics.

Ahmad (Ilyas)—The Social Contact and the Foundations of the Islamic State. *IJPS.* IV, pp. 132-169; 284-303. [1522]

Ahmad (M. U.)—Free-Will and Fatalism in Islam. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 37-46. [1523]

Islam maintains that free-will and fatalism are not mutually exclusive; on the contrary, they are perfectly compatible with

each other such that a man may be both free and predestined at the same time. Fatalism, in Islam, means prevision of God about the future which the individual freely realises in his life-time. Free-will and fatalism, in other words, represent rather two aspects of the same spiritual development in man. It is only when man realises the vital connection of his spiritual self with the absolute through knowledge, prayer and self-culture that he is enabled to discover the common basis of the identity between free-will and fatalism in the absolute.

Amin Jung (A. H.)—Islamic Mysticism: *Tasawwuf* in Theory and in Practice. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 264-278. [1524]

Barbour (Nevill)—Islam and the Modern World. *GM.* XV, VI, pp. 258-269, 14 illus. [1525]

The largest Mohammedan communities in Europe today are said to be found in Yugoslavia, in the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bohdanourez (L.)—The Muslims in Poland: Their Origin, History and Cultural Life. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 163-180. [1526]

Britton (Nancy Pence)—Pre-Mameluke Tiraz in the Newberry Collection. *AI.* IX, pp. 158-166, 25 illus. [1527]

Childe (V. Gordon)—Ceramic Art in Early Islam. *Aty.* XVI, pp. 353-358. [1528]

Choudhury (M. L. Roy)—Introduction to the Study of Music in Islam. *CR.* 85, pp. 191-194. [1529]

Della Vida (G. Levi)—Muhammad ibn Habib's 'Matronymics of Poets'. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 156-171. [1530]

A study of Ibn Habib's writings.

Drower (E. S.)—Peacock Angel: Being some Account of the Votaries of the Yazidi tribe and their Sanctuaries. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pp. x+214, illus. Murray, London, 1941. [1531]

“.... This Journal is more concerned with the account of the Yazidis. Lady Drower made no serious attempt to study their doctrine; fortune was against her as she did not meet the keeper of the shrine who might have enlightened her and she felt too much a guest to be a pertinacious inquirer. This book is a record of what she saw and heard. Some statements contradict the Encyclopaedia

of Isiam....The conclusion reached is that the worship of nature lies behind much of the religion of the Yazidis".—A. S. Tritton, *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 58-59.

- Dugin (L. S.)**—The *Kashfu-i-Mahjūb* of Abū - Hasan 'Alī al-Jullābī. *JRASBL*, VIII, pp. 315-379. [1532]

A study of the language, style and contents of the *Kashfu-l-Mahjūb*, and the time of its composition, and takes stock of its various editions translations, and of its existing manuscripts.

- Dunlop (D. M.)**—The Dhunnunids of Toledo. *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 77-96. [1533]

The Dhunnunids, like other prominent families of Andalus, were originally Berbers not Arabs. Some of the Berber tribe Huwārah passed over with Tāriq from Africa to Spain at the time of the Moslem conquest, and among their descendants were the Banū dhī'n-Nūn.

- Ettinghausen (Richard)**—Painting in 'the Fatimid Period: A Reconstruction. *AI*. IX, pp. 112-124, 32 illus. [1534]

- Faris (Nabih Amin)**—Al-Iklil (al-Juz' al-Thamin). Arabic text of *Antiquities of South Arabia*. Oriental Text Series No. 7. 9"×6", pp. 276. Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1941. [1535]

- Foruqi (H. E.)**—Kulliyat i Sadi. The Complete Works of Sheikh Sa'di Shirazi (Persian text). Edited and Corrected. 8"×5½", pp. 144. Teheran, 1942. [1536]

- Fyzee (A. A. A.)**—A Shi'ite Creed of Muhammad Ibn 'Alī, called Ibn Babawayhi. (Islamic Research Association Series No. 9), 6¾"×4½", pp. 144. Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1942. [1537]

"The study of the early Shi'ite creed, so valuable for the understanding of the development of dogmatics in Islam, has not yet been undertaken on an adequate scale. The creed of Ibn Babawayhi (died 381/991). *Risālatu'l-I'tiqadati'l Imāniya*, is of great importance. The author, better known as *Shaykh Sadīq*, was one of the greatest doctors of the Shi'a and composed one of the four books of canonical tradition. And the *Risāla* is one of the earliest Shi'ite creeds extant. The Arabic text has been frequently printed in the East (Teheran, Najaf, Delhi), but no

adequate translation has so far appeared. This work consists of a translation, with an introduction, comparative notes from parallel creeds and full indexes. It is hoped that it will prove of interest not only to specialists but also to laymen interested in the subject *LOL. LIV*, p. 13.

"Principal Fyzee in his introduction suggests that a study of Shi'ite theology will throw light on the beginnings of Muslim thought. The present tract does not bear this out. None of the theology is early: the division of the attributes of essence and activity seems to be first found in 'Abbad, that those of activity are originated belongs to al-Jubba'i; that those of essence deny their opposites to God is stated by Ibn al-Narrām. That creation is still going on may be the doctrine sometimes ascribed to al-Nazzām, if [it may be the orthodoxy of al-Ash'arī]"—A. S. Tritton, *BSOS*, XI, pp. 223-224.

See also *JBBRAS*, 19, p. 79.

Gilani (Syed Manazir Ahsan)—*Tadween-e-Fiqh* (Codification of Muslim Law) Urdu text. *JOM*. IX, pp. 22-101. [1538]

Goitein (S. D.)—The Origin of the Vizierate and its True Character. *IsC*. XVI, pp. 255-263; 380-392. [1539]

The Vizierate is so typical a feature of the Muslim state that the very term vizir has come to be internationally accepted in the sense of prime-minister with unrestricted powers in an oriental government. The author here attempts to sketch the true character of this important office.

Hmidullah (M.)—Muslim Conduct of State. *IsC*. XVI, pp. 57-71; 161-181; 316-338. [1540]

A treatise on Muslim public international law, consisting of the laws of war, peace and neutrality together with precedents from orthodox practice. This article is continued from *IsC*. XV, p. 316. See *ABIHI*. IV, No. 1671.

Hasan (Hadi)—The Poet Radi'u'd-Din of Nishapur: His life and times *AP*. XIII, pp. 446-454; 496-507. [1541]

Husain (Shaikh Chand)—The *Majmu'a-I-Raiz* of Mir Muhammad Sāliḥ Kashtī. *JBBRAS*. 18, pp. 31-68. [1542]

Husaini (Q. S. Kalimullah)—*Nuquluz-Zawahir Wa'Uqudu'l-Jawahir* by Rashidu'd-Din Muhammad b. Muhammad b. Abdu'l-Jalil. *JOM*. IX, pp. 42-48. [1543]

Ivanow (W.)—Ismaili Tradition Concerning the Rise of the Fatimids. (Islamic Research Series No. 10), $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$, pp. xxii+340+113. Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1942.

[1544]

"The subject of this book is defined by its title; it does not assess the value of the story against that told by the general histories. It contains descriptions of the earliest Ismaili books, discussions of various points, translations of authorities, and some texts, two of which are not translated....Occasionally a correction is indicated in the notes, but elsewhere the editor translates what he thinks ought to be there without noting the divergence. In many places the vowels which have been added to the text are wrong. The texts vary; one shows many errors in grammar which may, of course, be due to ignorant copyists.....Mr. Ivanow points out that historical notes in works on theology are not reliable because history is written to illustrate religious ideas. The patriarchs of the Bible are roped in as example of Ismaili ideas. An interesting and provocative book".—A. S. Tritton
BSOS. XI, pp. 222-223.

"....Mr. Ivanow's thesis that Isma'ilism 'was probably the most ruthlessly consistent development of the earliest principle of Islam' remains to be examined by other scholars and historians. His thesis may be true, but the same can also be said of many creeds in Islam, such as Mutazilism, Shi'ism, Sufism. To prove his thesis, Mr. Ivanow discredits Shi'ism as having taken 'the form of absurd and fantastic sectarian beliefs', and tries to establish the superiority of Isma'ilism over Shi'ism, going so far as to say that 'Isma'ilism anticipated many advanced phases in the evolution of general Islamic thought'. It would have been, however, better if the learned author had substantiated his statement by giving concrete instances and by tracing the parallel developments of these two movements. Remarkable for its all-absorbing eclecticism, Isma'ilism has, in our opinion, borrowed more from sister movements than given to them. As a matter of fact we know from the Isma'ili sources that the Isma'ilisms of different schools invented ideological considerations from time to time to suit the changing circumstances in which they found themselves. The conception of *Imamat*, on which the whole structure of Isma'ili theology is based, is purely a Shi'ite doctrine, to which Isma'ilis added the principles of *natiq*, *mustaqarr*, *mustwada*, etc., after the 'rupture, was complete'..—H. F. al-Hamdani, JUB, XII, Pt. I, p. 82.

"The work deals with the original Ismaili tradition concerning the rise of the Fatimid dynasty in North Africa and Egypt, in

909 A. D. It is collected from genuine Ismaili work which have hitherto remained secret, and were never examined for historical research. The purpose of this volume is to collect all available information to systematise it and as far as possible, analyse its implications and intrinsic value, without any regard to the age-long controversy concerning the Fatimids. It traces their history before the migration of the Maghrib, their part in the Syrian insurrection, expectations of the masses connected with them, analyses the wellknown legend of Abu'l-lah ibn al-Qaddah, and offers the original Arabic text and an English translation of several extracts from some of the original Islamic works".—*LOT. LIV, p. 13.*

Khan (Abdul-Muid) Ibn-Abi-'Aun: A Literature of the Century. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 202-212. [1545]

Klein (Walter C.)—Al-Ibanan 'Aun: Usul Ad-Diyarah (The Elucidation of Islam's Foundation). A Translation with introduction and notes. (American Oriental Society's Vol. XIX), pp. xiv+143. American Oriental Society, New Haven, Conn. 1941. [1546]

The refinement and subtleties of Islamic theology are set forth in this work by al-Ash'ari, a 10th century master of Moslem religious thought. The work is designed not only for the specialist in Islamic studies but also for the Christian theologian and for students of religion generally.

Kraus (Paul)—Jâbir ibn Hayyân. Contribution à l'histoire des idées scientifiques dans l'Islam, (Mémoires de l'Institut d'Egypt, tome xliv). Vol. I, pp. lxv+214. Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. Le Caire, 1942. [1547]

Lichtenstaedter (Ilse)—Fraternization (Mu'âhibât) in Early Islamic Society. *IsC.* XVI, pp. 47-52. [1548]

When Mohammad preached the fraternity of Islam and abolished the ancient ties of family and tribe, he soon realised the necessity of substituting other ties for those he had declared to be null and void. He thereafter, tried to bring his followers into closer union by introducing Nu'âkhâit, or brotherhood between each pair of his congregation. The writer here discusses this Mu'âhibât.

Mandudi (Syed Abul Ala)—Towards Understanding of Islam. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, Allahabad, 1942. [1549]

This book is a study towards better understanding of the religion and teachings of Islam. The author has doubtlessly succeeded in presenting the most systematic and logical conception of Islam and has built a coherent and organic structure of human life on the basis of his conception, giving a comprehensive and lucid account of what this religion in reality is.

Mansbach (Willy)—*Laesior Enormis* in Mohammadan Law. BSOS. X, Pt. 4, pp. 877-884. [1550]

Muhammadan Law leaves it entirely to the parties to make their own bargain. They can fix any price they like; there is no rule demanding its fairness or adequacy. Consequently there is also no remedy against a bargain solely on the ground that the one party has suffered a loss by reason of disproportion between his own and the other party's presentations. Yet inadequacy of prices is not without importance in the Law of Sale and Hire. In its desire to protect minors, Waqfs, and State Treasury from unprofitable transactions, Muhammadan Law has made inadequacy of price a ground for relief when the bargain has been made on behalf of such person or institutions.

Mayer (L. A.)--Two Rock-Crystal carvings of the Fatimid Period. AI. IX, pp. 166-168, 2 illus. [1551]

Mendelsohn (I.) and Jeffery (A.)--The Orthography of the Samarcand Qur'an Codex. JAOS. 62, pp. 175-195. [1552]

The Library of Columbia University has recently acquired a copy of the Pisareff photographic reproduction of the famous Samarcand Codex of the Quran, which has made it possible for the writers to take up the long overdue task of a re-examination introduced to the attention of the learned world in 1870 by a notice in Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger fur Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft*.

Miller (Barnette)--The Palace School of Mohammad the Conqueror. (Harvard Historical Monograph), pp. 226, Harvard University Press, 1942. [1553]

The book is a second instalment of Professor B. Miller's series of works on the palace institutions of the Ottoman Sultans. In the first volume: 'Beyond the Sublime Porte' (1931), the

author presented the general history and description of the Grand Seraglio, and the picture will be completed by a further study on the political influence of the royal harem. The present second volume is devoted to the history of the school which functioned in the palace from A. D. 1472 to A. D. 1922, in view of preparing a staff of civil and military officials". —*JOL. LIII*, p. 7.

Minorsky (V.)—The Poetry of Shih Ismail I. *BSON*. X, pp. 1007-1053a. [1554]

Muhazzab—Alam Nou Islam. Being a Persian Translation of the Arabic Translation of 'New World of Islam' by L. Stoddard. 8"×5½". pp. 442. Teheran, 1942. [1555]

Nag (Kalidas)—[The Law of War and Peace in Islam], by Majid Khadduri, (London, 1941). See *ABIIII*. IV. No. 1682. [1556]

"....a somewhat bald and dry description of the early Islamic States which had very little time to bother about Laws in an age when their violation was more of a rule than an exception. The major part of the book is devoted to the discussion of the Law of War in Islam, already discussed by Mon. Clement Huart, (*Le Droit de la Guerre: Revue du Monde Musulman*, 1907). In a section on the Law of peace the author attempts to demonstrate that the Islamic conquerors were about to develop some convention with regard to Treaty, Arbitration, Status, etc., in relation to the non-Muslim peoples. But he admits that 'in its origin Muslim international law was only a temporary institution until the whole World should be Islamic. If the mission of Islam, therefore, were wholly carried out, the *raison d'être* of a Muslim International Law would be non-existent'. With such a psychology and historical background it would be difficult to expect a phenomenal growth of international law properly so called". —*JGJS. IX*, Pt. 2, p. 143.

Mainar (S. Muhammad Husayn)—Some Tenets of Islam. *AOR*. VI, pp. 1-13, of Arabic, Persian and Urdu section. [1557]

Islam—its significance, idea of religion, idea of brotherhood, exhortation to unity, sectarianism, creed and code of Islam, duty of men, toleration, etc. Attempts to find answers to these topics from the teachings of the Quran.

Popper (W.)—Abu'l-Haŷas̄in: Extracts from his Chronicle entitled Hawâdiث al-d̄iñhur fi mād̄l-aīyān w̄l-shūh̄ir. 4 Vols. 4 to, Brill, Leiden, 1930-42. [1558]

unhealthier forms. It may become a necessity in the life of a nation or it may be superimposed by sheer force. As such it is a universal manifestation and cannot be denounced as an ineradicable vice of the Oriental mind".—*S. Vaheduddin, AP. XIV*, p. 423.

Shirazi (Allamah Qutb-uddin)—*Durrat ul Taj. Philosophy and Retorie of the Seventh (hijrat) Century*. Persian text, corrected by Prof. Mashkat. 8"×5½", pp. 840. Teheran 1942. [1562]

Shushtery (A. M. A.)—*Outlines of Islamic Culture*. Foreword by Sir Abdul Qadir. Vol. I—Historical and Cultural Aspects. Vol. II—Philosophical and Theological Aspects. pp. xxiv+802+viii. Bangalore City, 1942. [1563]

"....Beginning with the life of the Prophet and the spread of Islam till about 750 A.D.—which stage of expansion is illustrated with a map—Prof. Shushtery surveys, in brief compass, the fortunes of Islam in Egypt, Iraq, Iran, China, the territories of the U. S. S. R., Turkey, Central and Northern Africa, the Malay Archipelago and, finally India. In summing up the more important factors that have been promoting the spread of Islam in India, he puts missionary activities on the part of Sufi thinkers at the end of his enumeration of the factors and holds that the fundamental question of religion between Hindus and Muslims in India can be solved only when all Indians shall become more national and less religious-minded".—*JIH. XXI*, p. 243.

Simsar (A. Mehmed)—*Arabic Treasure* at Princeton. *Aswār*, XLII, pp. 125–126, 1 pl. [1564]

A note to Point out the richness of the Garret collection.

Sternbach (L.)—*The Muhammadans in Poland*. *IsC. XVI*, pp. 371–378. [1565]

Tritton (A. S.)—*Foreign Influence on Muslim Theology*. *BSOS. X*, Pt. 4, pp. 837–842. [1566]

A short study proving the founder of Islam owed much to other religions; those who built up its theology were equally in their debt.

— [The Law of War and Peace in Islam]. by Majid Khadduri, (London, 1941). See *ABIHL. IV*, No. 1682.

[1567]

"In a study of Muslim law it is a mistake to combine the practice of the state with the theories of the lawyers, for the law developed in a vacuum and often had nothing to do with the facts of government. This cleavage is best seen in the doctrine of the *imam*. There are many theories how the *imam* should be appointed but they are not based on what happened when one ruler succeeded another. The laws of war do agree largely with practice but this may be changed. Dr. Khadduri makes the mistake of assuming that law and practice are one. He has also ignored an important text, it is not even mentioned in the bibliography, the fragments of Tabari's work on the differences between the schools of law. The use of this book would have changed some of his conclusions and made his work fuller. Dr. Khadduri does not mention a matter of discipline, whether a soldier might engage in single combat without the permission of his commander. He mentions the use of siege artillery but not the further question whether it was allowed when captive Muslims were in the town or fort and might suffer from the missiles. He says, without qualification, that a Muslim woman could grant safe conduct to a stranger: some lawyers denied this".— *JRAS*, 1942, pp. 72-73.

Tritton (A. S.)—[*Ras'l'il Falsafiyya*, by Muhammad b. Zakariyya al-Razi. Part I. Edited by P. Kraus, (Cairo, 1939). See *ABIHI*. III, No. 2133. [1568]

"Al-Razi was the greatest of the Muslim physicians and a philosopher who went his own way.....As this volume is a first instalment it is hardly fair to review it as a work on philosophy. It is a mixed bag. There are works on ethics in the form and language in which the author wrote them, one on philosophy which may be his, Persian version of parts of his books taken from refutations by his opponents, and extracts from Arab authors who quoted and contradicted him. There is also an account of the deputation between al-Razi and an Isma'ili".— *JRAS*, 1941, pp. 279-280.

Valiuddin (Mir)—The Conception of Self-Determination in Islamic Mysticism. *HA*. Study No. 3, pp. 1-6. [1569]

— The Theory of Emanation, (Urdu text). *JOM*. IX, pp. 1-21. [1570]

Discusses the theory of Emanation or Descent (i. e. the Origin of Things) as presented by the mystics of Islam.

SECTION V

MICELLANEOUS

(*Pertaining to countries not included in this work but having reference to Indology*).

Glanville (S. R. K.)--The Legacy of Egypt. $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$, pp. 444, 34 pl., 14 text-sigs. Clarendon Press, Oxford U. P. London, 1942. [1571]

Lanyon-Origil (P. A.)--The Easter Island Script. *JPS.* 51, pp. 187-190. [1572]

A note on the subject of a comparison of the Easter Island script and that of the Mohenjo Daro seals. The writer says, "Whether the symbols are letters of a now-forgotten alphabet or are mere ideographs it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty, but the truth would appear from the experience of Bishop Jaussen of Tahiti recounted by Casey and others--to lie between the two. The Easter Island of each individual character is unknown but when arranged in groups a certain amount of significance should come to the surface. It is more generally agreed that in reading, the tablets must be reversed at the end of each line of characters. The Mohenjo Daro or Middle-Indus script is said to be read from right to left, in common with the Perso-Arabic or the Hindi and Semitic languages, the Hebrew and the Hamitic Tuareg, to name but a few parallel examples.....Mr. Billimoria (partially summing up the results of other researchers) and Mr. Kenyon have established the existence of similar characters in N. W. India and Australia respectively. Mr. Billimoria quotes a number of scholars.....as noting connections between the Indus script and the ancient characters of northern China".

MacGuire (Paul)--Westward the Course. Morrow, New York, 1942. [1573]

A popular description of the land and people of the East Indies and Australasia.

Martinovitch (N.)--Another Turkish Iron Cage. *JAOS.* 62, p. 140. [1574]

A short note to point out that there is sufficient evidence for the existence of a custom to confine person in an iron cage.

Merrill (T. Frederick)--Japan and the Opium Menace. With a Foreword by Joseph P. Chamberlin. Published jointly by the Foreign Policy Association and the International Secretariat, New York, 1942. [1575]

Smith (William Stevenson)--Ancient Egypt as Represented in the Museum of Fine Arts. pp. 175, 117 figs. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1942. [1576]

Steiadorff (George) and Seele (Keith C.)--When Egypt Rules the East. pp. xvi+282, 109 illus. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1942. [1577]

Sternbach (Ludwik)--Simple Social and Legal Institutions in Ancient India and in Ancient Mexico *PO. VI*, pp. 43-56. [1578]

Tai Chi Pao--The Cultural Relationship of India and China *M-B.* 50, pp. 125-127. [1579]

Torrey (Charles C.)--Notes on the Greek Texts of Enoch. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 52-60. [1580]

The aim of the notes is twofold: first, to restore the true meaning, and as far as possible the original (Semitic) form, in passages known to be obscure and presumably corrupt; second, to establish finally--that which has not hitherto been established--the original language of the book in each of its parts.

Von Grunebaum (Gustave E.)--Greek Form Elements in the Arabian Nighis. *JAOS.* 62, pp. 277-292. [1581]

Considerable effort has been developed to the literary analysis of the Arabian Nights. Indian contribution as well as the Persian, the Arabic element as well as the Jewish, the Babylonian and the Egyptian heritage, the influence of the Crusaders: all have been established with fair accuracy. The author now adds Greek influence.

Wilder (Donald N.)--Pagan and Christian Egypt: An Exhibition. *AI.* IX, pp. 150-156. [1582]

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